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TO THE

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OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS,

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UNITED STATES CONSULAR REPORTS.

LABOR IN EUROPE.

REPORTS FROM THE CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE ON THE RATES OF WAGES, COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASSES, PAST AND PRESENT WAGES, &c., IN THEIR SEVERAL DISTRICTS, IN RESPONSE TO A CIRCULAR FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE REQUESTING INFORMATION ON THESE SUBJECTS;

TOGETHER WITH

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TRANSMITTING THE SAME TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1885.

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LABOR IN EUROPE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

REVIEWING

Reports from the consuls of the United States in relation to the state of labor in Europe.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 12, 1884.

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: By the requirements of section 208 of the Revised Statutes, the Secretary of State is to lay before Congress, each year, "a synopsis of so much of the information which may have been communicated to him by diplomatic and consular officers during the preceding year as he may deem valuable for public information."

The standing instructions of the Department of State to its agents in foreign countries call for periodical information on all matters of public and commercial interest, which is furnished by them with commendable promptness and fullness. Apart from the general heads under which the diplomatic and consular officers abroad are required to seek and transmit information, it has been deemed advisable to specially instruct them from time to time touching matters of distinct interest which may be brought into prominence by the social and economical needs of the country, or by the pressure of public opinion.

Of all these special questions, that of labor and wages is doubtless most important, since an intelligent understanding of the conditions of the existing relations of labor and wages to capital and enterprise in other countries is indispensable to a correct judgment upon problems affecting the laboring and employing classes in our own country.

The importance of gaining such a knowledge of the labor-conditions foreign countries was early recognized by this Department, and the carefully-reaching organization of the consular service was employed in order to collect information respecting the wages paid to European labor, the cost of living in Europe, the condition of business and trade in the different districts, and the business habits and systems there prevalent. A compilation of the replies made by the consuls of the United

States to the Department's circular of April 11, 1878, calling for such information, was communicated to Congress by my predecessor, Mr. Evarts, on the 17th of May, 1879. Notwithstanding the limited range of the investigation ordered, and the experimental character of the result, this compilation was a valuable contribution to the statistical knowledge of this country, and the painstaking reports of the consuls, when tabulated and systematized, served to show that the wages paid to laboring men in the United States were higher, while at the same time the average cost of living, on a better scale than is usual with the labor classes abroad, was less in the United States than in Europe, and that the moral, physical, and intellectual status of the laborer was on the whole higher and more favorable to progress in this country than abroad.

The publication of the Labor Report of 1878-'79 naturally attracted much attention, and many demands have been since made for the periodical collection of like statistical information. With the growing importance of the labor question as one of vital interest to our body politic, the necessity of following and noting whatever changes may take place in the labor conditions at home and abroad became evident.

Moreover, the deep national concern felt in the subject has been made apparent by the discussions of the question in Congress during the last sessions, which ended in the creation of a new administrative office, the Bureau of Labor, charged with collecting "information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity." The act of Congress establishing this bureau, and defining the scope of its operations, was approved by the President June 27, 1884.

A part of the design of this act had, however, been anticipated by the Department of State, which issued, on the 15th of February, 1884, a circular instruction addressed to the consular officers of the United States in all foreign countries intended to secure the fullest attainable information concerning the condition of labor throughout the world, and especially the conditions prevailing in Europe.

The circular here referred to was divided into two parts, Part I covering the question of male labor, and Part II relating to female labor; the heads under which information was directed to be obtained were subdivided as follows:

[LABOR CIRCULAR, FEBRUARY 15, 1884.]

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

1. The rates of wages paid to laborers of every class—mechanical, mining, factory, public works and railways, domestic, agricultural, &c.

2. The cost of living to the laboring classes, viz: The prices paid for the necessaries of life, clothing, rent, &c. In this connection not only should the prices of the necessaries of life from an American standpoint be given—as per accompanying form—but the prices and nature of the articles which are actually consumed by the work-people and their families should also be given.

3. Comparison between the present rates of wages and those which prevailed in 1878 (and since that time) when the last labor circular was issued from the Department, and between the conditions which then prevailed and which now prevail.

4. The habits of the working classes—whether steady and trustworthy or otherwise, saving or otherwise—and the causes which principally affect their habits for good or evil.

5. The feeling which prevails between employé and employer, and the effects of this feeling on the general and particular prosperity of the community.

6. The organized condition of labor; the nature of organization and its effect on the advancement and welfare of the laborers. In this connection it would be well to refer to counter organizations of capital, and on the local or general laws bearing on such organizations.

7. The prevalency of strikes, and how far arbitration enters into the settlement of disagreements between the employers and employés, and the manner and nature of such arbitration. The effects of strikes on the advancement, or otherwise, of labor, and the general effect thereof on the industrial interests affected thereby.

8. Are the working people free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose, or do the employers impose any conditions in this regard? How often and in what kind of currency is the laborer paid?

9. Co-operative societies: give full information concerning their formation and practical working; whether they are prosperous, or otherwise; to what extent they have fulfilled the promises held out at their formation of enabling the work-people to purchase the necessities of life at less cost than through the regular and usual business channels; whether the establishment of co-operative societies has had any appreciable effect on general trade, &c.

10. The general condition of the working people: how they live; their homes; their food; their clothes; their chances for bettering their condition; their ability to lay up something for old age or sickness; their moral and physical condition, and the influences for good or evil by which they are surrounded. In this connection consuls are requested to select representative workmen and their families and secure the information direct, somewhat after the manner of the following questions and answers (reducing the money to dollars and cents), taken from the Department publication showing the state of labor in Europe in 1878:

Question. How old are you?—Answer. I am 36 years old.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a house-carpenter.

Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and three children; the oldest is 11 and the youngest 3 years old.

Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. I receive 3 marks and 30 pfennigs. The average wages paid to house-carpenters is from 2 marks 80 pfennigs to 3 marks per day (68 to 73 cents).

Q. How many hours per-day are you required to work for such wages?—A. During the entire year we begin work at 6 o'clock in the morning and quit at 7 o'clock in the evening. In the winter season we begin our work with gas or candle light.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. We have half an hour for breakfast, at 9 o'clock in the morning; one hour for dinner, at noon; and half an hour at 4 o'clock vespers. We take our supper after the day's work is done.

Q. Can you support your family upon such wages?—A. What I must do I must do. Part of the time my wife earns 60 pfennigs (15 cents) a day, and with our joint earnings we manage to live.

Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to

in a year?—A. With general good health we earn about 1,050 marks (\$252) per year.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—

A. Oh, yes. I pay per annum—

For rent of two rooms in fourth story, 206 marks	\$49 44
For clothing for self and family, 160 marks.....	38 40
For food and fuel per day, 1.75 marks (43½ cents), or per year, 638 marks.....	153 12
This makes an average for each member of my family per day of 35 pfennigs (8½ cents).	
For residence tax, 4 marks	96
For school tax, three children, 13.50 marks.....	3 24
For dues to mechanics' aid society, 7.20 marks.....	1 73
For tax on earnings of self, 5 marks	1 20
Leaving for school books, doctors' bills, and incidentals, 16.30 marks	3 91
Per annum, 1,050 marks	252 00

Q. Of what kind of food do your meals consist?—A. For breakfast, bread and coffee; for dinner, soup and the meat of which the soup is made, and one kind of vegetables; at four o'clock, beer and bread; and for supper, white bread and potatoes.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. Saving is only possible to a man who has no family. In case I am myself sick, I receive one mark per day from the mechanics' aid association of which I am a member. I do not think of old age, for I expect to work until I die.

11. What are the means furnished for the safety of employes in factories, mines, mills, on railroads, &c., and what are the provisions made for the work-people in case of accident? What are the general considerations given by the employers to the moral and physical well-being of the employes? What are the general relations which prevail between the employer and the employed?

12. What are the political rights enjoyed by workingmen, and what are their influences, through such rights, on legislation? What is the share, comparatively, borne by the working people in local and general taxation? What is the tendency of legislation in regard to labor and the working people?

13. What are the causes which lead to the emigration of the working people, and which influence their selection of their new homes? What are the principal occupations of the emigrants, &c.?

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

1. State the number of women and children, or the closest possible approximation thereto, employed in your district in industrial pursuits, not including ordinary household duties or domestic servants, classifying the same somewhat as follows:

- a. Manufacturing and mechanical.
- b. Commercial, including transportation.
- c. Professional and personal, including Government officials and clerks, teachers, artists, chemists, hotel and boarding-house keepers, journalists, laundresses, musicians, inventors, bankers, brokers, lecturers, public speakers, &c.
- d. Agriculture.
- e. Mining.
- f. All other pursuits.

2. What are the minimum, maximum, and average wages paid to female adults?
3. Their hours of labor.
4. What is the moral and physical condition of such employes?
5. What are the means provided, and by whom, for the improvement of these employes?
6. What are the means provided, in case of fire or other dangers, for their safety?
7. What are the provisions made by the employers in regard to sanitary measures and for the care of the sick and disabled?
8. Has there been any increase during the past five years in the wages paid women and in the price of the necessaries of life, or otherwise? What are the effects of employment of women on the wages of men and on general social and industrial conditions?
9. What is the state of education among the women employed and among their children; and what are the general effects of employment (in factories, mills, stores, &c.) on the family circles, especially as concerns the children of such employes, and on their moral and physical condition?"

The consuls were further instructed that they were not arbitrarily bound by the foregoing interrogatories, nor by the accompanying blank schedules, which they were expected to fill up with statistical returns showing the rates of wages for the several principal trades and industries. On the contrary, they were informed that these were offered merely as suggestions, it being expected that the reports would embrace every phase of the question calculated to give a comprehensive view of the conditions surrounding and affecting foreign labor, and so give material for a comparison of these conditions with those which prevail in the United States.

Accompanying this circular were suggestions as to the manner in which consular officers should prepare the reports, viz: The method of reducing foreign to American money; the method of reaching true averages, &c., supplemented by fifteen statements, prepared for tabulation and designed to show the minimum, maximum, and average wages paid in the following trades and industries: (1) the general trades; (2) factories and mills; (3) foundries, machine-shops, and iron works; (4) glass-works and potteries; (5) mines and mining; (6) railway employes; (7) ship-yards and shipbuilding; (8) seamen's wages; (9) store and shop wages; (10) household wages in towns and cities; (11) agricultural wages; (12) corporation employes; (13) Government departments and offices; (14) trades and labor in Government employ; (15) printers and printing offices.

It is to be observed that the heads of inquiry relate to facts alone, without disclosing any line of theory or argument to be fortified, the aim being to obtain the fullest and most comprehensive information concerning the state of labor throughout the world, and to insure uniformity and simplicity in the consular treatment of the subject, so as to bring the results within popular comprehension, leaving as little as possible for the statistical analyst to disentangle.

A task of no little delicacy was thus intrusted to the consuls.

It was not to be expected that all the reports received would be equally full and unreserved as to every condition deemed necessary for a comparison of the situation and life of the foreign laborer with those of the American wage-earner.

Had the letter as well as the spirit of the circular been uniformly observed, there would not be occasion for any review of the answers thereto; each report would be a review in itself, from which little need be abstracted for special comment or for purposes of comparison. The fact, however, that in a majority of cases the consuls were forced, by the complicated and various conditions prevailing and by the great difficulty experienced in securing the necessary statistics, to adopt independent modes in the preparation of their reports, renders it necessary to make a concise review of the whole in an introductory letter, selecting the salient statistics from the reports of the several countries for comparison with each other and with the conditions which prevail in the United States.

While reports in answer to the circular are received from every country, colony and island with which the United States hold commercial relations and in which they have consular representation, and while all are valuable and necessary to the complete presentation of the subject to be treated, "the condition of labor throughout the world," those which cover the labor conditions of Europe most directly concern us, and hence are alone considered in this review.

No trade or industry in the United States is free from the more or less direct influence of whatever conditions of labor may exist in Europe. This reflex action is more directly perceptible as the progress of invention and discovery places new resources at the command of skilled labor, and a double competition, of means and of results, is keenly felt, the more so that improved means of transportation bring us nearer to rival producers.

The plan of the Department of State is to present a comprehensive view, so far as practicable, of the conditions of labor and production throughout the world; but as those conditions in Europe more nearly approximate to our own, and as they have been also, from their similarity to those existing in this country, more readily collected and tabulated, they are given the first place in this report and in its accompanying analysis, leaving to a subsequent report the presentation of the results of the investigations made in America, Asia, and Africa.

It is hardly necessary to say that the conditions treated of herein are only such as afford opportunity for comparison with the principal conditions which prevail in the United States, viz, the rates of wages, hours of labor, prices of food and articles of consumption, &c. Those seeking fuller information should read the reports in detail.

Before entering particularly upon the subject-matter of this letter, it may be well to indicate the order of treatment pursued.

Each consular district is spoken of separately and briefly, the wages, habits and customs, moral and physical conditions of the working classes being touched upon, as well as the manner of living, &c., prevailing therein, while a general *résumé* for the country at large is given at the close, the whole concluding with a general recapitulation for all Europe, in which the labor elements of the several countries—wages, food prices, manner of living, &c.—are compared with each other, and all these in turn with the conditions which prevail in the United States.

While the consular reports are referred to in their respective places, it is not out of place to say here that the answers to the Labor Circular have rarely been equaled in the history of the consular labors of any country. The whole may be set down as comprehensively showing the conditions which surround and affect labor; and considering the want of systematic provision in most countries for the full collection of practical and vital labor statistics, it may justly stand as a noteworthy

record of the industry and ability of the consular officers of this Government.

In this connection, allusion may be pertinently made to the present difficulty of securing national statistics of labor in the United States. It may be doubted whether any nation holding a commanding position in industrial home production and foreign trade is more deficient in this regard. While there are many well-organized labor bureaus in the several States and an abundant collection of local and special statistics might be made, yet a comprehensive national system still remains to be effectively set on foot. The organization of the Federal Bureau of Labor is at once a recognition of a national want and a step towards meeting it. The result, however, must naturally be a question of time, and years may be expected to pass before the new bureau can give the much-needed collective view of all the elements of the labor problem in the United States, and furnish an intelligent and useful showing of the true relationship of labor and wages to effective production. In the absence of such indispensable statistics an absolute and certain comparison becomes difficult. For the purposes of comparison, only the most elementary statistics of wages and hours of labor in the United States have been accessible, and even those for but a few principal trade centers. Pleasure is taken in acknowledging the courtesy of the gentlemen who so promptly and kindly furnished the same.

In preparing the following synopsis of the several reports the aim has been to present the simplest facts in the most condensed form, using the words of the consuls themselves wherever practicable.

SYNOPSIS BY COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.

The German laborer excels in perseverance, patience under the most trying circumstances, trustworthiness, industry and economy. These virtues enable him to maintain existence in his own land on low rates of wages, and to accomplish great results in almost every field of labor, whether in his own country or abroad, and make him, when transferred by emigration to new fields of labor, a valuable and productive citizen.

For these reasons, and because of the direct relations of labor in Germany with labor in the United States—a constantly augmenting import of German manufactures into the United States being recorded by our customs, those for the past year amounting to no less than \$57,400,000—the reports from our consuls in Germany are more freely drawn upon for such points as are considered illustrative of the subject under review than the reports from those countries whose manufactures and workers affect us in a less degree.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

"The working-people of Alsace-Lorraine," writes Consul Ballow, of Kehl, in his very full report, "consist of two classes, those who follow the occupations of their parents before them—born to the heritage of special labor, as it were—and those who come from other portions of Germany seeking employment in busy times." The consul adds, and statistics bear him out, that the customary wages in Alsace are higher than those which obtain in any other portion of the Empire.

Another advantage possessed by the work-people of Alsace over those of the remainder of the Empire is thus recorded by the consul:

Alsace is still under French law (the *Code Napoléon*), and the political rights of the workingman are the same as those of the millionaire, or as those of the people of the United States. Every Alsatian citizen is a voter and eligible. The division of voters into classes of different degrees does not prevail in this district as in other portions of the Empire.

The following statements from Mr. Ballow's report show the average rates of wages, and the manner of living of the workingmen and workingwomen of Alsace-Lorraine:

The general trades.—Wages paid in Strasburg per week of 60 hours: Bricklayers, \$4.15; masons, \$4.15; hod-carriers, \$3.21; plasterers, \$4.88; tenders, \$2.54; slaters and roofers, \$4.28; tenders, \$2.86; plumbers, \$4.13; assistants, \$2.86; carpenters, \$4.75; gas-fitters, \$5.09; blacksmiths, \$4.88; bookbinders, \$4.63; cabinet-makers, \$4.91; confectioners, \$4.20; cigar-makers, \$5.13; coopers,

\$3.36; engravers, \$5.21; laborers and porters, \$4.21; potters, \$3.64.

Tanners.—Wages paid at Barr per day of 12 hours: Whiteners, 86 cents; curriers, 71 cents; beam hands, 66 cents; laborers, 52 cents.

Foundries and machine-shops.—Wages paid in Strasburg per week of 60 hours: Machinists, \$5.85; molders, \$5.10; turners, \$5; brass-workers, \$4.52; planers, \$4.20.

Shop wages.—Wages paid in Strasburg per month in dry-goods stores: Cashiers, men, \$49; cashiers, women, \$33; bookkeepers, men, \$38.90; bookkeepers, women, \$30.20; salesmen, \$27; saleswomen, \$22.25.

Fancy stores.—Saleswomen, \$21.80; girl apprentices, \$7.50 per month.

Agricultural laborers.—Wages paid per year and found: Laborer, man, \$67.30; woman, \$30; day laborer, with board, 40 cents; day laborer, in harvest time, without board, 80 cents.

Printers.—Wages paid per week of 60 hours in Strasburg: proof-readers, \$7.20; compositors, \$6.40; feeders, \$2.76; folders, \$2.04.

Prices of the necessities of life in the principal cities of Alsace.—Per pound: Wheat flour, 6 cents; wheat bread, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents; rye bread, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; beef, sirloin, 40 cents; beef, common, 18 cents; mutton, 23 cents; veal and pork, 18 cents; bacon, 20 cents; potatoes, 2 cents; rice, 10 cents; butter, 25 cents; sugar, 9 and 10 cents; salt, 3 cents; petroleum, 7 cents (per quart); coffee, 30 cents; candles, 17 cents; soap, 10 cents; tea, \$1; beer, 6 cents (per quart).

ALSATIAN WORKINGMEN'S MEALS.—Breakfast consists generally of coffee and bread; sometimes bread and a bit of cheese and no coffee. Masons and laboring men often eat bread and one or two raw onions and salt.

Dinner. Soup, sometimes, but not generally or regularly. The better-situated mechanics have beef soup twice or three times a week, generally soup made of water, slices of bread, slices of onion, and a little butter; sometimes vegetable soup. When the meals are brought to them to the shop or factory, by their wives or children, soup is not easily carried, and in its place they have vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage or carrots, boiled or stewed, either with or without beef, according to circumstances. Married journeymen seldom eat meat more than twice or three times a week. Laborers eat meat (boiled beef) only on Sundays, but even on that day not regularly.

Supper is taken at home at 8 o'clock, and consists either of soup, without meat, such as potato soup, or of boiled potatoes eaten with salad, or with a sort of cheese called "white cheese," bought, on market days only, of peasants, and made of sour milk. It is seasoned just before being served with salt and pepper, caraway seed, and chopped chives. Sometimes sausage and bread, or cheese and bread. Women and children very often take coffee and bread for supper the same as for breakfast.

Working hours in Alsace.—Work begins at 6 o'clock in the morning. An intermission of half an hour is allowed at 8 for breakfast. The work is resumed at $8\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock and continues until noon. From noon to 1 is the regular dinner hour. From 1 o'clock the work goes on until 7, with a quarter of an hour's intermission at 4. Many workmen have the bad habit of taking a small glass of brandy, which costs 2 cents, on their way to work in the morning.

BARMEN.

Barmen being the center of manufacture of the well-known "Barmen goods," so largely imported into the United States, the comprehensive and exhaustive report of Consul Schoenle is deserving of perusal by all persons interested in the complex question of mixed labor in mills and factories and its social aspects and results. In the Barmen industrial establishments the number of females employed is estimated at 28,000, and the picture drawn by Consul Schoenle of the evil influences of factory life upon them is not a bright one. It is pleasant, however, to record that the principal employers are doing their utmost to preserve and advance the physical and moral well-being of their employes.

It would also appear from Mr. Schoenle's investigations that the workingmen of his district (the city of Barmen in particular) are rather irregular in their habits and customs; comparatively regardless of their future, and not disposed to save—characteristics foreign to preconceived ideas in regard to German workmen. The consul attributes these conditions in part to the great increase in drinking saloons and dancing halls, wherein many of the laboring class usually spend their Sundays and Mondays.

Many other subjects treated of in the consul's report are worthy of special attention, such as the organized condition of labor, aid-societies, prevalence of strikes, co-operative societies, and the general condition of the working people in his district. That portion of his report which deals with emigration—to the United States, principally, of course—and the causes thereof, is particularly interesting.

Female labor necessarily occupies a large share of the report, the manufactures of Barmen, as before noted, being of such a nature as to bring them specially within the range of woman's work. The average wages paid to adult women workers is estimated at \$2.18 per week of 69 hours, viz, from 7 to 12, and from 1½ to 8 p. m. daily. Girls from 12 to 14 years of age are not permitted to be worked over 6 hours per day; girls from 14 to 16 years of age, 8 hours per day. All over 16 years of age are classed as adults.

Consul Schoenle, after reviewing the condition of the working women proper—factory, mill, house, and field hands—draws attention to the preparatory schools devoted to the education of women for clerical and bookkeeping positions. The cities of Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Leipsic, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, and Darmstadt possess schools of this description.

WAGES IN BARMEN.

The following statements show the rates of wages paid to, and the manner of living of, the principal workmen in and around Barmen:

General trades.—Wages paid per week of 66 hours: Bricklayers and masons, \$3.64; hod-carriers and tenders, \$3.20; plasterers, \$3.45; tenders, \$3.09; plumbers, \$3.68; carpenters, \$3.80; gas-fitters, \$3.93; bakers, \$3.81; blacksmiths, \$3.93; strikers, \$3.23; brickmakers (84 hours), \$4.61; butchers, \$3.80; cabinet-makers, \$3.93; cigar-makers, \$4.02; coopers, \$3.93; engravers, \$4.99; hatters, \$4.17; horseshoers, \$4.04; jewelers, \$4.64; laborers and porters, \$3.40; machinists, \$4.99; harness-makers, \$3.69; tailors (72

hours), \$4.29; telegraph operators (revisers), \$6.50; tinsmiths, \$4.17; barbers, \$4.17; painters, \$4.54; printers, \$5.

Machine shops and iron works.—Week of 63 hours: Machinists, \$5; locksmiths, \$4.17; blacksmiths, \$4.17; turners, \$4.28; planers, \$3.81; drillers, \$3.45; machine laborers, \$3.45; model-makers, \$5; strikers, \$3.57.

Printing offices.—Pressman, \$4.74; compositors, \$5; apprentices, \$1.17.

Agricultural wages.—Paid per annum, with board and lodging: Farm hands, male, \$49.98; farm hands, female, \$29.75; house servants, \$24.79.

Food prices in Barmen.—Per pound: Wheat flour, 4 cents; butter, 33 cents; beans, 4 cents; potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; cheese, 11, 17, and 26 cents; sausage, 23 cents; beef, 24 cents; veal, 15 cents; mutton, 17 cents; pork, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; bacon, 17 cents; coffee (green) 38 cents; roasted, 42 cents.

HOW A BARMEN WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY LIVES.

Approximate estimate of the expenses for the subsistence of a workingman's family consisting of 7 persons, viz, parents and five children, prepared by Consul Schoenle.

Articles.	Value.
Potatoes, 56 pounds	\$0 47
Sausage-fat	07
Bread, 21 pounds (brown)	45
Apple-butter, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	14
Coal	14
Lard or butter	10
Kerosene	10
Common sausage	12
Bacon	12
Meat	15
Flour	05
Barley	04
Beans	04
Peas	04
Vegetables	05
Clothing	33
Shoes	12
Rent	42
Vinegar	01
Salad oil	02
Rapeseed oil	07
Tobacco	04
Brandy, &c.	10
Soap and household ware	10
Taxes	04
Sick fund and incidentals	10
School fees and utensils	06
Sundries	08
Total week's expenses	3 57

BERLIN.

The very full returns concerning labor statistics, not only for Berlin, but for the whole Empire, embraced in Consul-General Brewer's report, will be availed of further on in the summary for all Germany. Such facts only as are pertinent to the immediate district of the consulate-general are therefore referred to here.

WAGES IN BERLIN.

The following statement showing the rates of wages paid in the general trades in Berlin per week of 60 to 78 hours, from the consul-general's report, is taken from recent official returns published by the city authorities:

Stone and marble workers.—Stone-cutters, \$5.41; marble-cutters \$5.71; marble-grinders, \$4.28; laborers, \$3.80.

Crockery ware.—Crockery-ware molders, \$5.71; model-joiners, \$5; firemen, \$5.35; coadman, \$4.25; laborers, \$3.92.

Potters, \$5; laborers, \$2.10.

Porcelain workers.—Turners, \$5.35; painters, \$5.71; burners \$3.57; grinders, \$3.57; apprentices, \$1.42.

Foundries of articles of art.—Molders, \$3.57; workmen, \$2.61.

Engine works.—Mechanics, \$4.45; blacksmiths, \$4.76; joiners and molders, \$4.53; workmen, \$3.42.

Bookbinders.—Journeymen, \$4.04; girls, \$1.90; gilders, males, \$4.76; gilders, females, \$2.14; leather workers, \$4.28.

Sewing-machine factories.—Locksmiths, \$5.47; joiners, \$5.23; workmen, \$4.28; workwomen, \$3.31.

General trades.—Brass-founders, \$4.76; brass-turners, \$4.28; apprentices to brass-founders, 95 cents; laborers in brass foundries, \$3.35; coppersmiths, \$4.28; watchmakers, \$4.28; weavers, \$3.21; warpers, \$4.28; winders, females, \$1.78; ropemakers, \$3.57; tanners, \$4.64; harness-makers, \$3.57; upholsterers, \$4.76; female upholsterers, \$2.38; coopers, \$4.28; tailors, \$2.85; female tailors, \$1.42; ladies' cloak-makers, \$4.22; female cloak-makers, \$1.66; hatters, \$4.76; female hatters, \$2.38; shoemakers, \$2.85 and \$3.57; masons, \$3.99; carpenters, \$4.21; glaziers, \$4.28; painters, \$4.28; type-founders, \$4.28.

HOW THE WORKINGMAN LIVES IN BERLIN.

The following statements, showing the manner in which the workingmen of Berlin live, were made up by the consul-general from personal interviews. The statement covers, first, the family of a day laborer in a coal-yard; second, the family of a stone mason, and, third, the family of a bookbinder.

A LABORER'S STATEMENT.

How old are you? Forty-one years.

What is your business? Day laborer in a coal-yard.

What wages do you receive? About \$123 a year, but very uncertain.

Can you support your family upon such wages? My wife is compelled to do all sorts of work, washing, &c., and my eldest daughter, fifteen years old, assists.

Will you explain, in detail, the uses you make of your money?

Two rooms and a kitchen in the court-yard basement	\$77 11
Clothing	23 80
Food	51 40
Tax for city	3 57
Fuel	10 71
School-books	3 80
Doctor, medicine	7 14
Sundries	8 56

Total for the year 186 09

Saving is out of the question. We live mostly on potatoes we raise on a piece of land let by Berlin magistrates against a fee of \$2.14. Meat we eat only four times a week, buying half a pound for 11 cents.

A MASON'S STATEMENT.

Has a wife and three children living in a village outside of Berlin; 39 years old; works in Berlin for 95 cents per day; works from six in the morning until six in the evening; idle over four months per annum; can hardly support his family; has the use of a piece of land to grow potatoes; keeps a goat, and raises a hog for meat; own annual earnings would amount to about \$238.

His living expenses are:

Rent, his own sleeping place in Berlin	\$11 42
Rent, for family in village	12 85
Clothing	29 75
Food for self in Berlin (8 months)	102 72
Food for self and family at home	94 21
Fuel and light	7 14
Income-tax in Berlin	1 42
School-tax	71
Tobacco	9 28
Sundries	28 65
Aid society	2 85

Total per annum 301 00

In Berlin, eat same as other mechanics; at their village home, eat a little meat about three times a week; live mostly on potatoes of our own growth, with a little coffee or milk soup with rye bread in the morning, and bread or potatoes for supper. Can save nothing. What is saved in summer is spent in winter. If sickness comes the family have medicine and physician gratis through the workmen's aid association.

A BOOKBINDER'S STATEMENT.

Bookbinder, with wife and three children; 33 years old; earns 89 cents a day; cannot support his family thereon; deficiency made up by letting a room. Total income per year about \$370. Expenses as follows:

Rent, 2 rooms and kitchen	\$92 82
Food and fuel	185 64
Clothing	38 00
Rent tax	5 70
Municipal income tax	1 90
Mechanics aid society	9 00
Tobacco	8 56
Newspapers	4 28
Beer, amusements, &c	25 00

Total 370 90

Unable to save anything.

FOOD PRICES IN BERLIN.

Wheat flour, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; cornmeal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 cents per pound; Carolina rice, 8 to 10 cents per pound; butter 30 to 38 cents per pound; beef 17 to 20 cents per pound; mutton, 17 to 20 cents per pound; pork, 16 to 20 cents per pound; ham, 25 to 30 cents per pound; lard, 18 cents per pound; veal, 22 to 25 cents per pound; wheat bread, 9 to 10 cents per pound; rye (black), 5 to 7 cents; sugar, 8 to 15 cents per pound; coffee, 27 to 40 cents per pound; teas, 70 to 130 cents per pound; coal per ton, \$3.50 to \$5.

COST OF LIVING.

Referring to the cost of living in Berlin, Consul-General Brewer says:

My own experience as a housekeeper convinces me that tea, coffee, sugar, and most of the necessities of life, in the shape of food, are higher in Berlin than in New York. I know the question is often asked in the United States, "How can the laboring people in Germany live if they receive only such a small return for their labor?" My reply is simply, they do not live as well as the American laboring classes. They are also, as a rule, much more economical in their expenditures and in their manner of living, and every member of the family who can labor must do so in order to assist in caring for themselves and the general household. The laboring women here are accustomed to perform the hardest of manual labor, on the farm, in the shop, about the mines, &c., such labor as would only be performed by the strongest of men in the United States.

BREMEN.

Consul Wilson's report shows that in most respects the condition of the laboring classes in his district, which embraces the free state of Bremen, the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the province of East Friesland, and a part of the province of Hanover, and contains over one million of inhabitants, is superior to that in perhaps any other portion of the German Empire, Alsace-Lorraine excepted.

Referring to wages in cities and country, the consul says that in general the rates paid in the former are greater than those paid in the latter, although the laborers in the country have many advantages not possessed by those in the cities, such as cottages rent free and gardens, and often pasturage for a cow or a sheep. Thus, although the city laborer gets the higher wages, the condition of the country laborer is the better of the two.

The following extract from Consul Wilson's report shows how the better class of mechanics live in Bremen:

A workman whose weekly earnings amount to \$5.20 will pay about \$45 a year for house rent. Outside of the city, in the surrounding villages, a mile or two from his work, the rent will be \$35 a year. His furniture is of the cheapest kind, tables and chairs often of his own make. He seldom eats a meal at home, except supper, as he goes to work at 6 a. m., has half an hour for breakfast at 8, and an hour for dinner at 1. His wife or child brings him dinner, which consists of soup, with potatoes or other vegetables, and a slice of bacon or meat. He stops work at 6, and has his supper, which con-

sists of rye bread, butter of the cheapest kind, cheese, and tea at home. On Sunday there is meat for the whole family. He has his Sunday suit, which costs him \$10, and which must last him four or five years. He belongs to a mutual benefit society, into which he pays about 25 cents a month, and out of which he draws, when sick, \$2.15 per week for a period not exceeding six months. His heirs are entitled to \$35 in case of death. The residence tax is 8 per cent. on the house, and the tax on earnings 8 per cent. on the income, which entitles the payer to full political rights.

The following extract from the consul's report concerning the habits of the working class shows that the working people of the Bremen district may be set down as retaining and possessing the best characteristics of the German laborer:

The habits of the working class in general may be said to be good. As a rule they are steady, sober, trustworthy, and saving, always eager to lay something by for age or sickness. In this the fathers are admirably assisted by the mothers, who preside at their homes or work in the fields with their husbands. The wife usually has charge of the cash-box, and endeavors to make her home as pleasant as possible for her husband and children.

In regard to the condition of the female laborers in his district, the consul says that the effect of the employment of women in factories, mills, stores, &c., upon the family circle is such that home life and home influence, such as exist in the United States, are almost unknown. Home, with this class, is merely a place to sleep. As before noted, the general condition of the laboring class of the Bremen district is far above the average of that prevailing in other parts of Germany, yet, with all this advantage, the workingman can only support his family by the most rigid economy on the part of every member thereof.

The following statement will show the average wages paid in Bremen, according to Consul Wilson's returns:

Average weekly wages paid in the general trades in Bremen per week of sixty hours.—Bricklayers, \$4.75; masons, \$5; tenders, \$3.65; plasterers, \$4.50; tenders, \$3.61; slaters, \$4.35; plumbers, \$4.57; assistants, \$3.20; carpenters, \$5; gas-fitters, \$4.11; bakers, \$3.55; blacksmiths, \$4.28; strikers, \$3.57; bookbinders, \$5.15; brick-makers, \$4.75; brewers, \$4.61; butchers, \$3.61; brass foundries, \$4.28; cabinet-makers, \$3.30; confectioners, \$3.43; cigarmakers, \$4.19; coopers, \$4.28; cutters, \$3.91; distillers, \$2.86; draymen and teamsters, \$3.17; drivers of cabs, carriages, &c., \$2.46; drivers on street railways, \$3.10; dyers, \$3.53; hatters, \$4.35; horse-shoers, \$3; jewelers, \$4.67; millwrights, \$3.57; potters, \$4.28; printers, \$5; tailors, \$3.95.

Average weekly wages paid the glass workers in glass works in Oberkirchner, near Bremen, per week of sixty-five hours.—Blowers, \$5.41; shearers, \$6; mixers, \$3.57; carriers, \$1.43; laborers, \$2.14; basket makers, \$2.14.

Store and shop wages in retail stores, per year.—Salesmen, \$357; saleswomen, \$286; cutters, \$428; assistant cutters, \$238; cashiers, \$261; apprentices, \$30; book-keepers, \$238. Retail houses keep open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., allowing an hour for dinner and half an hour for supper.

Household wages in towns and cities, per year.—Head butler, \$357; assistant, \$150; coachman, first class, \$83; second class, \$60; first-class cook, \$357; second-class, \$166; stableman, \$59.50; stable-boy, \$23; house servant, \$35.70; female housekeeper, \$95.20; assistant, \$59.50; governess, \$83.30; chambermaid, \$59.50; wash-maid, \$23.80; servant girl, \$23.80.

Printing offices in Berlin, per week of sixty hours.—Foreman, \$8.50; compositor, \$5; pressman, \$5; proof-reader, \$5; engineers, \$6; wood engraver, \$6; stereotyper, \$6; press girl, \$2; apprentice, \$1; laborer, \$3.81.

DRESDEN.

Owing to the temporary absence of Consul Mason from his post, his report on the trade conditions of his district was received too late for any extended review herein. As the wages in Dresden, however, differ very little from those ruling in other portions of Saxony, the figures given under Leipsic and Annaberg may be taken as a fair estimate for Dresden.

There are some features in that portion of Consul Mason's report relating to female labor which may be of interest to American readers, as presenting a picture graphically illustrating one phase of life in Continental Europe.

WOMEN AND DOG TEAMS.

The consul says:

An important factor in the labor of Germany is not inquired of in the circular, viz, the labor of dogs. I have heard it estimated that women and dogs, harnessed together, do more hauling than the railroads and all other modes of conveyance of goods united. Hundreds of small wagons can be seen every day on all the roads leading to and from Dresden, each having a dog for the "near horse" harnessed, while the "off horse" is a woman, with her left hand grasping the wagon-tongue to give it direction, and the right hand passed through a loop in a rope which is attached to the axle, binding her shoulder; thus harnessed, woman and dog trudge along together, pulling miraculous loads in all sorts of weather.

The vitality and indomitable endurance of the German race are most forcibly illustrated by these women workers, who, adds Mr. Mason, "are the descendants of the matrons who bore the soldiers who fought under Arminius, and baffled, captured, and destroyed the Roman legions in the forests of Germany, and are themselves the mothers of the men who carried victory on their bayonets from the fields of Gravelotte, Metz, and Sedan."

DUSSELDORF.

Consul Wamer complains that he encountered much difficulty in securing the necessary statistics to complete his report, owing to the unwillingness of many of the manufacturers in his district to supply information in regard to wages paid, the condition of workmen, &c. Nevertheless, enough of enlightened manufacturers and statisticians responded to enable him to complete a very valuable report.

From the consul's investigations it would seem that the working class of Dusseldorf have retained very much of the primitive simplicity of their forefathers. He reports that the working classes are content with the present wages; that work has increased somewhat during the last few years, and that although wages may not have increased proportionately, no one need be idle. Piecework seems to be the most satisfactory to the employer and employed, the latter, it is said, earning more thereby, being actuated to greater effort by increased pay for increased labor. The feeling between employer and workmen is reported as good, and strikes are consequently rare. It would seem that the Dusseldorf workman places himself altogether in the hands of his employer, and usually submits to a reduction of wages without protest whenever the employer assures him of the necessity for such reduction in order to meet exigencies, local or foreign. It is said by the consul that in return for this the majority of Dusseldorf employers show a paternal regard for their artisans.

The wages paid to the general trade in Dusseldorf average, per week of 60 hours, about the same as those paid in Bremen. The average wages paid in the manufactories throughout the district is estimated at from 52 cents to 60 cents per day.

The manner of living which prevails among the workmen of Dusseldorf can be appreciated from the following estimate of the yearly expenses of a first-class artisan with a family of four members:

"Rent, \$47.60; food and fuel, \$142.80; clothing, \$35.70; *kranken casse* (savings fund), \$3.57; taxes, \$4.28; incidental expenses, \$14.28; schools, \$4.76; total, \$251.56."

The working classes of Dusseldorf, says the consul, very seldom enjoy the luxury of meat in any abundance, their food consisting principally of bread, vegetables and coffee.

A computation of very great interest, made by Mr. Bueck, an economical writer and secretary of the Industrial Association for guarding the common interest of the industries of the Rhineland and Westphalia, is communicated by the consul. This statement shows the wages earned during the year 1883 by the workmen in 69 iron and steel works, 32 mines, 21 textile factories, 5 chemical works, 4 glass works, 3 sugar refineries, and 20 miscellaneous industries.

In the iron and steel works above mentioned there were 64,769 employes, of whom 3,496 were boys and 350 were women. The yearly earnings of these employes were as follows:

1,319 earned from.....	\$142 80	to \$166 60
7,910 earned from.....	166 60	190 40
4,041 earned from.....	190 40	214 20
42,049 earned from.....	214 20	238 00
5,265 earned from.....	238 00	261 80
2,747 earned from.....	261 80	285 60
1,438 earned upwards of		285 60

If we take the 42,049 persons grouped in the above list as fair representatives of the average wages paid to the iron and steel workers of the districts of the Rhineland and Westphalia, it will be seen that they each earn from \$4.10 to \$4.60 per week.

Of the 122,000 persons reported by the same authority as working in the 85 other manufacturing industries already recited, only 12,677 are set down as earning from \$4.10 to \$4.60 per week, the others running all the way from \$1.40 to \$4; the general average being about \$2.40; women descending even below \$1 per week.

CREFELD.

Crefeld being the chief center of the textile industry of Germany, much of which is conducted in the homes of the artisans, on hand-loom, we are brought face to face with the contest of hand labor against the power-loom.

According to the consul's return there are about 66,000 persons employed in the textile industry of Crefeld, of whom 50,000 are weavers, a small proportion of whom reside in the town. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the fine silk, half-silk, velvet, and plush goods manufactured in the district is still made on hand-loom in the homes of the weavers. This is called "house industry," and its continued existence is threatened by the gradual introduction of power-loom, and, of course, factory centralization. Although the hand-weavers of Crefeld are only enabled to maintain existence by long hours and unremitting toil, they will fight for their "house industry" to the bitter end, the decrease of wages and its attendant poverty consequent upon the encroachment of the factory system making the fight all the more bitter.

Consul Potter's description of the weavers' home life, their cottages and their villages, pictures a condition of social life which is fast disappearing—a picture which, perhaps, can be found nowhere else in such primitive simplicity as in his district. Here we see German artisan life in all its rustic purity—the patient and intelligent husband, aided by the equally patient and industrious wife, inured to a life of toil, each household the center of its little branch of industry, and endowed with the virtues of home.

Whoever follows the consul into the villages of the Crefeld weavers and witnesses the poverty, only kept at bay by unremitting toil such as the indomitable German artisan will endure year in and year out, will be impressed with the belief that any change must be for the better, and that factory life, even with its associate tendencies, would be an improvement on the cottage industry.

It is impossible to give here more than one or two examples from the consul's report of how the Crefeld weavers live.

"An intelligent young silk weaver of Crefeld, twenty-nine years of age, who has worked at the trade since he was fourteen years of age, an expert in his business and consequently having a choice of work, informed the consul that by working from 13 to 15 hours per day at his loom he could earn \$3.37 per week. Very few weavers, he said, could earn this wage, 8 to 10 marks—about \$2—per week being the average wages earned by the weavers of Crefeld. Being a single man, he was able to get along on his wages.

"H—— W——, a weaver in St. Huberte, near Crefeld, thirty-nine years of age, has a wife and three children, and one assistant; a velvet weaver; three looms; one for himself, one for his wife, and one for his assistant. Looms set up in one room, 15 by 12. This is also the living-room, where they cook, take meals, and do the household work. The united earnings of husband and wife amount to \$3.80 per week; one-third of assistant's wages also goes to the family. This gives a total yearly income of \$226.81 for the husband, wife, and three children. Has worked at his trade 24 years. Works all the time, but can save nothing. Hours of labor, from 4 a. m. to 9 p. m. in summer; from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. in winter."

On a weekly wage rate of \$3.80 for five in family the food consists of bread and coffee, and sometimes butter, at 7 a. m.: coffee or beer, and

bread at 10; soup, vegetables, and sometimes bacon, at noon; bread and coffee at 4 p. m., and potatoes only at 8 p. m. This may be said to be the daily diet, except in dull times, of the 50,000 Crefeld weavers and their families.

In regard to saving up for old age, this velvet weaver, a most intelligent man, said he could not save anything. "Old age!" exclaims the weaver; "there is no use in bothering ourselves about it, for very few weavers reach old age."

The following is the summary of an interview with a laborer who works on the Government highway near Crefeld:

"Wages, \$8.68 per month, without supplies of any kind; hours of labor, 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., with half an hour for dinner. Self and wife, family having grown up and left him. Thinks his lot represents the lot of a large portion of the laboring class of Germany. Coffee and black bread for breakfast; vegetables and soup for dinner; buttermilk and potatoes for supper."

Special attention is invited to Mr. Potter's interviews, in detail, with the many representative workers in his district, from which the foregoing extracts are taken; also to that portion of his report which deals with the homes of the weavers, the coal and iron mines of Essen, the Prussian elementary school system, &c.

MAYENCE.

Consul Smith's report embraces a large amount of analytical statistics, and, under the circumstances detailed by him in his research for matter for its composition, bears ample testimony to his zeal and fidelity.

Mr. Smith, after full and earnest investigation, estimates the average weekly wages in Mayence as follows: Common day-laborers, \$2.50; mechanics and skilled workmen, \$4.25. The wages earned, adds the consul, according to American ideas, are exceedingly small, and barely suffice to keep the recipients on their feet.

HOUSE INDUSTRY IN HESSE.

The foregoing wages apply to the cities of his district; in the country very different conditions prevail.

In the mountainous portions of Hesse, says the consul, the people are employed in "house industry," in making articles at home, such as nails for shoes, and locks, diaper pins, hairpins, and other wire goods, fillet work, wooden ware, toys, &c. The whole family participates in the "house industry," whatever that may happen to be. Yet this united labor yields them a bare subsistence. Nailsmiths get from 10 to 12 cents per thousand nails turned out. Working from 5 in the morning to 8 at night, with his wife and children to assist him, a man can make 20 to 28 cents per day. Large needles are paid for at a higher rate; yet a man laboring 13 hours per day can hardly earn more than 28 cents. At fillet work a practiced woman, working 13 hours a day, can seldom earn more than 15 cents.

Sewing enameled pearls on lace is mostly done by girls, who receive, for each 100 pearls sewed on, 1 cent. Practiced hands, working 14 hours a day, can earn 15 cents sewing on these pearls.

A good workman will turn off in 14 hours 5 dozen wooden spoons, for which he is paid $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen: $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents for 14 hours' labor.

Out of this he has to supply the wood from which the spoons are made. His net earnings are, therefore, about 10½ cents per day. This he can run up to 23, and even 28 cents, when he has the assistance of wife and children. The wages of the weavers in this district run from 11½ cents up to 47 cents per day, the latter being earned by the best workmen for the finest kind of work.

Of farm labor, writes the consul, there are different kinds, from those engaged to do such menial work as attending to horses, who receive from \$45 to \$70 per year, with board and lodging—which latter means living in the stables with the cows and horses—to the permanent day laborer, who is paid 27 cents per day, and is given one-fourth of an acre of ground to plant with potatoes, with occasional advantages. The temporarily employed laborer gets 33 cents per day, and during harvest times as much as 50 and even 75 cents. Women engaged upon the lighter kinds of field labor receive 20 cents per day without board.

In writing of the cost of living to the working classes, the consul says that the workmen of Germany, where married, live in a very ordinary manner, subsisting in the main upon potatoes, rye bread, common sausage, beer, and very inferior coffee.

HOW A WORKINGMAN LIVES IN MAYENCE.

The consul visited a workingman in Mayence representing the common laboring class. He lives in two fourth-story rooms, for which he pays \$26.64 rent per year. The house is a dilapidated structure, in a narrow street, whose stairway is so crooked that a stranger ascends it with difficulty. He has a wife and four children, and all live in the two rooms. He earns about 50 cents per day, to which his wife adds a little by occasionally doing washing or other work. The total yearly expenses of this family are given as follows: Clothing for the workman: 1 pair of pantaloons, \$2.38; 2 shirts, \$1.42; 3 blouses, \$2.13; shoes, \$5.71; socks, \$1.42; working coat, \$2.14; vest, 59 cents; hat, 95 cents; total clothing for himself, \$16.64. Clothing for his wife, \$19; and for his children, \$8. Total clothing for family per year, \$43.74. Necessaries of life: Fuel, \$13.11; taxes, \$4.09; dinner for family, which consists of soup, flesh, potatoes, and sometimes greens, 20 cents per dinner, or \$73 per year; rent, \$26.64; beer, 2 glasses per day, \$15.65; sundry expenditures, \$12.75. This makes a total expenditure of \$189.13, or about \$22 per year more than he could earn working every day in the year, Sundays excepted. It will be noted that breakfast and supper were not estimated. The money for these and the foregoing balance must be provided for by the wife, which is almost impossible, or the list of expenses must be considerably cut down. The unfinished statement shows that the workman himself did not have any distinct idea of how he made ends meet.

In referring to the habits of the working classes, Mr. Smith represents them as being somewhat slower in their movements and manner of laboring than American workmen, and not quite so self-reliant, but persevering and painstaking. In Germany less is expected of the workingman; less is paid for and consequently less is rendered. Conditions there also are more fixed and the demand for promptness of execution not so imperative.

In regard to the agricultural classes of a large portion of Hesse, Consul Smith describes them as better off and more contented than the artisans and laborers in towns and cities. The farms are small and mainly tilled by the proprietors. In the Odenwald district, however, the ag-

riculturists and laborers are anything but prosperous, while in the Spessart district the people are very poorly off, living in uncomfortable and overcrowded houses.

In regard to the feeling between employers and employes, the consul reports his interviews with responsible and representative persons. Upon questioning a gentleman of position in a very large establishment on this point, he answered, "Just say that employers and employes are desperate enemies."

Another manufacturer said, "Employers and employes treat one another as beings of a different race or type, and the want of cordial feeling between employers and employes in Germany is the bane of all industry in the Empire."

Commenting upon this, Mr. Smith submits some reflections which are equally applicable to the question of the employer or the employed, whose true interests are identical, in the United States and Germany:

"The trouble in Germany as well as elsewhere is that men are not just to one another. The employer seems to look upon his employé as a piece of machinery, out of which as much as possible for as little as possible is to be got, while on the other hand the employé looks upon his employer as an oppressor and extorter, to whom as little as possible is to be rendered, instead of each cordially respecting the other and working for each other's welfare."

FEMALE LABOR IN HESSE-DARMSTADT.

The following statement, prepared by the consul, from official sources, shows the number of females who work for wages, and their several occupations, throughout Hesse-Darmstadt in 1882:

In agricultural pursuits	41,421
In forestry, hunting, and fishing	11
In mines, furnaces, and salt-pits	8
In quarrying, earthenware and glass works	96
In machine shops	36
In chemical establishments	210
In making charcoal, tar, pitch, &c.	159
In textile industries	1,405
In paper and leather industries	1,387
In wood-carving and making articles of wood	312
In tobacco factories	2,473
In bakeries and confectioneries	135
In preparing foods and drinks	262
In making and cleaning clothes—seamstresses (6,826), washer- women, and ironers (2,574), &c.	10,766
Bricklayers, carpenters, glaziers, roofers, &c.	85
Photographers	11
Printers in stone, metal, and colors	104
Cutters and founders of wooden and metallic types	41
Trading in goods and products	3,135
Peddlers	500
Post and telegraph offices	9
Railroad employes	29
Messengers, porters, guides, &c.	83
Undertakers	18
Upon ships	14
Drayage	29
Household servants not dwelling with their employers	1,552
In labor of a changeable character	1,530
In churches and other religious establishments	344
In libraries, art galleries, and as teachers	913
Sick nurses	1,069
Authors, writers, correspondents, &c.	7
In musical and theatrical pursuits	120
Grand total	68,478

The total population of Hesse-Darmstadt is given as 936,340. The foregoing table is instructive as showing the many employments—considered unwomanly in the United States—engaged in by the women of Germany because of the labor conditions of that country.

The wages earned by female workers in the Mayence district run from 25 to 50 per cent. below male wages. Those employed at ordinary labor or in the factories earn usually from 25 cents to 50 cents per day, the average wages being about 30 cents per day. The hours of labor are the same for females as for males. The employment of women in factories has, in the opinion of Mr. Smith, a demoralizing effect upon their moral and physical character.

The laws governing the employment of working women in factories, foundries, and mills, and which, to a certain extent, prohibit their employment at very heavy and unwomanly labor, are highly praised by the consul.

SAXONY.

Mr. Du Bois, Consul in Leipsic, the "City of Books," furnishes some interesting statistics concerning the condition of labor in Saxony.

Although he reports considerable improvement in the workman's condition, with a slight increase in wages since 1878, the date of the last report on the "Condition of Labor in Europe," still this improved condition affords the laborer only the necessities of life, and the wages of the workman in Germany must be supplemented by the earnings of the wife to make both ends meet.

Here are the weekly expenses of a tanner, a married man, who earned the rather high wages of \$4.04 per week. He is represented as being a hale and good-natured man, who looks on the sunny side of life: House rent, 88 cents; clothing, 70 cents; coffee, 15 cents; potatoes, 46 cents; cheese, 15 cents; butter and fat, 60 cents; beer, 35 cents; black-bread, 34 cents; meat, twice a week, 30 cents; fuel, 24; light, 8 cents; total, \$4.33; this being 29 cents more than he earned. He said that sometimes his wife earned something. When she failed to earn anything he had to strike out the meat, butter, &c., and rely upon black-bread, fat, and potatoes. The quantities of meat, cheese, and coffee, at best, were scanty, not more than half a pound each of coffee and cheese per week, and about 2 pounds of meat.

Of female labor in Saxony, the consul says:

"Woman is poorly paid, poorly fed, and poorly housed. Her star is an unlucky one. Her fate ought to have been better; for she is good-natured, economical, industrious and willing. From 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening she works at the loom for the sum of \$1.68 per week of 66 hours, which is 28 cents per day. This necessarily means poor food, poor clothing, and a hopeless life of toil."

The employment of women in the factories and general industries, according to Mr. Du Bois's investigations, depresses the average price of labor; but, on the other hand, Saxony relies upon cheap female labor for its ability to compete with foreign nations in manufactures.

Another interesting report on the condition of labor in Saxony is that from Consul Bullock, of Annaberg. This officer also bears testimony to an improvement in the condition of the working classes in his

district since 1878, but notwithstanding this improvement, says "the difference between the conditions of the American and Saxon artisan remains so great that the latter would regard as an extravagant luxury what the former considers a necessity."

SILESIA.

An extended report, covering every phase of the labor question as set forth in the Department circular, comes from Mr. Dithmar, Consul in Breslau, for the province of Silesia, Southeast Prussia. Consul Dithmar reports that labor is generally paid less in Silesia than in any other portion of the German Empire, the average wages of unskilled labor for Silesia being estimated at \$1.48 per week, against \$2.19 for Prussia and \$2.40 for the Empire. Living is, however, cheaper in Silesia than in other portions of the Empire. In consequence of the low wages and lack of employment a large migration of artisans and female field-hands from Silesia to East Prussia, Poland, Hungary, &c., takes place every spring. The women work in the fields of Saxony during six or seven months in each year, receiving about 36 cents per day, and return to their homes at the commencement of winter with their saved earnings.

According to Mr. Dithmar's returns, agricultural laborers hired by the year are paid daily wages as follows: Male laborers, 10 to 18 cents; female laborers, 7½ to 12 cents. In addition thereto food is supplied to the value of \$18 to \$25 per annum. This would give a total income per annum, food and wages combined, counting every work day in the year, of from \$53.30 to \$78.34 for male laborers, and of \$45.43 to \$59.56 for female laborers. These field wages, remarks the consul, are 50 per cent. higher than they were fifty years ago.

Mr. Dithmar's investigations among the hand-loom weavers of his district shows a worse condition of affairs even than that which marks the "house-industry" of Crefeld. The home weaver, says the consul, who works steadily for at least eleven hours, assisted by one of his children as spooler, earns about \$1.43 per week. There are many households, however, where the money earnings do not average more than 45 cents per week the year round. "I was once able," said a weaver to the consul in the heart of the weaving district, "to earn 8 marks (\$1.90) a week, but now my earnings never exceed 72 cents per week."

The number of persons employed in furnaces, factories, and mines (coal mines not included) in Silesia is estimated at nearly 75,000 males and 36,000 females, more than one-fourth of the latter being married. These work, on an average, eleven hours per day in summer and ten in winter.

THURINGIA.

The district of Thuringia falls under the consulate at Sonneberg; situated in Central Germany, and embracing all the various industries by which labor obtains employment, it is perhaps second to no other district as illustrative of the habits, conditions, and remuneration of labor in Germany. Indeed, in so far as the statistics of this district are required for comparative purposes, it may be taken as the Empire in miniature.

In the general trades Mr. Mosher, the consul, reports that the wages per week of 66 hours in the city of Sonneberg and vicinity range from

\$3 to \$4, a few tradesmen, such as jewelers, lithographers, and masons averaging more than this maximum, and many others less, such as bakers, butchers, confectioners, coopers, tailors, tinsmiths, weavers, &c., who receive only from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per week.

In the factories and mills of Thuringia more than one-half the operatives are females, and their wages average from one-third to one-half less than the wages of the male operatives. The hours of labor in the factories and mills are from 66 to 72 per week—the first in the cotton mills and the last in the woolen mills. In woolen mills the following wages are paid per week of 72 hours: Female wool-sorters, \$1.15; washers, \$2.28; carders, \$1.95; common hands, \$1.60; spinners, \$2.80; dressers, \$3.48; watchmen, \$1.60; day laborers, \$2.

In the cotton mills the following wages are paid per week of 66 hours: Pickers, \$2.08; oilers, \$2.30; grinders, \$2.50; roving hands, \$1.50; speeder girls, \$2.13; fliers, \$1.98; doffers, \$1.66; mule spinners, \$3.40; weavers, plain, \$2.34; weavers, fancy, \$2.84; fancy dyers, \$3.90; plain dyers, \$3; cloth-room hands, \$2.84; spoolers, \$2.23.

Foundry and machine shops, per week of 66 hours, the wages earned run from \$2.20 for laborers up to \$3.40 and \$3.75, the highest to casters and engineers.

Glass-works, per week of 60 hours, from \$1.80 to \$3.90. While there are several important glass-works in Thuringia, the greater portion of the work is done at home, nearly every family in certain districts having its blast-pipe and other appliances. The glass-workers, although better paid than any other artisans, are very poor and live in the most frugal manner.

Iron and coal mines, per week of 60 hours: Miners, \$2.95; day laborers in mines, \$2.90; day laborers on surface, \$2.30. Miners on contract work earn \$3.10.

Printing offices, per week of 66 hours: Editors, \$6.71; publishers, \$4.28; proof-readers, \$5.23; compositors, \$3.96; job printers, \$3.98; apprentices, \$1.42.

Food prices, according to the consul, are about the same as they were in 1878.

Toy-making is the principal industry of Sonneberg; its toy trade was formerly widespread, but on account of the increase in the tariffs since 1879, of several countries, the trade is now almost restricted to England and to the United States. The loss in the toy trade with France, Austria, Italy and Sweden, for the foregoing reason, is estimated in Sonneberg at \$1,190,000 per annum.

Mr. Mosher describes the habits of the workingmen as plodding. They are honest and industrious and peaceably disposed, but not thrifty.

The feeling between employé and employer is one of "organized neutrality." In all cases of strikes in Thuringia the victory ultimately has been on the side of capital; hence intelligent and organized labor does not often resort to strikes as a remedy for real or fancied grievances.

The consul's report on co-operative societies, which play such an important part in Germany, is worthy of the closest perusal.

WURTEMBERG.

The Kingdom of Wurtemberg, writes Mr. Catlin, the consul, in his admirable report, with a population of 2,000,000, and an area about equal to that of the State of Massachusetts, may be classed as essentially a land

of agriculture. One-half its population is, directly or indirectly, dependent upon agriculture and kindred pursuits; nearly two-thirds of its area consists of farms, pasture lands, and vineyards, while it contains but four cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants each. With the exception of agricultural labor, therefore, the consideration of the question of capital and labor, in the sense contemplated by the circular, is practically confined to the cities and large towns of the Kingdom. The population of the cities of Wurtemberg, containing each above 20,000 inhabitants, numbers only 195,000, of which 117,000 are inhabitants of Stuttgart, the seat of the consulate for the whole Kingdom; the other chief cities being Ulm (33,000), Heilbronn (24,000), and Esslingen (20,500), the latter, 10 miles from Stuttgart, being largely engaged in the manufacture of locomotives, machinery and textiles.

The series of interviews with representative men, given by Mr. Catlin in the form of question and answer, are of considerable interest. Of these special reference may be made to the opinions of Karl Kloss, a joiner by trade, and a public speaker of ability on all questions concerning the labor question, and to the views of Herr Dietz, a member of Parliament, and the proprietor of a publishing and printing establishment in Stuttgart.

Information derived from the president of the board of police gives the number of females employed in the factories, shops, and as servants, &c., in Stuttgart as 12,724. The same authority gives the habits of the working classes as being, in general, orderly, but not as thrifty as they might be.

Much fault is found in Wurtemberg with the importation of Italian laborers whenever any large contract-work is to be executed. These laborers are "supplied" to any number by contract agents in Vienna, and they arrive on the ground with something like the mobility and precision of regular troops.

The employment of female labor in Wurtemberg, says Mr. Catlin, is more general in the agricultural districts than in the cities. In the former a large proportion of the women depend upon their labor for daily bread. Many of them work in the fields, doing men's work. Many others are employed in the small shops which abound in each village, and a number of young girls work daily for ten hours in factories of all kinds, perhaps 2 or 3 miles distant from their homes. In a population of 120,000 there are registered as earning their own living by labor 15,512 women, of whom 7,144 live as servants in families.

Among the many interviews with representative work-people given in Mr. Catlin's report, the following is selected as illustrative of female mill-life in Germany:

Question. Where do you live, and what is your employment?—Answer. I live in Esslingen, and am employed as a jenny-hand in Merkel & Wolf's woolen-yarn factory.

Q. Are you married or single?—A. I was married last February. I am thirty years old. I have been employed seven years where I now am.

Q. How many women and girls altogether are employed in your factory?—A. About 700, the majority of them unmarried.

Q. I suppose that many of the married ones have children; what do they do with the children while they are at work?—A. They leave the children either with elderly relations or with elderly people in the houses of friends. In the latter case they pay 10 to 15 marks a month (\$2.40 to \$3.60) for the child's full board.

Q. What are the daily working hours?—A. From 6 a. m. till 7 p. m., with twenty minutes rest in the morning, one hour at noon, and twenty minutes in the afternoon; that is, over eleven hours.

Q. If you work over that time do you get extra pay for it?—A. Certainly, as I am paid by the amount of work I do.

Q. Are all the hands paid in that way, or do some get a fixed price per day?—A. Some receive a fixed price, as, for instance, the wool-washers, pickers, and sorters, who are paid from 1.20 to 1.50 marks (28.6 cents to 35.7 cents) per day. The majority are paid, as I am, according to the amount of work done.

Q. About how much do you earn on an average per day the year round?—A. Sometimes I earn 2 marks (48 cents) a day, sometimes only 1.50 marks (36 cents). In the year round I earn an average of 1.70 marks (39 cents) daily.

Q. Are you often called on for extra work?—A. Very seldom. Formerly we were.

Q. Do most of the female operatives in your mill live in Esslingen?—A. No; some live so far away that they have to walk 1½ hours each way going to and returning from their work. They have to leave home at half past 4 in the morning, and do not reach home again until half past 8 at night. Women from the different villages come at noon with the dinners for the operatives from their respective localities.

Q. What do the younger unmarried female operatives do with their wages?—A. Those who have parents contribute it to their support; those who have not spend it for their own maintenance. They cannot save much unless they stint themselves in their food.

Q. Can these girls save anything for marriage?—A. Very little, and that only by hard denial.

Q. Did you save up anything before your marriage?—A. Yes; about 500 marks (\$125), but that was because I was forewoman, worked over hours, and underwent great denials.

Q. Are most of the girls industrious and saving?—A. Some are; some are not.

Q. Are the most of them good girls?—A. They vary, like all other people.

Q. Are they generally strong and healthy?—A. Yes, in general.

Q. Do the most of them marry sooner or later?—A. Yes, sooner or later, as soon as they are in circumstances to do so.

Q. Are wages higher or lower now than they were five years ago?—A. The fixed day-wages are about the same, but the rates of payment according to the amount of work done were 20 per cent. higher five years ago, while the cost of living remains about the same.

Q. What education had you had before you began to work in the mill?—A. I had poor parents; I went to the public school from the time I was seven years old until I was fourteen; then I was three years in service with a family in the country; then I went to Augsburg and worked for two years in a woolen mill; then two years in Geislingen in another mill; then one year in a mill near Cologne; then two years more near Winterthur, in Switzerland; and finally I came to Esslingen, where I now am.

Q. Suppose a fire broke out in your mill during the daytime, are there means of escape provided for all of you?—A. Yes; the new portion of the mill is one-storied, but the older portion of it has three floors, and there most of the operatives are. It is amply

provided with hoes, ladders, and buckets, and there would be no danger whatever.

Q. Suppose you were to fall sick, and were unable to work for a fortnight, what would you have to depend upon?—A. We have a relief fund, to which all of the employes in the mill contribute 40 pfennigs (about 10 cents) each per month. Single operatives are sent to the hospital, and are cared for gratis, besides receiving on their discharge from the hospital 25 pfennigs (6 cents) per day for the period of their illness. Those who have parents or husbands are allowed to remain at home, and are paid 50 pfennigs (12 cents) per day.

Q. Do you keep house?—A. Yes; I and my husband hire a part of a second floor. We have two rooms and a part of the kitchen, for which we pay 60 marks (\$14.28) a year. We breakfast together at half past 5 on coffee and bread. When my husband is able to work, we get our dinner at a house near where we live, and pay 35 pfennigs (about 8 cents) apiece for it. We get soup, boiled meat, and some vegetables. We take our evening meal about 7.30 or 8 o'clock. I prepare it myself; a cup of coffee, perhaps a little beer and bread, and a sausage or so. We earn together about 100 marks (\$23.80) per month, and with economy we manage to get along on that.

Q. Do you think that most of the female operatives are contented?—A. Yes; they do not complain of their lot, because they are accustomed to it.

REVIEW OF THE LABOR CONDITIONS OF GERMANY.

According to a computation made by Mr. Vogeler, consul-general in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, based on official returns, the number of working people, male and female, in the German Empire is estimated at 10,500,000 in round numbers, of which 2,500,000 are engaged in domestic service. It should be remembered as a modification of this relatively large number of persons engaged in labor in Germany that the number of those dependent upon the employed is not relatively so great as in other countries, from the fact that in Germany everybody who can work, young and old, works either for self-support or to contribute to the support of the family.

In the foregoing estimate the consul-general embraces all persons engaged in (1) agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; (2) mechanical industries, building, and mining; (3) commerce and traffic; (4) domestic service; (5) military service, in schools, and religious teaching, in hospitals and benevolent institutions, and in the civil service. The total population of the Empire is estimated at 46,000,000.

These figures bear strong attestation to the fact that the Germans are a labor people in the strictest sense of the term, that they are inadequately remunerated, and lead a frugal life.

FEMALE LABOR IN GERMANY.

From the portions of the several reports devoted to female labor in Germany the following extract from the report of Mr. Mosher, consul in Sonneberg, is selected as a fair illustration of the workingwoman's condition throughout Germany:

American readers will hardly understand how it can be that the severest part of existence in this whole region falls to the lot of

woman. But such is the fact. She is the servant and the burden-bearer.

Her sex is liberally represented in most of the manual-labor occupations of the district, even to mining and foundry work, but far less liberally in any branch of clerical or professional life.

In a portion of this consulate, containing a population of 100,369 males and 106,042 females, I find by the latest official statistics that for each woman who supports herself in civil and church service and the so-called professions there are five and a fraction who support themselves by trade and commerce, nine and a fraction by housework, twenty-four and a fraction by mining, foundry and building work, and sixty-three and a fraction by agriculture, cattle-raising, forestry and fishing.

I find, moreover, by the same statistics, 169 women making their living in the same district by working in quarries, 372 by various branches of glass-blowing, 71 by making knives, 1 by making mathematical instruments, 1 by making musical instruments, 1 as a chemist, 44 by making explosives, 1,907 as paper-makers, 15 as tanners, 54 as book-binders and box-makers, 2 as coopers, 355 as turners, 753 by sewing, 3 as notaries' clerks, 76 as teachers of all kinds and grades, including those engaged in libraries and as musicians, 67 as authors and writers of all kinds, including copyists and correspondents, and 16,109 who make their living by "agriculture, cattle-raising, forestry, hunting, and fishing."

But this includes only those described as self-supporting in the branches mentioned. The whole number of women and children (girls) employed in agricultural pursuits is 39,218; the corresponding number of males is 32,714.

Thus it is seen that the chief pursuits of women in this district are not of a gentle or refining character. They perform by far the greater part of all the outdoor manual service. The planting and the sowing, including the preparation of the soil therefor, is done by them. I have seen many a woman in the last few weeks holding the plow drawn by a pair of cows, and still more of them carrying manure into the fields in baskets strapped to their backs. They also do much of the haying, including the mowing and the pitching; likewise the harvesting, after which they thrash much of the grain with the old-fashioned hand-flail.

They accompany the coal carts through the city and put the coal in the cellars while the male driver sits upon his seat. They carry on nearly all the dairy business, and draw the milk into town in a hand-cart—a woman and a dog usually constituting the team. * * *

In a half day's walk through the country recently I counted 130 women hoeing in the fields, and only 5 men.

"What pay do you receive for this labor?" I asked. "From 50 to 70 pfennigs [12 to 17 cents] a day," she answered, "with schnapps at 9, potatoes and coffee at noon, and black bread and beer at 4." "How long is your day's work?" "From 6 to 6; but we often work till 9 or 10 at 10 pfennigs an hour for extra time"—and she then went to rearrange the bottle of goat's milk for her baby, which had awakened from its nap in the grass at the edge of the field.

Many of the younger women are employed in the doll and toy factories, at about 15 cents a day, or else in doing piecework of the same kind in their own rooms, at which they earn, perhaps, 20 per cent. more weekly, but it involves more hours of labor.

As to their moral and physical condition, they are both hardy and phlegmatic; in other words, they are physically strong, and do not seem to be so much exposed to temptation as women of a more nervous temperament are.

The general effects of such a life as I have described are not favorable to the development of the best domestic qualities. The housekeeping of the laboring classes is of the most primitive sort. The cooking is wretched. There is but little display of family affection, but the home feeling is very strong.

Educationally the women are not, as a rule, equal to the men; but, except in the case of the technical schools, to which they are not admitted, they enjoy equal educational privileges.

The wages of women average about one-half those of men.

At the present time there are about 6,000 more women than men in the Dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen, with a population of 207,075, and in the whole consular district, with a population of 1,216,815, there is a surplus of 30,609 women. Emigration accounts largely for this difference, since the men can more easily collect the means for a change of location than the women can.

To give a comprehensive view of the condition of labor throughout the Empire the statistics given are herewith recapitulated by consulates, showing the wages paid and the manner of living, with a column showing the average wages for the Empire.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Statement showing the average weekly wages paid in the several consular districts of Germany.

Occupations.	Ansbereg. (72 hours).	Barmen (66 hours).	Berlin (60 to 72 hours).	Bremen (60 hours).	Breslau (60 hours).	Crefeld (60 to 72 hours).	Düsseldorf (60 hours).	Köhl (60 hours).	Leipzig (66 hours).	Sonneberg (66 hours).	Frankfort (66 hours).	Average for all Germany.
Building trades:												
Bricklayers	\$4 28	\$3 64	.....	\$4 50	\$3 60	\$4 04	\$5 00	\$4 15	\$4 92	\$3 40	\$4 64	\$4 21
Hod-carriers	.....	3 20	.....	5 00	2 19	4 00	3 57	3 21	2 98	2 00	2 26	2 92
Masons	4 28	3 64	\$3 99	5 00	3 60	5 47	5 00	4 15	5 43	6 18	4 64	4 67
Tenders	.....	3 20	2 61	3 65	3 60	5 00	3 50	3 21	5 43	1 75	2 26	3 15
Plasterers	3 33	3 45	.....	4 50	3 70	6 43	5 00	4 68	.....	1 75	4 10	4 43
Tenders	2 60	3 09	.....	3 61	2 38	4 28	3 50	2 54	.....	1 75	2 26	2 91
Slaters	.....	4 94	.....	4 35	2 81	4 28	4 28	.....	4 62	4 08	4 25	4 28
Roofers	4 28	.....	.....	4 35	2 81	4 28	5 00	.....	4 62	4 00	4 25	4 28
Tenders	.....	.....	.....	3 30	2 10	3 50	3 50	.....	4 62	2 00	2 26	2 81
Plumbers	.....	3 68	.....	4 57	5 00	4 28	3 50	4 13	4 80	3 32	4 25	4 26
Assistants	.....	.....	.....	2 50	2 14	3 50	3 50	.....	.....	2 00	2 60	2 72
Carpenters	3 85	3 99	4 21	5 00	3 09	4 03	5 00	4 75	.....	3 15	3 60	4 11
Gas-fitters	3 83	3 93	.....	4 11	2 66	4 28	5 00	5 09	4 35	3 50	4 25	4 08
.....
Factories:												
Blacksmiths	3 33	3 81	2 30	3 55	1 43	1 56	1 42	.....	2 09	2 90	3 50	.....
Strikers	.....	3 93	4 76	4 23	3 67	3 78	5 00	3 93	4 92	3 00	3 49	4 00
Bookbinders	4 76	4 23	.....	3 57	2 98	3 57	3 71	3 33	.....	2 00	1 25	2 04
Bookmakers	.....	4 61	4 04	5 15	3 96	13 57	5 00	4 63	4 70	3 50	3 55	4 20
Brewers	.....	5 23	5 50	4 75	1 61	4 75	4 50	.....	.....	3 75	3 55	3 93
Butchers	*1 75	3 90	12 14	3 61	3 23	12 25	*1 78	4 05	14 20	4 08	2 55	.....
.....	.....	3 93	.....	3 93	*1 30	*1 30	*1 42	3 57	*3 00	2 75	2 55	3 32
Bread-founders	.....	3 93	.....	3 93	4 76	4 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 25	3 92
Cabinet-makers	.....	3 93	.....	3 93	*1 70	12 86	.....	4 91	5 24	3 50	3 49	4 25
Cabinet-makers (30 hours)	.....	2 03	12 50	4 43	2 84	3 30	.....	4 20	.....	2 00	3 13	3 43
Cigar-makers	.....	4 06	3 57	4 19	2 85	4 03	3 02	5 13	.....	2 80	2 80	3 63
Coopers	.....	3 93	4 28	4 23	3 57	4 28	5 00	.....	4 51	3 50	3 97	.....
Cutlers	.....	4 40	.....	3 91	2 96	4 28	.....	8 69	.....	3 15	3 25	3 90
Distillers	.....	.....	.....	3 91	*1 43	*1 28	.....	3 50	*2 14	3 15	.....	3 50
Draymen and teamsters	.....	3 92	.....	3 17	2 00	*1 00	4 23	.....	.....	2 25	2 90	3 96
Drivers: Cab, carriage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	2 46	2 40	3 45	2 75	4 25	.....	3 25	.....	3 21
Drivers: Street railways.	.....	.....	.....	3 10	.....	4 20	3 67	.....	.....	3 03	.....	3 44
Dyers	.....	4 40	.....	3 53	2 86	4 28	4 23	.....	2 76	3 30	3 40	3 45
Engravers	.....	4 99	.....	4 92	3 51	5 25	5 71	5 21	4 96	5 60	6 00	5 12
Furriers	.....	4 29	.....	3 15	3 57	6 04	.....	.....	4 96	3 90	4 00	4 20
Gardeners	4 28	4 17	.....	3 10	*1 43	12 04	4 23	5 01	4 16	3 76	3 00	3 78

Wages paid in a brick-yard near Berlin.

[Work from April 1 to December 1. Wages per week of 60 hours.]

Description.	Wages.	Description.	Wages.
Foreman	\$5 63	Outbringer	\$2 58
Fireman	8 30	Setter	2 50
First molder	2 65	Locomotive fireman	2 53
Second molder	2 18	Boy	1 00
Outside man	2 20	Panmaker	8 03
Inbringer	2 50	Panmiller	2 15

HOW GERMAN ARTISANS LIVE.

The following extracts from consular interviews with working people are fair examples of how the German artisans live and bring up families on their very meager wages.

A STRASBURG PLASTERER.

Has a wife and five children; works 11 hours, and earns 83 cents per day; wife, as a laundress, assisted by the oldest daughter, earns 28 cents per day; can save nothing whatever; has for breakfast rolls and coffee; for dinner, soup, vegetables, and potatoes; has meat three times per week.

The consul reports that the manner in which this Strasburg plasterer lives applies equally well to masons, stonecutters, bricklayers, carpenters, and the other general trades in Alsace.

BARMEN WORKINGMEN.

The working classes in this district subsist on a comparatively meager and scant diet; live in small and badly ventilated tenement houses, and their clothing is coarse and of an inferior quality. Breakfast: Very poor coffee, potatoes, and black bread. Dinner: Beans or peas, cooked in fat, or potato and flour cakes, or potatoes and fat, and onion sauce; sometimes of barley soup and fish, or common sausages. Supper: Coffee and bread and butter, or goose fat. On Sundays the bill of fare is usually better than on week-days.

A FOREMAN COOPER IN BREMEN.

A foreman cooper, wife, and two children; steady work at \$6.41 per week; average wages of journeymen coopers, 83 cents per day; works from 6 to 6 in summer, with intermissions for meals; earns \$312.49 per annum, out of which he lives and saves \$21.66 per year. Breakfast: Rye and white bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Meat, vegetables, and potatoes. Supper: Bread, butter, tea, and cheese.

HOW A BRICKLAYER'S FAMILY LIVES IN HAMBURG.*

Question. How old are you?—Answer. Thirty-two years.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a bricklayer.

Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and two children; the oldest is four and the youngest two years old.

* From a valuable report by Consul Bailly, which was received too late to be further availed of in this letter.

Q. What wages do you receive per day?—**A.** On an average I receive 4 marks 10 pfennigs (95 cents) per day.

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—**A.** Ten hours per day.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—**A.** Half an hour for breakfast, one hour for dinner, and half an hour for vespers in the afternoon. The time allowed for meals is not included in the ten hours' work.

Q. Can you support a family upon such wages?—**A.** O, yes. My wife frequently earns from 3 to 4 marks per week by washing and scouring for other people. The children are then sent to the "Warteschule," a kind of "kindergarten" for poor people, where the children are taken care of during the day free of expense. It is a charitable institute, of which there are a good many in Hamburg.

Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to in a year?—**A.** With general good health we earn about 1,462 marks (\$347.95) per year.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—**A.** Yes; I pay per annum—

For rent of two rooms and kitchen in third story (200 marks) ..	\$47 60
For clothing for self and family (200 marks)	47 60
For food and fuel (803 marks)	191 11
For taxes (15 marks)	3 57
For hospital dues (20 marks)	4 76
Leaving for doctor's bills, medicine, incidentals, and savings (224 marks)	53 31

Per annum (1,462 marks)..... 347 95

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—**A.** For breakfast, bread, coffee, and a little bacon; for dinner, meat and potatoes; at four o'clock, coffee and bread; and for supper, bread, bacon, and sometimes fried potatoes and tea or beer.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—**A.** At present I manage to save about 100 marks (\$23.80) per year; whether I will be able to save so much, or anything at all, when my family becomes larger or my children grow older, I do not know. In case of sickness (of myself) I receive 1 mark 50 pfennigs (36 cents) per day from the mechanics' hospital fund.

HOW A WORKINGMAN LIVES IN SILESIA.

A workingman's family of four or five persons, according to official estimates, lives on the following amount of provisions for a month in Silesia: Rye flour, 78 pounds; wheat flour, 52 pounds; beef, 2½ pounds; pork, 2½ pounds; bacon, 7½ pounds; butter, 3 pounds; potatoes, 3½ bushels; milk, 10 quarts; total value of monthly consumption of food, \$8.29.

HOUSE-LABOR.

In one of the leading cities in Germany (the name of which is withheld, by request of the consul, out of respect for the two tradesmen from whom he received the information) a shoemaker and his three journeymen were found at work in one corner of the kitchen, while the wife was doing the washing in another corner, while the daughter was cooking the dinner of sausage and potatoes at the stove. A carpenter had his work-bench in the family living-room;

the wife was filing a saw at the same bench where the husband was planing, and in the afternoon the consul saw her sawing wood in the door-yard. These cases, the consul says, represent the average home-life and manners of the working people of his district.

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Average wages paid per week of 66 to 78 hours in cotton mills in Alsace-Lorraine.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
COTTON-WEAVERS.		COTTON-PRINTING.	
Overseer	\$6 48	Engraver	\$6 90
Foreman	5 94	Printer on rollers	4 68
Dresser, man	5 83	Color-mixer	4 68
Reeler, woman	3 30	Printer on wood	4 08
Warper, woman	3 51	Printer's assistant	2 54
Weaver:		Apprentice	2 00
Man	3 09		
Woman	2 76		
Bobbin-winder, child	1 12		
COTTON-SPINNING.		WOOLEN-MILL.	
Foreman	6 60	Wool and cloth dyer, overseer	8 50
Overseer	6 40	Second hand	3 50
Tender of steam engine	6 25	Overlooker	3 80
Packer of spindles	5 40	Common hand	2 34
Fireman	4 95	Wool-carder	5 60
Watchman	4 95	Second hand	4 00
Greaser	4 70	Spinning overseer	7 20
Conductor of self-acting looms	4 50	Spinner	4 60
Sharpener of cards	4 45	Weaving overseer	4 76
Beater	4 43	Second hand	3 80
Carder	3 90	Weaver	4 50
Tender of spindle frames	3 89	Shearer	3 30
Driver	3 30	Dresser	3 30
Cleaner of cards	3 20		
Laborer	2 55	WOOL.	
Shipper	2 58	Engineer	5 30
Tier	2 46	Fireman	4 10
Draw-frame tender, girl	2 37	Laborer	3 00
Comber, girl	2 34	Wool-sorting overseer, woman	4 60
Tender of beaters	2 00	Sorter, woman	2 80
Beater, woman	1 68	Wool-picker, woman	3 10
Tender of cards	1 65	Tender, child	2 00
Bobbin-winder, child		Mule-fixer, child	2 00
		Reeler	1 90

Average wages per week of 66 to 72 hours in spinning and weaving mill in Lower Silesia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Hacklers	\$3 28	Finishers' assistants	\$1 79
Foreman carder	2 52	Warpers	2 26
Spinners	2 52	Dyers	2 38
Reelers (females)	1 43	Finishers	2 20
Foremen weavers	3 45	Manglers	2 48
Weavers	1 55	Dyers' assistants	2 03
Spinners (females)	1 55	Firemen	2 50
Laborers	1 43	Cleaners	2 26
Reelers	1 31		

Average wages paid per week of 66 hours in factory and mill work in Barmen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Weavers of braids	\$4 75	Apprentices	\$1 96
Weavers of laces	4 64	Dyers of black cotton yarn	3 93
Weavers of trimmings	4 75	Dyers of colored cotton yarn	4 64
Weavers of fancy articles	4 62	Dyers of silk goods	5 00
Luster yarn makers	4 17	Apprentices	1 57
Dyers of Turkey red and piece yarn	4 50	Foremen	7 50-8 60
Bleachers of cotton yarn (72 hours)	5 71		

FACTORY AND MILL LIFE IN GERMANY.

To the foregoing tables showing the wages paid in the cotton and woolen mills in Alsace-Lorraine (where the wages in this regard rule the highest in Germany), Breslau and Barmen, should be added the wage-rate prevailing in the district of Crefeld. Owing to the fact, however, that the industry in this district is carried on in the houses of the operatives, no extended list of occupations can be made, one representative artisan standing for all, as far as comparative purposes are concerned.

FACTORY AND MILL LIFE IN BARMEN.

The mode of living of a large percentage of the working people of Barmen and vicinity is rather irregular and unsettled on account of the frequent stoppages and interruptions. They are comparatively regardless of their future, and not disposed to save any of their earnings. The male laborers consume an unusual amount of their wages in beer, brandy and tobacco. The constant increase of drinking-saloons and dancing-halls has an evil influence on labor.

It should, however, be remarked that whenever the workingmen are regularly employed the old German characteristics—patience, faithfulness and industry—resume their sway.

FACTORY AND MILL LIFE IN SILESIA.

Nearly all large factories, iron mills, &c., have connected with them institutions for the improvement of the condition of their work people, among which may be mentioned invalid funds and savings banks, hospitals, Sunday schools, libraries, cheap and comfortable dwellings, co-operative stores, loan associations, co-operative kitchens, and free medical attendance. The employers generally have a paternal regard for the moral and material welfare of their work people.

FACTORY AND MILL LIFE IN SAXONY.

The majority of employers concern themselves but little about the moral or physical well-being of their employes. There are, however, employers in Saxony who spend a fair percentage of their net earnings in ameliorating the condition of their work people by building well-ventilated tenement houses, which are rented so as to realize 3½ per cent. on the outlay. In these exceptional cases there is an air of content, cleanliness and prosperity about the homes of the workers.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Average wages paid per week of 72 hours in iron-works in Upper Silesia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Forgemen and first puddlers.....	\$5 40	Shearmen, smiths, and firemen.....	\$3 06
Welders and hammermen.....	4 50	Unskilled workmen and minors.....	2 46
Puddlers, shearers, and engine tenders.	3 78	Laborers.....	1 02

Average wages paid in machine-shops and iron-works in Barmen, per week of 63 hours.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Machinists	\$5 00	Model makers	\$5 00
Locksmiths	4 17	Strikers	3 57
Blacksmiths	4 17	Mechanics	6 07
Turners	4 28	Foremen	7 14
Planers	3 81	Clerks	9 28
Drillers	3 45	Drawers	7 14
Other machine laborers	3 45	Porters	3 21

Average wages paid per week of 60 hours in foundries, machine-shops and iron-works in Bremen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Master foreman	\$3 33	Blacksmiths	\$4 28
Engineers	4 28	Turners	4 28
Molders	4 28	Apprentices	1 75
Foreman boiler-makers	6 66	Laborers	3 33
Strikers	4 28		

Iron-works in Brake, Oldenburg.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Master foreman	\$3 00	Forge foreman's assistant	\$4 00
Draughtsman	5 00	Journeyman	3 75
Draughtsman's assistant	4 25	Apprentice	1 50
Engineer	5 00	Boiler-makers	5 75
Strikers	4 25	Formers	5 00
Forge foreman	4 50		

Average wages per week of 66 hours in foundries, machine-shops and iron-works in Thuringia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Foundries:		Machine-shops—Cont'd:	
Casters	\$3 40	Machine builders	3 00
Molders	3 00	Hosiery-loom builders	3 30
Laborers	2 25	Joiners	2 85
Machine-shops:		Engineers	3 70
Turners and locksmiths	3 27	Firemen	3 20
Boilersmiths	3 15	Laborers	2 20
Blacksmiths	3 00	Apprentices	1 98
Welders	2 96		

IRON AND STEEL WORKS IN RHINELAND AND WESTPHALIA.

The 69 iron and steel works of the above districts employ 64,769 workmen. The average wages paid in these works are as follows, per week, working hours not given :

Number of employés.	Average rate of wages per week.
1,319	\$2 75 to \$3 20
7,910	3 20 3 66
4,041	3 66 4 12
42,049	4 12 4 54
5,265	4 54 5 03
2,747	5 03 5 50
1,438	5 50*

* And upwards.

A fair average for the employes in the first four classifications, viz, 55,319 workmen, would give each an earning of about \$4.13 per week, which may be taken as the general wages in the iron and steel works in those important districts.

WAGES IN THE KRUPP WORKS AT ESSEN.

In his great establishment at Essen, Mr. Krupp, who employs in his machine-shops and manufacturing departments about 10,000 men, reports that the average wages paid per day to his mechanics was 81 cents in 1878, and 84 cents in 1883. But the cost of living has increased to such an extent that no gain in favor of the workman can be recorded.

IV.—GLASS-WORKERS.

Average wages paid per week of 65 hours to glass-workers in Oberkirchen, near Berlin.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Blowers	\$5 41	Carriers	1 43
Shearers	6 00	Laborers	2 14
Mixers	3 57	Basket makers	2 14

Average annual wages paid glass-workers in Silesia.

[Hours of labor 66 to 72 per week.]

Description of employment.	Annual wages.	Description of employment.	Annual wages.
Plate-glass makers	\$357	Pattern makers	\$155
Hollow-glass makers	283	Pot makers	219
Bottle makers	286	Pot tenders	108
Glass grinders	357	Clay workers and packers	96
Melters	275	Other assistants	86
Glassmakers' assistants	167	Women and girls	48
Apprentices	52		

Average wages per week of 60 hours paid to glass-workers in Stuttgart district.

IN ZUFFENHAUSEN.		IN BUHLERACK.	
Glassmakers	\$5 36	Glassmakers	\$7 14
Cutters	4 05	Laborers	3 86
Laborers	2 98		

Average wages per week of 60 hours to glass and porcelain workers in Lamsbach, Steinach, Hüttenbach, and vicinity.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
GLASS-WORKERS.		PORCELAIN-WORKERS.	
Grinders:		Modelers	\$8 00
Males	\$3 90	Decorators	6 00
Females	1 80	Formers and turners:	
Tubes for thermometers	4 20	Males	4 55
Marbles:		Females	2 50
Per 1,000, plain	2 39	Firemen	4 00
Per 1,000, figured	4 00	Packers	3 25
Bead makers	2 50	Laborers	2 90
Toy makers	3 40		
Eye makers:			
For dolls and animals	3 00		
For human beings	7 90		

Average wages per week to glassmakers in Berlin.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Blowers	\$5 41	Carriers	\$1 43
Shearers	6 00	Laborers	2 14
Mixers	3 57	Basket makers	2 14

Average wages per week to glassmakers in Bremen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Plate-glass makers	\$6 10	Pattern makers	8 10
Hollow-glass makers	5 70	Pot makers	4 40
Bottle makers	5 70	Pot tenders	2 20
Grinders	7 20	Clay workers and packers	1 02
Melters	5 50	Other assistants	1 73
Glassmakers' assistants	3 30	Women and girls	96
Apprentices	\$1 00		

Average wages paid per week to porcelain workers in Breslau.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Head painters and foremen	\$6 43	Glazers (females)	\$1 31
Painters and turners	4 16	Women workers	1 20
Seggar-turners and decorators	3 15	Minors	1 05
Kilnhouse workers	2 28		

V.—MINES AND MINING.

Average wages paid per week of 66 to 72 hours in and in connection with mines in Silesia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
COAL MINES.*		ZINC AND LEAD MINES.†	
Mine laborers	\$2 07	Miners	\$2 40
Outside laborers	2 10	Laborers in mines	1 08
Women	1 10	Laborers assistants	1 22
Minors	93	Outside laborers	1 02
IRON MINES.†		Women	1 08
Miners	2 50	Overlookers	2 79
Engineers and smiths	2 88	Minors	1 08
Masons and carpenters	2 88		
Laborers	1 84		
Women and minors	97		

* Number of persons employed in and about these coal mines, 49,393, of which 3,270 are women, and 327 boys.

† Number of persons employed in and about these iron mines, 4,614, of which 1,625 are females.

‡ Number of persons employed in and about these lead and zinc mines, 9,379, of which 2,305 are women, and 820 are boys and girls.

Average wages paid per month in mines and mining in the Barmen district.

Colliers:		Carpenters†	\$19 20
Under-ground*	\$30 83	Locksmiths†	18 92
Smelt works*	30 35	Blacksmiths†	18 92
Hewer:		Tinsmiths†	19 20
First class*	24 99	Coal overseers†	32 13
Second class*	19 64	Coal overseers, assistants†	19 64
Fillers*	16 07	Wagoners†	28 90
Day laborers†	13 57	Women (in lead and silver mines)†	9 64
Boys†	7 62	Bookkeepers*	42 85
Gas and water fitters†	19 21	Clerks*	32 13
Foramen†	25 71		

* Eight hours per day.

† Twelve hours per day.

‡ Ten hours per day.

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Average wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Germany.

Description of employment.	Bremen.	Breslau.	Kehl.
Telegraph operators	\$5 50		
Engineers	7 70	\$0 00	\$8 25
Guards	5 00		4 61
Conductors	4 40	5 70	5 72
Station masters	10 00		
Brakemen		3 60	4 40
Oilmen	8 50	2 40	
Freight and baggage master		5 20	
Firemen		5 20	5 36
Porters	4 28		4 81
Switchmen		4 30	4 81
Signal and linemen		4 30	
Car shunters		2 52	
Track laborers	8 30	2 52	3 46

Average wages paid per annum to railway employés in Barmen.

Description of employment.	Hours of labor per day.	Annual earnings.	Description of employment.	Hours of labor per day.	Annual earnings.
Station inspectors*	12	\$642 00	Engine drivers†	12	\$499 80
Station inspectors' assistants*	12	416 00	Stokers†	12	232 05
Track inspectors*	12	428 50	Conductors†	12	196 35
Track inspectors' assistants*	12	285 60	Brakemen†	12	178 50
Cashiers	12	535 50	Baggage masters†	12	241 80
Telegraph operators	12	203 45	Gang masters	12	237 90
Telegraph operators' assistant	12	196 35	Car recorders	12	160 15
Clerks	12	109 35	Switchmen	12	228 10
Superintendents of transportation	9	642 50	Track watchmen	12	160 65
Superintendents of transportation assistants	9	416 50	Porters	12	196 35
Clerks	0	321 00	Shunters	12	160 65
Weighmasters	10	303 45	Station laborers	12	160 65
Train leaders†	12	303 45	Coal heavers	12	160 66
			Night watchmen	12	160 65
			Car cleaners	12	160 65

* Rent, fuel, and light free.

† In addition to their regular wages, train leaders and engine drivers receive at the end of each month 2½ cents per German mile made; conductors and baggage masters 2 cents, and stokers and brakemen 1½ cents.

Average weekly wages paid in railroad shops in Barmen.*

Description of employment.	Weekly wages.	Description of employment.	Weekly wages.
Foremen.....	\$7 00	Gas and water fitters.....	\$3 50
Machinists.....	3 50	Clerks.....	4 00
Locksmiths.....	3 30	Tenders.....	2 74
Turners.....	3 50	Tenders' overseers.....	3 50
Cabinet makers.....	3 55	Planers.....	2 60
Carpenters.....	3 50	Painters.....	3 50
Wheelwrights.....	3 50	Varnishers.....	3 50
Blacksmiths.....	3 55	Hammer drivers.....	4 04
Strikers.....	3 00	Stokers (66 hours).....	3 32
Carvers and gilders.....	2 74	Engravers.....	4 05
Drillers.....	3 50	Riveters.....	3 20
Tinsmiths.....	3 50	Mechanicians.....	4 05
Saddlers and upholsterers.....	3 50	Machine-workers.....	3 21
Tailors.....	3 22	Grinders.....	3 22
Coppersmiths.....	3 29	Steam-crane drivers.....	4 25

* Foremen employed 60 hours; other employes 63 hours.

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building in Germany.

Description of employment.	Bremen.	Stettin.
Iron-ship building:		
Shipwrights.....	\$5 40	\$4 55
Joiners.....	4 28	3 86
Foremen.....	6 90	.....
Iron finishers.....	5 05	3 97
Turners.....	6 06	3 45
Planers.....	6 06	3 45
Riveters.....	6 06	3 70
Blacksmiths.....	6 06	4 44
Strikers.....	4 28	.....
Brass-fitters.....	5 40	3 97
Tinsmiths.....	4 28	.....
Caulkers.....	2 85	3 45
Painters.....	3 85	3 10
Pattern-makers.....	.....	.....
Laborers.....	.....	2 92
Riggers.....	.....	4 21
Tool-makers.....	.....	3 85
Wooden-ship building:		
Shipwrights.....	5 40	4 37
Foremen.....	13 80	.....
Carpenters.....	4 28	4 37
Painters.....	3 57	3 85
Joiners.....	4 28	4 02
Mast and spar makers.....	6 90	.....
Plumbers.....	3 57	.....
Blacksmiths.....	4 28	3 93
Riggers.....	5 40	4 21
Sawyers.....	5 40	4 02
Saw-mill machine men.....	5 40	3 44
Laborers.....	3 57	2 78
Repairing docks:		
Fitters.....	4 56	.....
First riveters.....	5 40	.....
Second riveters.....	4 56	.....
Upholder.....	3 92	.....
Boys.....	2 04	.....
Ship-smiths.....	4 56	.....
Carpenters and joiners.....	5 40	.....
Painters.....	4 20	.....
Engineers.....	4 74	.....
Sawyers.....	5 40	.....
Sail-makers.....	4 98	.....
Riggers.....	4 98	.....
Laborers.....	4 30	.....

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Germany.

WAGES PAID PER MONTH IN BREMEN.

Ocean steamships:		Ocean sailing ships—Continued:	
Captains.....	\$40 00	Boatswains.....	\$16 66
First officers.....	29 75	Stewards.....	10 00
Second officers.....	19 00	Sailmakers.....	14 75
Third officers.....	15 50	Seamen.....	11 90
Carpenters.....	19 00		
Cooks.....	19 00	Coast steamers:	
Seamen.....	11 30	Captains.....	29 75
Chief engineers.....	52 50	Mates.....	23 30
Second engineers.....	35 75	Seamen.....	11 87
Third engineers.....	35 75	Engineers.....	30 23
Assistant engineers.....	17 00	Firemen.....	12 75
Firemen.....	12 50		
		River steamers:	
Ocean sailing ships: "		Captains.....	17 85
Captains.....	29 75	Carpenters.....	12 85
Mates.....	26 18	Deck-hands.....	10 71
Second mates.....	16 40	Engineers.....	16 40
Carpenters.....	20 15	Firemen.....	12 85
Cooks.....	20 00		

SEAMEN'S MONTHLY WAGES IN STETTIN.

Description of vessel.	Mates.	Sailors.
Sailing vessels.....	\$21 43	\$11 42
Steamships.....	26 18	10 00
River steamers.....	19 68	14 87
River sailing craft.....		9 04
Coasting vessels, sail.....	15 47	13 56
Coasting vessels, steam.....	19 68	13 56

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month in banks, stores, wholesale or retail, &c., to males and females, in Germany.

Description of employment.	Strasburg.	Bremen.	Stuttgart.	Barmen.	Sonneberg.	Stettin.
BANKS.						
Cashiers.....	\$84 40					
Accountants.....	68 80					
Secretaries.....	42 45					
Clerks.....	29 50					
DRY GOODS STORES.						
(From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.)						
Cashiers, men.....	49 00			\$35 40		
Bookkeepers, men.....	38 80		\$47 70	35 40	\$37 50	\$30 00
Overseers, women.....	54 80		29 75			
Cashiers, women.....	33 08	\$21 75			*4 80	
Bookkeepers, women.....	30 20	19 75			*7 14	
Salesmen.....	27 75	29 80	29 75	26 80	10 10	20 80
Saleswomen.....	23 25	23 80	23 80	15 90	7 50	*8 56
Apprentices.....		2 50				19 04
Saleswomen, with board.....			3 50			
Porters, janitors, &c.....			17 85	15 90		14 28
						7 12
FANCY STORES.						
Salesmen.....					22 90	
Saleswomen.....	21 80				11 70	
Girl apprentices.....	7 25					

* These are probably with board included, although not so designated in the consul's report.

Millinery and dressmaking wages per week in a first-class Breslau establishment.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Directresses	\$11 00	Machine-sewers	\$3 84
Saleswomen	4 60	Seamstresses	1 25
Apprentices	1 40	Porters and messengers	2 98

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Germany.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
SILESIA.*		STUTTGART—continued.	
General servants	\$2 14 to \$3 06	Gardenerst	\$7 85
Cooks	3 57 to 4 42	Cooks, male†	22 80
Nurse girls	1 43 to 2 14	Cooks, female, in hotels	6 00
General servants in small towns and villages	1 43 to 2 14	Cooks, female, in families	8 00
STETTIN.		Housekeepers	6 00
Cooks, females	3 57	Chambermaids	3 57
Kitchen servants	1 78	Nursemaids	6 00
Housemaids	2 20	Waitingmaids	6 00
Nursemaids	1 49	Housemaids	2 80
Housekeepers	4 46	Waiters†	11 72
Waiters	5 98	Waitresses	2 98
Footmen	7 17	BERLIN.	
SONNENBERG.		Head butler	26 90
Housekeepers	4 13	Head butler, second	12 50
Cooks	2 50	Coachmen, first	6 00
General servants	1 67	Coachmen, second	5 00
Coachmen and gardeners (without board)	8 00	Cook, first	26 90
BARMEN.		Cook, second	12 88
Cooks, male	19 83	Stableman	4 86
Cooks, female	7 83	Stableboy	1 80
Chambermaids	4 16	Servant	2 88
Housekeepers	5 95	Gardener	13 58
General female servants	3 27	Gardener, assistant	5 87
Coachmen	7 14	Housekeeper, female	7 38
Gardeners	8 26	Cook, female	4 96
Laundresses	5 35	Governess	6 84
Porters	6 28	Chambermaid	4 96
Ironing women	5 42	Washmaid	1 98
STUTTGART.		Servant girl	1 98
Men servants†	12 90	ALSACE-LORRAINE.	
Coachmen	9 00	Servant girls	3 98
		Nursemaids	5 45
		Chambermaids	3 50
		Cooks	8 00
		Laundresses‡	0 42
		Ironers;	0 38
		Manglers;	0 42

* The custom is almost universal in Silesia of giving house servants at New Year gifts in presents or money equal to at least one quarter's wages. The same custom is observed toward the saleswomen in many of the retail stores.

† These must be without board, although not so designated in the consul's report.

‡ Without board per day.

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Germany.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
ALSACE-LORRRAINE.		BARMEN DISTRICT.	
Farm laborers ¹ per year.....	\$67 30	Shepherds ¹ per year.....	\$89 85
Servant girls ¹ do.....	30 00	Gardeners ¹ do.....	76 16
Laborers ¹ per day.....	40	Coachmen ¹ do.....	76 16
Laborers (during harvest) ² do.....	50	Cooks, female ¹ do.....	46 42
Laborers (during harvest) ³ do.....	80	Chambermaids ¹ do.....	32 18
		Servant girls ¹ do.....	24 99
SAXONY.		Farm hands, male ¹ do.....	49 98
Male laborers ¹ per year.....	44 26	Farm hands, female ¹ do.....	29 75
Female laborers ¹ do.....	22 84	Day laborers ¹ do.....	60 81
Male laborers:		Carpenters ¹ do.....	76 16
In summer..... per day.....	40	Blacksmiths ¹ do.....	76 16
In winter..... do.....	28		
Female laborers:		THURINGIA.	
In summer..... do.....	20	Housekeepers ⁴ per year.....	37 00
In winter..... do.....	12	Cooks ⁴ do.....	25 00
		Servants ⁴ do.....	14 00
GRAND DUCHY OF OLDENBURG.		Laborers, male (summer) ⁵ per day.....	20
First stableman ² per year.....	100 00	Laborers, female (summer) ⁵ do.....	14
Second stableman ² do.....	50 00		
Stableboy ² do.....	17 70	CREFELD DISTRICT.	
First female servant ² do.....	35 40	First laborer ¹⁰ per week.....	1 66
First dairymaid ² do.....	35 40	Second laborer ¹⁰ do.....	1 19
Second dairymaid ² do.....	18 75	Third laborer ¹⁰ do.....	95
Second female servant ² do.....	12 00	First stableman ¹⁰ do.....	1 66
Plowman ⁴ per day.....	65	Second stableman ¹⁰ do.....	1 38
Laborers ⁵ per year.....	31 25	Third stableman ¹⁰ do.....	95
Laborers ⁵ do.....	54 75	Housekeeper ¹⁰ do.....	1 55
Laborers ⁷ per day.....	50	Herder (in charge of cattle ¹⁰)..... do.....	1 90
Harvesters ² do.....	80	First maid servant ¹⁰ do.....	96
Harvesters ¹ do.....	55	Maid of all work ¹⁰ do.....	1 19
		Transient laborer, male ¹¹ do.....	3 14
STUTTGART DISTRICT.		female ¹¹ do.....	2 52
Stable hands ² per year.....	57 12	male ¹² do.....	4 43
Day laborers, male ² per week.....	1 90	female ¹² do.....	3 52
Day laborers, females ² do.....	1 43		
Dairymen ² do.....	1 90	SILESIA.	
Dairymaids ² per year.....	30 94	Male laborers ¹ per week.....	1 45
		Female laborers ¹ do.....	1 07

¹ With board and lodging.² With board.³ Without board.⁴ With food.⁵ With food, and rent free.⁶ With food, without rent free.⁷ Without board and lodging.⁸ With food and lodging.⁹ With two meals.¹⁰ Per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging.¹¹ Board without lodging.¹² Without board or lodging.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE BERLIN DISTRICT.

The number of persons employed in agricultural labor in the consular district of Berlin is estimated at 450,000, and it can be safely said that fully one-half if not two-thirds thereof are women. The able-bodied men, when not in the army, generally seek more remunerative employment than agricultural labor. The common farm-laborers receive from 20 to 35 cents per day.

SILESIAN FARM-LABORERS.

Every spring, from the middle of March to the beginning of May, large numbers of women and girls, recognizable by their field-labor costumes,

pass daily through the streets of Breslau on their way to Saxony, where they obtain employment in the sugar-beet fields. At the end of six or seven months, when the last beet has been dug and housed, they return to their homes with their earnings, most of which they have saved, their food, when not furnished by their employers, costing very little. They earn during their absence on an average 35 cents per day. They get, in addition to their pay, passage in fourth-class cars, their tramp through Breslau being only from one station to another. From the neighborhood of Wartenberg, Middle Silesia, 1,200 female field workers have this year gone to Saxony. An Upper Silesian newspaper, in view of this yearly increasing migration, urges Silesian land-owners to give their work-people better pay, and to see that they are better fed with nutritious food, instead of the present meager fare, "which in most cases is supplemented with diluted alcohol." "The 10 to 12 cents per day that our field-women get," continues the editor, "is all that their work is worth, and a change for the better cannot be expected until the employer offers better wages and better treatment."

AGRICULTURAL DAY LABORERS OF SAXONY.

The day laborers are not bound by contract. Either master or laborer can terminate the employment at any time. The day laborers mostly live in villages, and are often owners of the houses they inhabit, and sometimes possess small pieces of land. In such cases they are called cottagers, and are generally thrifty and intelligent. The wives and children till the small pieces of land, while the husbands work for large landed proprietors in the neighborhood. These male laborers earn 40 cents per day in summer and 28 cents in winter. Female day laborers earn 20 cents per day in summer and 12 cents in winter. The agricultural emigrants to the United States are mostly of this class.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN WURTEMBERG.

There are no large farms in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg; the owner of each piece of land tills it in person. Farm hands are practically unknown. The land-owner and his wife plow, sow and gather side by side in the field, or together trim their vines and garner their grapes, content if the close of the harvest finds their land unmortgaged and themselves in health and out of debt. The question of wages, so far as such a population goes, is simply a question of the crops.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE DANTZIC DISTRICT.

Farm servants (cottagers) are engaged by the half year or year; they have a cottage with a room-closet and fire-hearth, besides a piece of land for potatoes and other vegetables. They receive 9½ cents per day in winter and 10½ cents in summer. The cottager has to provide for a laborer during harvest time, and his wife is obliged to work during a part of the afternoon. His children may assist, for which extra pay is given. The day laborer he employs receives 10½ cents per day and food; he sleeps in the stable or barn.

XIV.—TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of sixty hours to the trades and laborers in the printing office of the German Empire.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Bookbinders.....	\$5 30	Day laborers.....	\$3 60
Type-founders.....	6 85	Day laborers, minors.....	1 71
Setters.....	6 75	Women.....	2 85
Copper-plate printers.....	6 28	Photographers.....	7 60
Joiners.....	5 71	Engravers.....	6 87
Lithographers.....	6 02	Apprentices.....	2 57

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Germany.

Description of employment.	Stuttgart.	Bremen.	Sonneberg.	Stettin.	Dantzig.	Crefeld.	Breslau.	Average for Germany.
Editors.....			\$6 71					\$6 71
Foremen.....	\$12 30	\$8 50				\$8 84		\$8 77
Compositors.....	7 14	5 00	3 96	\$5 47	\$3 50	4 64	\$5 72	\$5 09
Proof-readers.....	7 14	5 00	5 23	6 55	4 75	6 78		\$5 91
Press foremen.....	7 14	5 00		5 59	2 75	3 94	5 72	\$5 02
Male and female hands.....	2 58	2 00						\$2 29
Porters.....	4 62	3 81		3 57		3 00		\$3 75
Firemen.....	4 62					3 00		\$3 81
Engineers.....		6 00				6 78		\$6 89
Wood-engravers.....		6 00					3 51	\$4 76
Stereotypers.....		6 00						\$6 00

ENGLAND.

In the character of its manufactures and in the temper of its laborers, England approaches nearer to the United States than perhaps any other country, and its labor conditions, therefore, come into more direct competition with ours, than those of any other country, although Germany and France, in these regards, press closely in the wake of England.

The diffusiveness of the British reports necessarily entailed more difficulties in the matter of reducing them to a comprehensive illustration of representative features than was the case with the German reports, but it is believed that the following review presents a faithful picture of the principal phases and conditions of labor in England.

Consul-General Merritt, in his valuable report, gives the following from the census of 1881 as the occupations of the people of England:

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Professional class.....	450,955	196,120	647,075
Domestic class.....	258,508	1,545,202	1,803,810
Commercial class.....	960,661	19,467	980,128
Agricultural class.....	1,318,344	64,840	1,383,184
Industrial class.....	4,795,178	1,578,189	6,373,367
Indefinite and non-productive.....	4,856,256	9,930,619	14,786,875
Totals.....	12,639,902	18,334,637	25,974,489

The following subdivision of the industrial classes of England is of interest :

Statement showing the number of persons working and dealing in the following articles :

Books, prints, and maps	105,042
Machines and implements	267,976
Houses, furniture, and decorations	786,660
Carriages and harness	87,174
Ships and boats	54,080
Chemicals and compounds	43,015
Tobacco and pipes	22,175
Board and lodging	115,655
Spirituous drinks	65,052
Food	448,664
Textile fabrics (1,453,648) :	
Wool and worsted	233,256
Silk	63,577
Cotton and flax	584,470
Unspecified	170,345
Dress	981,105
Animal substances	68,202
Vegetable substances	166,745
Mineral substances (1,277,592) :	
Miners	441,272
Stone, clay, and road making	193,083
Earthen and glass ware	74,407
Iron and steel	361,343
General and unspecified commodities	816,243
Refuse matters	14,339

Before proceeding to a review of the reports by consulates, it should be stated that, except where otherwise noted, the wages are based on full time, and that the net earnings, even under the most favorable conditions, run at least 20 per cent. below the figures given, so that, as Consul-General Merritt remarks, the official figures give more flattering returns than the reality. Again, there are trades which from their nature can only be pursued at certain seasons of the year; but as conditions like these prevail in almost every country, the results are more or less applicable to all. The only condition, therefore, which must be specially borne in mind is that the wage rates are based on *full* not *real* time; and, as the British workman prefers to run on short time, say four days per week, and preserve his daily pay-rate, rather than run on full time and submit to a small pay reduction, this phase of English labor is worth considering.

BIRMINGHAM.

Consul King reports that living is slightly cheaper and wages slightly higher in Birmingham than in 1878, when the last report on the labor conditions of his district was forwarded to the Department. The general result, however, shows an average decrease in wages throughout England since 1878. Notwithstanding these seemingly favorable conditions, the consul says that the number of unemployed is greater now than then, and the actual distress which exists is almost alarming in its extent. The labor unions keep up the wages, but they cannot find work for the constantly increasing number of idle hands.

Speaking of local distress, he refers to the hand-made nail region, where acute suffering exists. Many workmen are idle, while those who are employed can earn but little. This once prosperous trade is now

superseded by machinery, and the consul sees no escape for the people of the district but by aided emigration. All evidence is favorable to the moral and physical character of these people. They are sober, industrious and intelligent. The women are specially representative of the very highest order of English workingwomen.

The working people of Birmingham and vicinity are regarded by the consul as thrifty. Crimes arising from drunkenness show a very satisfactory decrease, which is attributed principally to the spread of education and the establishment of reading-rooms and coffee-houses for the people. With the exception of the nail-making districts, where strikes appear to be chronic, arbitration is generally resorted to in disputes between workmen and employers. On the whole, the feeling between the employers and the employed is more kindly than of old, and this is mainly brought about by the interest which the former have recently taken in the social welfare of their workmen.

The employés are generally paid weekly in sterling money, and are free to purchase their necessary supplies wherever they choose.

The general condition of the working people of Birmingham who are steadily employed is rated by the consul as good. Great attention is being given to the construction of artisans' dwellings, and the portion of the report treating thereof is highly interesting.

The interviews with representative workingmen, as given by Mr. King, show at once the wages earned and the manner of living.

A BRUSHMAKER.

Is 45 years old; has a wife and four children, the eldest 21 and the youngest 12; a good workman, having steady employment; can earn from \$7.20 to \$8.40 per week of 60 hours; could not support his family without the aid of his wife; his children also work; the total income from all their labor—husband, wife, and children—is estimated at \$583 per annum. Outlay per year: Rent of house, three rooms, \$44.22; clothing for family, \$97.20; food, \$328.53; school-tax for one child, \$3.15; trades-union, \$20.40; doctor's bill, \$24.30; total, \$517.80. Breakfast, bread and tea and butter or bread and bacon; dinner, fish or meat, vegetables and beer, tea, bread and butter; supper, bread and cheese and beer. Saves no money; falls back on his club or trades-union in emergencies.

A FEMALE TACKMAKER.

A woman making tacks at St. Quintain said: "I get paid by the thousand; the card price is 17 cents per thousand, but I am glad to take the work at 14½ cents, it is so hard to get. I work four days per week and make \$1.16. My husband is a gardener at the college hard by, and earns 17 shillings per week, but works very long hours; our total income is \$275.89 per year. Mostly all the forges in St. Quintain are closed, and women nailmakers go to Birmingham to do scrubbing or other work, walking 4 miles to and 4 from the work. Has a brother a nailmaker; himself and his wife both work at the trade, and earn about 14 shillings per week, or \$171.88 per annum; after paying rent and fuel for the forge they have \$2.43 per week for food and fuel; their food consists of what they call bread and butter, but I call it 'bread and scrape,' with a bit of bacon at times; they hardly ever see fresh meat; I do not think the children get enough to eat. I never knew so much suffering among the people, many of them are starving."

The foregoing illustrations may be said to represent the best and worst conditions of labor in Birmingham so far as living is concerned.

Mr. King bears high testimony to the public spirit of the people of Birmingham in all matters affecting the protection and well-being of the working classes. Were it not for this admirable feeling much more suffering could be recorded.

Practically, the consul says, all the workmen have votes and are a power in politics.

In regard to emigration and its causes, the following illustration by the consul not only applies to Birmingham but in a large degree to all England:

I once knew a sawmaker who emigrated to the United States, and after twelve years returned to England. In another year they were about re-emigrating to the United States, and the man came to me for advice. In reply to my question as to the cause of his return to England he said, "Well, my wife thought there was no place like England until she returned, but now she does not like it. She finds the old ways and old friends are not so good as she expected them to be. The food is not so varied or so plentiful, and she wants to go back to the United States. As for myself, I always liked Indiana better than England. I get higher wages there. To be sure clothing and rent are cheaper in England, and food almost the same, only we do not have so much in England. In the United States we have much more varied food and more luxuries, and after twelve years I owned the house in which I lived. Here in England I could not have saved a penny."

BRADFORD.

The tabulated statements in the consul's report are very full and explicit, but he simply refers to the habits of the working people in a general manner, and gives no illustrations as to the manner in which they live, their moral and physical conditions, and the relations existing between employers and employes, female labor, and its effect on the physical and moral conditions of the operatives and their children, &c.

There is scarcely a mart in the world where the products of the Bradford looms do not fill a leading place; the exports to the United States alone amount to over \$10,000,000 per annum, and come into direct competition with the product of our mills.

In regard to labor in Bradford, the consul says that a perusal of official statements leads him to report the condition of the working classes as highly prosperous, the wages received by the average family being more than sufficient for its wants and necessary recreation.

Were thrifty and economical habits as inherent in the English character as in the French and German, adds the consul, sufficient money might easily be saved by the working classes to tide them safely over periodical trade depressions, which under existing conditions weigh so heavily upon them.

Consul Grinnell transmits two very interesting communications from Bradford manufacturers on the changes which have taken place in the labor conditions of the district since 1878. While these communications lean somewhat toward the side of the employers as against the recent labor legislation and usages, they are written honestly, evince a

generous spirit, and contain much valuable information. An extract from one of these communications shows in a graphic manner the independent spirit of the workmen of Bradford:

"Politically," writes this employer, "Jack is as good as his master, and while I am pretty sure that none of my workmen, being Radicals, would vote on my side, being a Conservative, on the other hand, I am equally certain that if I had a Conservative voter in my employment he would vote against me if I were a Liberal, and I should consider him worthless if he didn't."

The wages paid to the general trades of Bradford will be found in the *résumé* for England.

BRISTOL.



Consul Lathrop, in his admirable report, says that no material change has taken place in the labor conditions of Bristol during the last ten years. There have been no strikes, no panics, no crises, no great difficulties, though of late there have been stagnation and slack work. It can be said, however, adds the consul, that compared with ten years ago the laborer of to-day knows more, has more, and drinks less.

It does not appear, however, that their wages have increased during that time. Their having more is due to the fact that the wages of to-day, owing to the cheapness of food imported from the United States, can purchase more and more varied supplies than ten years ago.

In addition to better food supplies, the proposal to give the working classes of Bristol a share in the general profits of the industries in which they are employed is now widely agitated. The plan which, according to Consul Lathrop, seems to be well matured, is, in addition to regular wage rates, to give at the end of each business year to the employés a percentage of the profits realized. While thus sharing in the profits they are to be exempt from any share in the losses. This system, which has been in successful operation in many large industries in France, as well as in the cotton-manufacturing district of Oldham, will, it is hoped, create a bond of unity and mutual benefit between the employés and employers which will add vigor and power to British industrial commerce. Mr. Lathrop, however, fears that the temper and improvidence of the British workman will not permit this system to become a success in England.

The apprenticeship system of England occupies a large place in Mr. Lathrop's report. It seems quite inexplicable to Americans, who are not shackled by traditions or "ancient usage," and it shows the influence of habit upon even so advanced and practical a people as the English, that a girl must pay a premium of about \$200 to a shopkeeper for the privilege of learning to be a saleswoman in a dry-goods shop, the girl receiving no wages for the first two or three years of her apprenticeship. And yet this is a universal rule for men and women in shop-life in the United Kingdom. The demand for these places is such that a leading employer of Bristol assured the consul that he could run both his wholesale and retail shops with such apprentices altogether, who would each pay him \$200 for the privilege of working five years.

FACTORY LABOR IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

Consul Lathrop selects Trowbridge, a factory town of 12,000 inhabitants in his district, as a place which shows factory life in England in its most favorable light. It is entirely a manufacturing town, in the middle of a fertile, agricultural country. It has given many operatives to American mills, and in all its labor conditions may be considered representative of the best phases of English factory life.

The average wages of the men in the Trowbridge woolen factories are estimated at \$5.44 per week. The average wages paid to 418 women in one leading factory are given as \$2.66 per week, and in another at \$3.02 per week. These wages, adds the consul, would not support life unaided; but, generally, these women are the wives or daughters of the male operatives; neither could the male wages alone sustain the average English families, and so the children in their turn contribute to the general fund by also working in the factories. Boys and girls, when employed, earn from \$2.25 to \$2.40 per week. Thus, to enable a Trowbridge family to live, every member—husband, wife, and children—works in the mills. It will, therefore, be seen that the conditions which surround labor in this representative factory town are not much different from the conditions which prevail in similar towns in France and Germany. "Notwithstanding the favorable agricultural conditions which surround Trowbridge," adds the consul, "giving the working-people cheap and wholesome food products, aided by flourishing co-operative stores, the combined earnings of the family are barely sufficient for its support." The operatives are steady and law-abiding, and drunkenness is rare.

In reporting thirteen interviews with Trowbridge operatives, purposely selected for their steadiness and trustworthiness, representing the best element of factory life, Consul Lathrop says that only two were able to save anything. One of these has a weekly income, earned by himself and three children, of \$8.03 per week, the other a weekly income, earned by himself and wife, of \$7.29. Without the labor of the wife the family resources are insufficient, and when the husband and wife both work, the home suffers and the children are neglected.

Consul Lathrop concludes his report with the following comparisons between labor in his district and in the United States:

1. No class of laborer is as intelligent as the corresponding class in the United States.
2. In consequence of this the laborer here is not so valuable to his employer as in the United States. He is less receptive and retentive of ideas, requires more oversight and direction, and accomplishes less in a day.
3. His wages are less than in the United States.
4. There is not a corresponding cheapness in the price of commodities. Rent is cheaper, but if the laborer spends less here in other directions it is because he does without or buys inferior articles, and not because the general necessities of life are cheaper here than in the United States.
5. The employment of women is more general than in the United States. There is some female member contributing towards the support of almost every laborer's family.
6. The laboring classes are not so self-respecting or respected here as in the United States.

CORNWALL.

Owing to the absence of factories, mills and other large industrial interests, the labor conditions of Cornwall do not so directly concern or interest the statistician or general reader as those of the great manufacturing centers of England, and the report from the consul at Falmouth is proportionally meager in interesting details.

The habits of the working classes are good, owing to the spread of temperance principles, but very few can save anything out of their low wages. Women are largely employed as field laborers in Cornwall, about two adult females being engaged on each farm.

The average wages of females is given as being 30 cents per day of nine to ten hours in industrial employment.

The moral and physical condition of female laborers throughout Cornwall is considered to be improving.

The journeymen millers in Falmouth earn \$4.86 per week; the wages in other mills could not be ascertained.

The wages in foundries, machine shops, and iron works run from \$4.07 to \$6.13 per week.

The wages earned by miners in Cornwall, per week of 54 hours, is given as follows: Underground men, \$4.70; shaft-men, \$6.05; ore dressers, \$4.05.

Agricultural wages.—Household servants, \$25.54 per year, with board and lodging; agricultural laborers, without board and lodging, but generally with a plot of ground, \$3.52 per week.

Printing offices.—Printers, compositors, pressmen and proof-readers, \$5.04 per week of 54 hours.

LEEDS.

It is intimated by Consul Dorkery that the wages in many branches of trade are somewhat lower in Leeds than in districts where industries of like character are predominant, for the reason that the variety of industries here permits all the able members of a family to find employment. The rates of wages given by the consul, however, do not apparently confirm these intimations.

Agricultural wages in Yorkshire are estimated as follows: Laborers, without board and lodging, \$3.75 per week; hired men from \$75 to \$92 per year, with board and lodging; herdsmen, \$4.20 per week, with a cottage; servant girls, \$70 per year with board and lodging; scullery maids, \$45 per year, with board and lodging; women field-laborers, 28 cents per day, without board or lodging.

In the general trades the wages are paid by the hour, running from 15 cents per hour to bricklayers, up to 19 cents per hour to plumbers, or per week of 54 hours, the average working hours of the trades in England, from \$8.10 to bricklayers up to \$10.26 to plumbers.

Wages in worsted mills, per week of 56 hours.—Sorters, \$5.82; fetters, \$5.82; wooliers, \$5.82; girl combers, \$2.88; girl drawers, \$2.88; primers (girls and boys), \$1.24; dressers, \$5.82. Weaving: tuners, \$10; assistants, \$5.82; knollers, \$2.88; perchers, \$2.88; carriers, \$5.04.

Wages in foundries and machine-shops, per week of 54 hours.—Model-makers and smiths, \$7.40; joiners, \$5.72; strikers, \$4.56; fitters, \$4.96; turners, \$5.04; molders, \$7.56; laborers, \$4.40; brass-fitters, \$4.80; foundry engine-men, \$5.04; blast-furnace men, \$6.72; core-makers, \$6.06; setters, \$4.80; painters, \$7.20; apprentices, \$2.10.

Wages in glass-works.—Consul Dockery gives the following statistics concerning the wages earned in a glass-bottle factory in Leeds, the informant stating that they were the highest wages paid in all England :

In glass-works in Leeds labor is divided into "shifts," six hours per shift, as to time, and into chairs as to division of labor. The "chair" consists of only four persons, viz, bottle-maker, blower, apprentice, and boy. The average earnings per chair per week are given as follows: Bottle-maker, \$1; blower, \$9.60; apprentice, \$1.20; boy, \$1.20. In the United States, so the consul was informed, ten boys are in each chair under the bottle-maker and blower, or twelve persons to the chair, and his informant also said that the output per chair is twice as much as in England and of superior quality. Men packers get \$5.80 per week; laborers, \$4.50; female employes, \$1.92; furnace-men, \$6.58; mold-makers, \$6.04—all per week.

The following statement, given to Mr. Dockery by a first-class iron refiner, will give a general idea of the manner in which this class of artisans lives :

An iron refiner, forty-nine years old, has a wife and four children, the eldest a boy of eighteen, the youngest a girl of eight; earns \$8 per week; his eldest son earns \$1.68, and his eldest daughter \$1.02 per week, making a total earning of \$10.70 per week; the boy is an apprentice at the file trade, and the girl runs a machine in a clothing house. Food.—Breakfast: Bread and coffee or tea. Dinner: Potatoes and meat or bacon. Supper: Same as breakfast. Occasionally the children go without supper. Only manages "to keep body and soul together."

Miners' wages.—The following average rates of wages paid per day of 9 hours in and about the coal and ironstone mines of South and West Yorkshire will prove interesting to American miners: Coal miners, \$1.18; trammers and fillers, \$1.08; ordinary trammers, 54 cents; byeworkmen, 96 cents; off hands, 96 cents; jiggers, 60 cents; hangers-on, 96 cents; fire-riers, \$1.20; deputies, \$1.32. Top hands: Joiners, 96 cents; bankmen and screeners, 96 cents; boys, 36 cents; engine tenders, \$1.26; off hands, 84 cents.

Mr. Dockery considers the condition of labor in Leeds as having improved during the last six years, and that this improvement is wholly due to the education of the working people, as the rates of wages and prices of food have shown no appreciable change during that time.

LIVERPOOL.

Great improvements have taken place in the drinking habits of the working classes of Liverpool, which gave that city the name of "the black spot on the Mersey," although, as might be expected from the bad example of dissolute seamen, intemperance is too often attendant upon labor in all large sea-port cities. In regard to the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the working-peoples' homes in Liverpool, Consul Packard reports that the municipal government, availing itself of powers conferred by recent legislation, seeks to remedy the evils complained of in this regard by the destruction of unwholesome dwellings,

without making provision elsewhere for their occupants before their shelter is pulled down.

The improvement in the habits of the working classes has resulted in a better feeling between employer and employé, as is forcibly illustrated in the long immunity from strikes which Liverpool has enjoyed. Arbitration and common sense have taken the place of violence and passion, to the great benefit of both capital and labor.

Due allowance being made for that large improvident and intemperate class which inhabits all great sea-ports, the working-people of Liverpool are, as a general rule, industrious and thrifty, and rapidly acquiring all necessary education.

Dock labor.—According to the consul's returns, this important division of labor is remunerated as follows: Laborers, \$1.22 per day; porters, \$1.09 per day; weighers, \$1.22 per day; stevedores, \$1.70 per day; coal heavers, 2½ cents per ton each man, and \$1.22 each man additional for a night's work.

LONDON.

The cost of food in London is about the same as in Liverpool, the imports of food products from the United States having greatly reduced the living expenses of the working classes, while enabling them to purchase greater variety than was within the reach of the workers of fifteen and twenty years ago, especially in the matter of animal food. With bread at 3 cents a pound, tea and sugar lower than ever before, and with a downward tendency in nearly every other commodity, the condition of the London workman, says the consul-general, "ought not to be uncomfortable had he the prudence of the Scotch or continental workman."

A large majority of the London workmen, according to Consul-General Merritt's report, can be ranked as skillful artisans, and steady and industrious citizens. This is as much as can be said for any class of workmen in Europe. They work slow, adds the consul-general, far slower than American artisans, but rather from custom than laziness. It is what the consul-general calls the national working pace. As every country has its national working pace, as well defined as any other characteristic, this London slowness is only noteworthy as permitting a comparison which is favorable to the United States.

In regard to the ability of the London working classes to save, the consul-general admits that the range of wages is such that only those who practice the greatest prudence and self-denial have a chance of ending the year with money in hand.

In London, miseries of working life are so directly brought before the public eye as to produce the impression that there is more suffering, improvidence, and intemperance among the working classes in large cities than in towns and rural districts. Making due allowance for the human wrecks which drift into London, it may be questioned whether there is more suffering among the working people of London than among an equal number of laborers in any other portion of England.

That portion of the consul-general's report which deals with labor unions in London is interesting. Arbitration has to a large degree, fortunately, taken the place of strikes in the settlement of labor differences, the evil effect of former strikes in London being remembered by both the workmen and employers with anything but gratification.

The effect of co-operative stores in London has been to compel the

general retailers to reduce the prices of the necessities of life, and the present competitive warfare tends to benefit the condition of the laboring classes by cheapening their supplies.

Great interest in the furnishing of cheap and healthful homes to the working classes is being manifested by capitalists in London. As an example, the consul-general refers to a district near Paddington, where the system of cottage tenements is in successful operation. In this district are about 3,000 houses, containing a population of 15,000. The buildings are of brick, two stories high, the whole having a neat and tasteful appearance. These cottages rent for from \$2 to \$2.50 per week. Churches, schools and stores, in connection with this artisan city, fill out the general design and supply every want.

HOW LONDON MECHANICS LIVE.

Consul-General Merritt gives the results of an interview with a representative of the better class of workmen, which illustrates the mode of life of a sober and industrious mechanic:

Is an engine-driver in electric works; 52 years of age; has a wife and 3 children; the eldest boy earns \$2.44 per week; his own earnings are \$9.72; in 1882 his wages were \$12.12; hours of labor 70½ per week; steady; does not drink; tries to be as contented as possible; total annual income of self and son, \$624. Expenses: House rent, \$106 per annum; society dues, \$3.90; insurance on lives of self and family, \$44.32; food, \$280; this leaves about \$186 for miscellaneous expenses, clothes, schooling, medicine, omnibus-fare, &c. Were it not for the earnings of his son he could not support his family; has enough, but none to spare.

FEMALE LABOR IN LONDON.

The consul-general treats of female labor in England at some length and in a very interesting manner, clearly showing that throughout the Kingdom woman is becoming a prominent factor in many branches of commerce and industrial occupations. This phase of the question is referred to, however, in the *résumé* for England, and only that part of the report which deals with female labor in London is introduced here.

The consul-general estimates the wages earned by female laborers in London as ruling at about half of those earned by male laborers in similar employments; rarely do they get two-thirds of the rates paid to men, while very frequently they are cut down to even lower figures. Female laborers in certain trades in the East End count their wages by pennies instead of shillings, although a fair minimum may be estimated at \$1.50 per week without board, while the hours of labor range from 9½ to 16 hours per day, the poorest paid working the longest hours, as usual. The tendency, however, is toward shorter hours, and an effort is being made to extend the ten-hour law to shops as well as to factories.

The physical condition of the female laborers of London is described by the consul-general as very good. London being one of the most healthful cities in the world, nowhere is the sturdy vigor of the English constitution more apparent than among the women employées of that city. Indeed, since the factory law has gone into operation the physical and moral well-being of the women workers of England has shown marked improvement.

MANCHESTER.

The general trade and other wages paid in Manchester and vicinity will be fully set forth in the *résumé* for England and again in the general recapitulation showing the comparative rates of wages between those which rule in that country and those in the United States. It is therefore only necessary to refer here to such particular conditions as cannot be expressed in figures, but which in many ways are of moment in illustrating the real conditions of labor.

In regard to the manner of living in Manchester, Consul Shaw writes as follows :

American work-people, as a whole, would not live under the conditions in force here among operatives, nor could they be induced to adopt the English system. Here whole families live in the mills and are satisfied to do so. Here the children are compelled to help pay the family expense.

Great numbers of houses visited by me contained each only one living room, and this served as kitchen, dining-room, sitting room, and in some instances, also, bed-room. Into some of these small houses large families are crowded, and the manner of life is almost necessarily demoralizing and unfortunate.

In regard to the habits and general condition of the working-people of Manchester, Consul Shaw considers them on the whole as steady and trustworthy, being more thrifty and better off than, perhaps, the working-people of any other portion of the United Kingdom. The majority, however, save very little after paying current expenses, and intemperance, although perhaps on the decline, is still a deplorable evil among them.

The feeling between employers and the employed has greatly improved since 1878, principally on account of the more perfect organization of both capital and labor, whereby all disputes are submitted to intelligent arbitration. Public opinion, which formerly looked on while strikes and lockouts ran their careers of strife, stagnation, destruction and general suffering has also had much to do in forcing both labor and capital to settle their disputes by arbitration and mutual concessions.

Consul Shaw's report deals at much length and in an interesting manner with trades-unions, co-operative societies, co-operative stores, and the laws and regulations governing labor within the mills and factories. That portion of his report dealing with the question of "co-operative mills"—mills wherein the employés, in addition to their wages, are also sharers in the profits and practically partners in the concern—is particularly interesting.

The perfect working of an Oldham cotton mill, where everything moves with the precision of a well-disciplined army, is particularly worthy of careful perusal. The fact that the British cotton industry controls the world's markets is principally due to this perfect organization of capital, machinery, labor, and facility for the distribution of the product.

FEMALE LABOR IN MANCHESTER.

The total number of females employed in the mechanical and manufacturing industries of Manchester and Salford is estimated by Consul Shaw at about 80,000, of which the following are the principal industries, and numbers of employés engaged therein: Cotton and flax

mills, 24,000; dressmaking, shoemaking, and haberdashery, 17,000; domestic service, office-keepers, &c., 24,000; builders, house-furnishers, &c., 1,000; wool, silk, and all other textile industries outside of cotton, 6,200. These numbers represent actual workers only, and those carrying on business in their own names; the many females keeping stores and shops carried on under their husband's names, females engaged in domestic service for their parents, &c., are not included. These, and others who do not possess any business occupation, number in Manchester and Salford about 146,000.

Female wages.—Female operatives in the factories earn the following weekly wages: Drawing-frame tenters, \$2.43 to \$4.38; slubbing-frame tenters, \$3.65 to \$4.38; throstle spinners, \$2.92; winders, \$2.43 to \$4.86; beam warpers, \$4.38 to \$4.86; weavers, \$1.22 to \$1.46. The female operatives being paid by piecework, it is hard to arrive at a true average, but Consul Shaw sets down the average wages of the women operatives of Manchester at \$3.65 per week.

The hours of female labor in Manchester are 56½ per week in factories, and from 8 to 9 per day in retail shops.

The moral and physical condition of the female working classes of Manchester will bear favorable comparison with that of any other large manufacturing center.

The effects of female employment in Manchester are not considered as having any lowering tendency on the wages paid to the males, while on the general wealth of the community female labor has a beneficial effect.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

In drawing comparisons between the condition of trade in the North of England in 1878 and that which now prevails, Consul Locke, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in his noteworthy report, says:

The condition of trade on the Tyne to-day is even worse than at the same time in 1878, and there is no prospect of its immediate recovery. This great depression has naturally affected labor in all its branches, and wages have fallen in proportion to the decline of business.

Ship-building.—The building of ships, writes Consul Locke, is one of the most important industries in the north of England. At present this industry is at a standstill. During the latter part of 1883 a sudden recession occurred in this trade, which up to that time was seemingly in a flourishing condition. The market was overdone, and a sudden collapse was the result. With hundreds of vessels lying idle at the docks, no new contracts could be secured, and the builders discharged their employes. Skilled laborers unexpectedly found themselves out of work, or at least working on short time, and now, writes the consul, the Tyne ship yards present a scene of idleness. The workmen employed at present in the Tyne yards earn from \$6.80 paid to painters, to \$8.50 paid to pattern-makers and ship-carpenters, per week.

Miners' wages.—Coal-mining is the characteristic industry of Newcastle, and coal the great product of the north of England. Its mines and miners, wages and general conditions, may therefore be taken as representative of their kind in England. The number of men employed underground in the mines of Northumberland in 1883 is given as 19,542, and in Durham 60,585, a total in both counties of 80,127 miners.

The following statement compares the wages per week paid to the miners in 1878 and 1884:

Description of employment.	1878.	1884.
Howes	\$6 90	\$6 72
Deputies	6 36	6 60
Engineers:		
Winding	5 52	5 88
Hauling	5 88	5 76
Pumping	6 72	5 76
Fan	5 04	5 84
Locomotive	6 00	6 24
Shifters	5 40	4 68
Stewards	5 28	5 81
Firemen	4 68	4 02
Furnace men	4 50	3 84
Hand putters	5 04	5 96
Pony putters	5 64	4 56
Beckers	4 40	5 24
Screeners	3 96	4 20
Ordinary smiths	5 04	5 28
Boiler smiths	5 28	5 28
Joiners	5 04	5 28
Masons	5 52	5 52
Fitters	5 16	5 28
Laborers	3 96	4 08
Coal drawers	6 72	6 84
Coke fitters	5 84	5 76
Coke laborers	4 32	4 44

The majority of the foregoing laborers, that is, all the married men, with the exception of putters and cokemen, are given houses rent free, and coal, each paying 12 cents per fortnight for loading the coal. It will be noted by the foregoing list that, with few exceptions, there has been considerable decrease in wages since 1878.

Wages in the iron works.—The iron industry is one of the leading trades in the north of England. Consul Locke reports a general depression in this industry, although not nearly so serious as that which is seen in ship-building and some other trades. Many of the large iron-works are running on three quarters time with greatly reduced staffs, while others have suspended altogether. The weekly wages paid in the blast furnaces, forges and plate-mills in the north of England will be found in the general recapitulation showing the wages paid in the industries of the various countries in Europe, Newcastle-on-Tyne being taken as representing the ship-building, coal-mining, and iron-work and foundry industries of England.

Consul Locke reports the present prices of the necessities of life as in no material degree differing from those which ruled in 1878, although during the "good times" of 1882 and 1883 the prices were higher. This shows that food prices are very sensitive to the prevalent rates of wages, and that the working people eat more and spend more freely when trade is brisk and wages good than in times of depression.

Notwithstanding the great proportion of miners in the district whose hours of labor, as well as the labor itself, are considered as having a tendency to drive operatives to the public houses, all things considered, Consul Locke considers the working classes of the district as steady and trustworthy, although little inclined to be saving. He gives an illustration of this improvidence in the strike of the engineers in Sunderland, who, after the exhaustion of their society funds, had become reduced to such straits, that at the time his report was written committees were being formed to canvass the town for funds to support the families of the strikers. The number of families in want, including those of other

trades shut out by the strike of the engineers, was about 5,000. The strike had lasted two months at the date when the report was mailed, and the consul reported both strikers and employers as being determined to keep up the fight.

The consul states that the public house is the principal bank where the workmen of his district deposit their savings.

The labor organizations in the north of England are both numerous and powerful; indeed there is no trade without its union and no workman who does not belong to one or more protective and beneficent societies. The union proper regulates all the trade conditions, such as hours of labor, wages, &c., and these rules are equally binding on members and non-members. Happily these unions have substituted arbitration for strikes, when differences arise between the employers and employed, and the result is that this portion of England is particularly free from those "lock-outs" which entail great pecuniary loss on one side and misery and suffering on the other. Consul Locke's treatment of these two questions, labor organization and strikes in the north of England, can be studied with much profit by the workmen and employers of the United States; his history of co-operation, from its inception at Rochdale in 1844 to the present, is a valuable contribution to labor statistics. The returns of the co-operative union for the northern section of England, Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland and York for 1883 show a membership of 97,943, with a share capital of \$3,475,000 and a loan capital of \$2,235,000. The value of land, buildings and fixed stock amounts to \$1,405,000. The sale of goods during the year amounted to \$16,383,000; the net profits to \$1,731,000, of which \$7,200 were applied to educational and \$2,700 to charitable purposes. Consul Locke reports the co-operative system as steadily growing in his district.

FEMALE LABOR.

From the peculiarly masculine character of employment in the district of Newcastle, female labor does not fill so large a space in its industrial conditions as in other portions of England. The wages paid to females are invariably lower than those paid to men doing similar work, and on an average they are 5 to 10 per cent. lower than in 1878. The condition, morally and physically, of female employes in the district is said to be good, and the prejudice which existed against their employment outside of shops and factories is rapidly disappearing.

NOTTINGHAM.

The making of lace goods and hosiery forms the principal industry at this manufacturing center, by which a large portion of the foreign wants of nearly every country on the globe is supplied, the United States being regarded as one of the principal consumers. During the year 1883 the exports of lace goods declared at the consulate alone—for much of the product of the district must be shipped to the United States from other portions of England—amounted to about \$5,200,000, and of hosiery to \$1,700,000. An apparent decline in recent demands from the United States causes much anxiety in Nottingham, for the shutting out from our market of these products in any serious quantity would mean short time if not total idleness and consequent suffering to a large number of the mill-hands of the district.

The consul cannot note any change in the conditions of to-day compared with those which prevailed in 1878, as far as wage-rates and food-prices are concerned; 1878 was the end of a long depression, and 1884 would seem to be the beginning of another. From 1878 to 1882 there was a steady improvement in the foreign demand for Nottingham goods, especially from the United States; but the past year has witnessed a perceptible falling off in both foreign and home demand. A continuance of this state of affairs must result in great suffering, and the next winter is looked forward to with much concern.

The consul does not consider the general condition of the working people of this district as unfavorable; their wages are sufficient, ordinarily, for the purchase of the necessaries of life; the grown-up members of families can secure employment in the mills, and household servants are always in demand.

FEMALE LABOR IN NOTTINGHAM.

The district of Nottingham embraces besides the city of Nottingham, with a population of 200,000, the cities of Leicester and Derby, with populations of 135,000 and 85,000, respectively, besides many flourishing towns, such as Grantham, Belper, Long Eaton, &c., all containing factories and knitting mills—not taking into account the hand knitting-machines run throughout all the valleys. It would be almost impossible to estimate the number of females engaged in the various labors connected with the lace, hosiery, and associated industries. There is much of what the Germans call "house industry" carried on in the district. The female members of families are employed at their houses in lace-clipping, stocking-seaming, making family underwear, and running hand knitting-machines. This interesting blending of factory and house labor embraces four counties. It can therefore be easily imagined how sensitive this district must be to foreign demand, upon which the prosperity and happiness of nearly every household depend.

On the whole the physical and moral condition of the female operatives of Nottingham is fully as satisfactory as in other manufacturing districts; and as they prefer factory to domestic life—although the latter has many advantages in the district—it may be assumed that they are satisfied with their lot.

The wages paid in the lace and hosiery industry, being taken as an illustration of this class of labor for all England, will be found in the recapitulation.

SHEFFIELD.

Consul Webster reports the wage-rates prevailing at present in his district as from 5 to 10 per cent. lower than in 1878. Not only is this the case, but on account of the great depression which at present prevails, few manufactories in the district are running on full time; consequently the rates given are higher than the real wages earned. The principal causes assigned for this slack labor condition are the introduction of labor-saving machinery and the sharp competition of other nations, especially Germany.

Labor is well organized in Sheffield, and the consul thinks that the trades-unions, under good direction, are equally beneficial to labor and capital. Strikes are infrequent in the district, arbitration being the mode of settling disputes between the employer and the employed.

Mr. Webster has selected, for illustration of the manner in which the working people of Sheffield live, the case of an artisan, whose family consists of himself, wife and three children, whose weekly earnings amount to \$6.07, which may be considered a good average illustration.

Weekly expenses.

	Cents.
Rent, including taxes and water-supply	\$0 97
Fuel and light	36
Groceries: sugar, tea, coffee, &c.....	60
Butcher's meat	97
Clothing, boots, and shoes	85
Potatoes and vegetables	36
Bread	97
Beer	36
Tobacco	12
School pence	12
Trade society	24
Friendly society	12
Total	6 04

The meat is consumed, chiefly, by the head of the family; the women and children living mostly upon bread, or bread and butter or dripping, with cheap tea, supplemented by pennyworths' of cheese or scraps of bacon. This, however, is the dinner bill of fare. In the straitened condition of the laboring classes, one of the causes of the greatest hardship—for it greatly increases the price of their necessities—is the purchasing of cheese, bacon, canned meats, &c., by the pennyworth and coal by the painful. Their very poverty is a hindrance to economy, and their drinking habits are largely the cause of their extreme poverty, for the amounts spent weekly in beer would suffice to give them better food.

In Sheffield, adds Consul Webster, there is one licensed house for the sale of beer, or beer and spirits, to every 200 of the population. The great majority of these are mainly supported by the working classes, and a very large portion of their hard-earned wages is deposited in these "banks."

The consul desires it to be understood that all workingmen are not of this type, for in Sheffield, as in all other labor districts, there are very many exceptions to the foregoing conditions. Some trades are well paid, and the workingmen's families are comparatively comfortable where thrift and steadiness prevail.

What is known as "Sheffield ware" being selected as representing the highest conditions of its class, the rates of wages, hours of labor, &c., in connection therewith will be found in the recapitulation for all England.

TUNSTALL.

THE POTTERS OF TUNSTALL.

Although Consul Lane's report covers nearly every division and subdivision of labor, as defined in the Department circular, it deals specifically with the leading industry of his district—which is the most important district in this particular branch in the United Kingdom—the manufacture of earthenware. In the preparation of his report he encountered opposition from some of the Tunstall factors, who refused all information.

In answer to Consul Lane's request for the necessary statistics to compile his report, seventeen firms, out of a total of about fifty to whom the application was submitted, responded favorably, twenty-two promised but failed to supply statistics, and the others refused. It is due to many of those who failed to redeem their promises to state that the consul believes their silence to be occasioned by a mistaken corporative closeness, and, perhaps, by the fear that publicity might injure their interests if an exhibit of their wage-list did not compare favorably with the establishments which so courteously gave Consul Lane the requested statistics.

Mr. Lane, to leave no room for criticism, gives the wage-tables of the Tunstall potters from four different sources, viz, from the chairman of the Manufacturers' Association, from sixteen manufactories taken at large, from the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, and from the workmen's average. The latter is here given as the best average full-time weekly rate of wages, although the difference between all the returns is slight.

Statement showing the weekly wages paid to the Tunstall potters.

Description of employment.	Percentage of workers employed.	Hours.	Wages.
Flatpressers	5	54	\$7 32
Dishmakers	4	48	8 04
Cupmakers	3	48	7 32
Saucer-makers	4	48	7 32
Band-basin makers	1	48	8 76
By-lowerware pressers	25	43	7 32
Hollowware presser jiggers	2	48	9 40
Printers	20	51	6 66
Ovenmen	20	54	6 66
Sugar makers	3	54	6 66
Moldmakers	3	48	8 04
Turners	4	51	7 32
Handlers	2	51	8 40
Fuelmen	1	60	11 53
Throwers	1	48	9 72
Warehousemen	2	57	6 28
Total	100		

The wide difference between the potters' nominal and real earnings is discussed at more length in the recapitulation of British trade conditions under the head of glass and pottery works in England.

FEMALE LABOR IN THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

The total number of persons, male and female, engaged in the various employments in connection with the pottery industry of Staffordshire is estimated at 50,000, or about one-fourth of the whole population of the district. The consul considers that of this whole number employed in the potteries 25,000 are females. It will thus be seen that the female potters form a very important element in the standard industry of the district, comprising as they do one-eighth of the whole population.

A large percentage of these female potters are young and vigorous women between the ages of 18 and 30, and strike the looker-on, as they go to and return from their work, bare-armed and bare-headed, as the embodiments of cheerfulness and good health. The girls and women

are employed in various departments in the potteries, their wages ranging all the way from 60 cents to \$4.87 per week. The consul furnishes the following table showing the female potters' employments and earnings:

Description of employment.	Weekly wages.	Hours of labor.
Throwers' attendants	\$2 92	48
Turners' attendants	2 08	51
Handlers	4 38	51
Jiggerers' attendants	1 95	48
Flat-pressers' attendants	1 95	54
Transferers (girls)	\$9 97 to 1 63	51
Transferers (women)	2 92	51
Enamellers	2 92	48
Burnishers	1 95	42
Warehousewomen	2 43	

Consul Lane further states that women are the chief employees in the ordinary painting departments, where they give entire satisfaction. Technical schools are established in connection with the pottery for the artistic education of females, a very interesting account of these schools, their systems, and results being given in the consul's report under the general head of "apprenticeship."

In regard to the effect of female employment on the wages of males, the consul reports that wherever the former can compete successfully in the quality and quantity of work accomplished, which they can do in many departments of potters' work, the effect is to lower the wages of the men, instead of raising those of the women. In the painting and decorating departments, in the work performed by "handlers," and in the warehouses, female labor is equally as effective as male labor, while the wages are disproportionately small. On the other hand, the work is peculiarly suitable for females, and its effect on their physical and moral condition is elevating.

Consul Lane's entire report will be found of the greatest interest to the potters of the United States, male and female, and is confidently recommended to them as a picture, with all its lights and shadows, of English pottery life, from which much may be learned by those here engaged in the same industry.

WALES.

Valuable reports on the labor conditions of Wales, prepared by Consul Jones, of Cardiff, and Consular Agent Heard, of Newport, which will be found in their proper places in this volume, were received too late to be drawn upon for comparative statistics in this review. While many conditions peculiar to Wales are shown therein, and while the report of Consul Jones is replete with facts and figures illustrative of labor-life in that portion of the United Kingdom, there is nothing in either which would have materially changed the English conditions herein represented.

The following extracts from the report of Mr. Jones concerning labor, wages and emigration, will be read with much interest:

In the preceding pages I have supplied particulars of interviews with printers, masons, stevedores, laborers and others, showing

their earnings and the disposition they make of their wages. It seems to me next to impossible for the men to do more than to keep themselves and their families in sufficient food and clothing by their earnings. That they do occasionally save, through industry and thrift, something for a rainy day, or enough to carry them to the West, where they may improve their fortunes, speaks volumes in their praise. And these are the class of men who constitute the bulk of American immigrants.

Thriftless and worthless people are not in the habit of saving £10 (\$48.60), or more, necessary to defray the expenses of the transportation of themselves and their families from the old country to any of the Atlantic ports. Moreover, a certain amount of courage, independence of thought and action, as well as physical strength, are almost necessary conditions to emigration; and from a somewhat intimate acquaintance with this question I venture to state that European immigrants to the United States are composed of the best members of the working classes.

Mr. John Bryson, ex-president of the Northumberland Miners' Association, writing to me, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that an energetic and thrifty miner with a family has nine chances to one of rearing them in decent comfort in America to what he has here. Healthy men of average skill, who keep from drink and settle down in one place, must and will do well in America, and much better than they can do here. There one has a chance of buying a plot of land on easy terms, and he and his family can cultivate it at their leisure. The average wages at Northumberland at present is 5s. 6d. (\$1.25) per day, with house and fire coal for 6d. (12 cents) per fortnight. The cost of living will, I think, be very much in favor of the American as compared with the English miner."

RECAPITULATION OF LABOR CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Following the sequence laid down in the Department circular, the following statements are designed to show for England and Wales what has been cursorily shown as to the conditions which prevail in the several consular districts.

In the general trades, wherein uniformity prevails more or less throughout Great Britain, the wage-rates are given in detail for each consular district, and the average rates for all England and Wales. In other industries, wherein contradictory elements appear, the conditions which govern in particular districts are given, as for cotton manufactures in Manchester, lace and hosiery in Nottingham, ship-building and mining in Newcastle, earthenware in Tunstall, &c. As these conditions are in the main more favorable in these representative districts than in similar industries in other districts, they may be accepted as giving something more than a fair average for the whole country.

The following statement was prepared at the consulate-general in London from the reports of the several consulates, the last column showing the average wages paid to the general trades throughout England and Wales.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Statement showing the average weekly wages paid to the general trades in the several consulates in England and Wales, and the total average for all England and Wales.

Occupations.	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Bristol.	Exmouth.	Gloucester.	Hull.	Leeds.	Liverpool.	London.	Manchester.	Newcastle.	Nottingham.	Plymouth.	Sheffield.	Tunstall.	Cardiff.	Average for England and Wales.
Bricklayers	£8 32	£7 05	£6 24	£4 06	£8 52	£7 42	£7 80	£8 82	£8 40	£6 38	£8 10	£8 00	£5 00	£8 00	£7 65	£8 12	£7 06
Red-carriers	5 20		4 10		4 38	5 91	5 72	5 40	4 60	5 52	5 50	6 25	3 60	5 10	4 38		4 84
Masons	8 84	7 29	6 24	4 06	8 52	7 95	8 24	8 10	8 40	8 02	8 10	9 50	5 00	8 00	7 65	8 16	7 08
Tenders	6 26		4 16	3 40	4 98	4 80	6 24	5 82	4 60	5 52	5 54	6 25	5 00	5 10	4 38		5 07
Plasterers	8 20	7 53	6 76	4 06	8 52	7 42	8 84	8 32	7 50	8 08	8 72	9 50	5 00	8 00	8 20	8 10	7 08
Tenders	5 20		4 16	3 40	4 98	4 80	6 24	5 82	4 60	5 52	5 54	6 25	5 00	5 10	4 38		5 07
Slaters	9 36		4 16	3 40	4 98	4 80	6 24	5 82	4 60	5 52	5 54	6 25	5 00	5 10	4 38		5 07
Roofers	0 36		6 24	4 06	7 30	7 68	8 32	8 32	7 50	8 83	7 77	7 00	5 00		7 65	7 90	7 10
Tenders			4 16	3 40	4 98	4 80	6 24	5 82	4 60			8 00	5 00		7 65	7 90	7 10
Plumbers	8 84	7 53	4 16	3 40	4 98	4 80	6 24	5 82	4 60		2 43	6 40	4 75	8 00	4 38	7 75	4 24
Assistants	5 20		3 04	4 38	5 10	7 44	6 72		4 60	8 35	7 40	9 73	4 75	8 00	7 65	7 75	7 90
Carpenters	8 82		6 24	5 34	7 30	7 44	8 22		4 60	8 23	8 40	8 50	7 00	5 10	2 19	8 25	7 06
Gas-fitters	9 36	7 53	6 24	0 32	8 03	7 08	8 32	8 15	8 00	8 23	8 03	9 72	7 00		7 65	7 25	7 66
Bakers			4 86	4 18	8 03	0 12		7 41	8 50	5 70	7 00	6 23	5 00		4 96	6 50	6 17
Blacksmiths	9 36	7 53	6 76	4 62	7 30	8 40	8 32	7 41	7 90	5 70	7 78	8 00	5 00	7 90	0 81	8 12	7 37
Strikers			3 64	3 71	5 34	4 80	4 60	5 68	6 00		6 07	0 08		5 10	4 86		5 90
Bookbinders			0 80	4 96	8 52	6 12		5 36	7 00		7 30	5 00	6 00	6 07	8 51	7 83	6 77
Brickmakers			2 88	4 38				*0 42	6 00		7 00		6 00				7 00
Brewers		5 83	6 06	3 88	9 73	9 12		8 51	7 00	5 70	6 07	5 40	6 00		4 86	7 23	6 85
Butchers				4 62	7 30	6 12		7 29	4 38	6 68	4 86	4 50	6 00				6 50
Brassfounders	£3 00		0 06	5 34		7 44			8 10	8 40	8 40	4 50	5 00	8 51	7 29	7 40	5 50
Cabinet-makers		7 78	6 76	6 01	8 52	6 72			8 80	9 12	7 50	9 00	5 00		7 29	7 70	7 67
Confectioners		6 80	4 86	6 10	8 52	6 00		8 51	6 00		7 00	8 00	6 00				6 84
Cigar-makers		5 34							6 80			11 00	6 00				6 07
Coopers		6 07	8 32	6 56	7 30	7 20		8 75	8 00		7 00	9 50	5 00	9 25	7 29	7 80	7 00
Cutlers		6 80				6 12			8 00								
Distillers																	
Draymen, teamsters.		5 34	4 86	4 50	5 10	5 28		6 56	6 00	6 08	6 08	5 50	5 00	5 10	4 38		5 37
Cab and carriage		4 46	4 86	0 07		5 28			5 00	6 08	4 50	5 50	5 00	5 10	4 38		5 15
Street railways					5 46	5 04		7 29	7 50	6 08	6 08	6 25	5 00	6 07	4 38		6 09
Dyers			0 07		7 20	6 12			7 50	6 08	6 50		3 60				6 13
Knappers					12 16	5 52		9 73	8 50	8 75	8 00		5 00			9 73	6 13
Furriers					8 32				8 50								8 38
Gardeners	4 60	6 78	4 50	4 06	7 29	5 52		7 29	5 20	4 38	6 03	6 00	5 50		4 86		8 33
Hatters		5 71				7 12			5 40	6 08	6 16						6 10
Horse-shoers		7 20		4 62	7 29	7 12			7 11	5 16	6 08	6 80			4 86	7 20	6 23

	† A week—season.	‡ About.	§ With board.	|| Girls.	¶ Men.	** Women.
Jewelers	4 10	6 52	6 82	8 00	4 50	7 10
Laborers and porters	4 32	4 52	8 27	4 50	4 50	6 00
Millwrights	4 40	7 30	8 27	8 00	5 00	7 07
Millwrights (hand)	7 30	4 31	8 27	8 70	5 00	6 07
Painters	6 81	4 38	8 27	4 40	5 00	5 00
Potters	6 81	7 30	8 27	7 30	7 00	7 17
Printers	13 00	15 00	15 00	14 50	7 00	7 75
Teachers public schools.	7 29	7 30	7 78	7 80	8 00	8 50
Saddle and harness makers.		4 62	7 78	5 10	7 00	6 07
Shoemakers		5 81	8 70	7 00	6 25	6 88
Stevordors		7 30	8 70	8 00	7 00	7 02
Tanners	6 55	4 38	7 30	8 00	8 00	8 44
Tailors	6 20	5 58	7 30	7 00	6 50	6 38
Telegraphers.	5 58	12 16	7 41	7 00	5 50	7 40
Transmitters	6 78	6 70	8 27	8 00	7 00	7 05
Weavers, textile mills		7 30	8 27	7 00	6 25	6 56
					7 00	6 81

* Per thousand.

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II.—FACTORIES AND MILLS.

WOOLEN MILLS IN BRADFORD.

The average wages, per week of 56½ hours, paid in the Bradford woolen mills are given as follows in Consul Grinnell's tabulated statement:

Description of labor.	Weekly wages.	Description of labor.	Weekly wages.
WOOL COMBING.		SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING—Cont'd.	
Wool-sorters	\$7 17	Doffers, half-timers, females, girls	\$0 75
Wool-sorters, boys	3 04	Jobbers, spinning, boys	2 37
Foremen washers	4 86	Jobbers, twisting, boys	2 12
Assistant washers	4 38	Finishers, females, girls	2 19
Dryers	3 71	Doublers, females, girls	2 43
Foremen, overlookers	11 20	Foremen twisters	8 38
Carding, overlookers	8 14	Twisters, females	2 31
Counting, overlookers	7 30	Warpers	3 97
Carders, males	4 01	Warpers, women	3 16
Carders, females	2 43	Winders, women	2 92
Carders, boys	2 49	Reelers, women	3 52
Backwaste winders	4 62	Warp dressers	7 53
Card jobbers	4 62	Twisters-in	7 17
Card grinders	5 24	Weaving overlookers	7 53
Combers	3 65	Weavers, coatings, females	4 38
Box minders	3 28	Weavers, dress goods, males	3 40
Preparers	3 40	Weavers, dress goods, females	3 52
Finishers, females	2 49	Packers	5 71
SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING.		Head and slay makers	6 00
Drawing overlookers	7 90	Warehousemen	4 62
Spinning overlookers	7 53	Sliverers, boys	2 43
Drawers, females	2 25	Engine tenders	8 76
Spinners	2 43	Stokers	5 60
Rovers, boys	2 37	Mechanics	7 30
Doffers, spinning, females, girls	2 19	Smiths	6 80
Doffers, twisting, females, girls	2 00	Joiners	6 92
		Masons	7 30
		Laborers	4 86

WOOLEN CLOTH FACTORIES IN WILTSHIRE.

The following statement, compiled by Consul Lathrop, of Bristol, shows the average weekly wages paid to operatives in two representative woolen cloth factories, the first factory employing 133 women, 59 men and 33 boys; the second, 418 women, 150 men and 70 boys. Average wages in factory No. 1: women, \$3.02 per week; men, \$5.64 per week; boys, \$2.25 per week. Average wages in factory No. 2: women, \$2.66 per week; men, \$5.44; boys, \$2.39.

Workers.	Factory No. 1.		Factory No. 2.	
	No. of hands.	Weekly wages.	No. of hands.	Weekly wages.
MEN.				
Scourers	2	\$4 62	6	\$5 10
Dyers	3	4 62	9	5 10
Tuckers	2	3 89	3	3 65
Mule spinners	2	7 30	20	5 81
Warpers	3	4 86	6	6 32
Weavers	24	4 38	40	5 10
Brayers	3	4 86	3	4 13
Millers			2	4 37
Foreman	1	6 07		
Dressers	1	7 30	4	4 37
Tenterers			2	4 37
Cutters and brushers	1	7 30	8	4 13

Woolen cloth factories in Wiltshire—Continued.

Workers.	Factory No. 1.		Factory No. 2.	
	No. of hands.	Weekly wages.	No. of hands.	Weekly wages.
MEN—Continued.				
Pressers and steamers	2	\$5 34	8	\$4 86
Packers			6	4 86
Engine drivers	2	7 30	2	4 86
Loom fitters	8	7 80	12	6 07
Engineer	1	8 51		
Smith	1	8 51		
Carders	8	8 51	5	8 50
Average wages		5 64		5 44
WOMEN.				
Sorters	2	2 43	3	1 94
Carder feeders	10	2 07	80	1 70
Doublers	5	3 40	11	2 43
Self-actor piecers	16	2 43	24	1 82
Weavers	60	3 40	280	2 31
Burlers, menders, &c.	40	2 92	70	2 43
Average wages		3 02		2 66
BOYS.				
Warpers	4	1 58	6	1 21
Carders	4	2 43	5	2 92
Pressers	7	1 94	16	2 43
Cutters	6	1 91	12	2 43
Smiths	1	2 43		
Weavers	10	2 92	12	2 92
Dyers	1	1 46	1	2 19
Scourers			2	2 19
Tuckers			1	2 19
Self-actor piecers			4	1 82
Warpers			6	1 21
Doublers			3	2 43
Brayers			2	2 43
Carters			4	2 43
Millers			2	2 43
Average wages		2 25		2 39

COTTON MILLS IN THE MANCHESTER DISTRICT.

[Statement prepared by Consul Shaw.]

Average list of wages taken from a cotton-spinning mill at Oldham, employing about 300 operators.

Subdivisions of employment in each department.	Men, average weekly wages.	Women, average weekly wages.	Young persons, average weekly wages.	Children, average weekly wages.
Engine drivers	\$10 22			
Firemen	5 10			
Carders	9 24			
Strippers and grinders	5 59			
Blowers and scutchers	5 22			
Drawers		\$4 32		
Stubbers		4 26		
Rowers		3 89		
Male overlookers	10 22			} \$0 63
Self-actor minders	8 02			
Piecers			\$2 74	
Warehousemen	5 83			
Loom jobbers	9 00			
Weavers, per loom, about		1 80		
Winders		4 01		
Warpers		4 32		

Average wages in a large cotton-spinning mill at Oldham.

Subdivisions of employment in each department.	Men, average weekly wages.	Women, average weekly wages.	Young persons, average weekly wages.	Children, average weekly wages.
Engine drivers	\$11 19			
Firemen	5 10			
Carders	10 22			
Strippers and grinders	5 41			
Blowers and sutchers	5 10			
Drawers		\$4 62		
Slubbers		4 50		
Rovers		4 01		
Mule overlookers	10 95			} \$0 63
Self-actor minders	7 54			
Piecers			\$2 55	
Warehousemen	5 35			
Loom jobbers	9 24			
Weavers, per loom, about		1 30		
Winders		3 80		
Warpers		4 88		

Average wages per week in a large cotton mill at Bolton, England.

[Taken from the books of the company.]

Subdivisions of employment in each department.	Men, average weekly wages.	Women, average weekly wages.	Young persons, average weekly wages.	Children, average weekly wages.
Spinners	\$7 78			
Overlookers	9 73			
Piecers	4 38		\$2 43 to 2 92	
Children employed in various ways				\$0 61
Outdoor laborers	5 59			
Overseers	9 73			
W. h. hands	7 54			
Engineers	8 75			
Card tenters		\$1 88		
Scutchers	4 14			
Strippers and grinders	5 35			
Drawing frame tenter		3 04 to 3 28		
Slubbing frame tenter		2 61		
Roving tenters		3 53		
Intermediate frame tenters		2 61		
Ring frame tenters		4 01		
Joiners	8 51			
Mechanics	7 66			
Molders	8 51			
Winders		3 89		
Warpers		4 38		
Dressers	10 95			
Slashers	9 24			
Drawers	4 62			
Twisters	3 93			
Weavers, overlookers	10 22			
Weavers, 4 loom (net)		4 86 to 5 22		
Weavers, 3 loom		4 86 to 5 10		
Weavers, 2 loom		3 16 to 3 41		

Apprentice boys, some of whom are bound, from \$0.61 up.

The above mills employ 2,084 operatives, with 308 working days in a year, and averaging 56 hours per week.

Copy of the weekly pay-roll of a spinning mill at Bollington, Cheshire, England.

Subdivisions of employment in such department.	Men, weekly wages.				Women, weekly wages.				Young persons, weekly wages.				Children, weekly wages.			
	Number.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Number.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Number.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Number.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Scutching	10	\$4 86	\$2 68	\$3 77	1	\$2 68	\$2 68	\$2 68	9	\$2 19	\$1 86	\$2 03	...	...	...	...
Carding	21	6 81	3 65	5 23	65	3 89	3 00	3 45	20	2 43	1 45	1 95	32	\$0 85	\$0 73	\$0 79
Throstle spinning	4	5 83	3 65	4 74	41	2 43	2 19	2 31	16	3 68	2 55	2 61	...	...	...	...
Male spinning	35	7 78	4 14	5 95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enling	1	7 78	7 78	7 78	64	3 28	1 82	2 55	24	3 28	1 82	2 55	6	1 01	...	79
Bundling and pack- ing	6	10 95	2 43	6 68	...	...	...	...	3	3 65	2 92	3 28	4	1 09	85	71
Mechanics	4	8 02	5 10	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineers and fire- men	4	9 97	5 10	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	12	5 83	3 65	4 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	97	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	42	...	...	...

Mule spindles	37,056
Throstle spindles	20,724
Rulers working	94
Whole number of employes in establishment for week ending November 8, 1883	382
Pay-roll (whole establishment) for week ending November 8, 1883	\$1,211 27
Number of working days in year	307
Hours of labor per week	56½

AGES.

Men	21 to 60
Women	19 to 56
Young persons	13 to 21
Children	8 to 13

Average earnings per week in spinning and weaving mills at Bolton.

[Taken from the books of one of the largest mills in the district.]

Each loom	\$1 54
3 looms, at \$1.54	4 62
2 half-timers, at 62½ cents	1 25
Net earnings of weaver	3 37
4 looms at \$1.54 per loom	6 16
2 half-timers, at 62½ cents	1 25
Net earnings of weaver	4 91

Overlookers have charge of 72 looms, and receive on an average \$10 per week.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
Knitters	\$4 25	\$4 50	\$4 37
Twisters	4 25
Drawers	4 25
Sizers	10 00
Dressers	12 50
Warpers	4 50
Winders	3 50
Winders (from coop)	11 25
Overreers (spinning department)	10 00	12 50	17 50
Manager (spinning department)	10 00
Overlookers (see above)

WORSTED MILLS IN LEEDS.

Average wages per week of 56 hours.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Sorters	\$5 82	Dressers	\$5 82
Fetters	5 88	Weavers	10 00
Woolers	5 82	Tuners	10 00
Girl combers	2 88	Assistants	5 82
Girl drawers	2 88	Knollers	2 88
Girl primers	1 24	Perchers	2 88
Boy primers	1 24	Carriers	5 04

LACE AND HOSIERY MILLS OF NOTTINGHAM.

Wages per week in hosiery mills.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
HOSIERY MANUFACTURE (50 TO 56 HOURS).			
Hand frame knitters, men	\$3 41	\$4 14	\$3 75
Rotary power frame, men	8 63	9 72	9 00
Circular power frame, men	8 63	9 72	9 00
Circular power frame, women		4 86	4 86
Cottons patent:			
Men	8 63	12 16	10 00
Attendant boys	1 95	4 14	3 50
Attendant girls		2 43	2 43
Hand stitcher and seamer, women		1 95	1 95
Power stitcher and seamer, women	2 92	3 65	3 10
Power wilters and turners off	3 65	4 86	4 35
Winders	2 68	3 16	2 90
Cutters:			
Men	6 80		6 80
Women		3 65	3 65
Menders, women	2 92	3 90	3 40
Folders:			
Men (piece)	5 08	10 95	7 50
Women (piece)	3 41	4 15	3 75
Girls (piece)	1 70	1 95	1 80
Men (time)	6 81	7 78	7 00
Lads (time)	2 20	2 92	2 75
Women (time)	2 68	2 92	2 80
Menders:			
Women (piece)	2 43	3 65	3 00
Women (time)	2 43	2 92	2 70
Girls (time)	1 22	1 95	1 50
Makers-up:			
By hand, women	1 95	2 90	2 50
By power, women	2 92	4 86	3 80
COTTON DOUBLING (56 HOURS).*			
Doublers:			
Women	2 20	2 92	2 60
Girls	1 70	2 20	2 00
Reelers:			
Women	1 70	2 20	2 00
Girls	1 46	1 95	1 75
Doffers, girls	1 00	1 46	1 25

* Some work by time, some by piece, according to arrangement with different firms.

Wages paid per week of 54 hours in lace factories or warehouses in Nottingham.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average.
FANCY LACE MANUFACTURE.			
Lace makers, men	\$14 50	\$24 00	\$16 00
Winders, lads and boys	2 40	2 90	2 60
Menders, girls	2 40	3 40	3 00
Threaders, lads and boys	1 45	2 40	2 00
Warpers, men	6 00	7 25	7 00
Designers and draughtsmen, men	10 00	24 00	15 00
Clippers and scollopers, women	3 40	4 90	4 00
LACE CURTAINS.			
Makers in silk:			
Men	17 00	19 00	18 00
Lads and boys	5 08	8 63	7 00
Makers in cotton:			
Men	6 30	12 60	8 00
Lads and boys	4 86	6 30	5 50
Menders:			
Women	2 68	3 40	3 00
Girls	1 45	2 68	2 20
Winders:			
Women	2 92	3 40	3 20
Girls	1 05	2 68	2 20
Warpers:			
Men (time)		6 30	6 30
Lads and boys	2 43	3 90	3 00
Draughtsmen:			
Men	10 95	19 50	15 00
Lads and boys	2 00	4 86	3 50
Threaders, lads and boys	2 43	2 92	2 60
Smith (time)	7 78	8 63	8 00
LACE DRESSING.			
Men			12 16
Lads and boys			3 65
Women			3 41
Girls			3 20

The majority of men receive set wages, whether fully employed or not. Women and girls paid according to time made. Lads paid according to time made.

HOW ENGLISH FACTORY OPERATIVES LIVE.

Referring to the general statements in the foregoing review of factory life and habits in the several manufacturing centers, and to the tabulated rates of wages paid in representative factory centers, the following series of interviews (thirteen in number) with factory operatives, from the report of Consul Lathrop, of Bristol, will give a fair idea of the conditions of English factory and mill life.

1. Age, 42 years; occupation, wool scourer; wages, \$4.34 per week; hours of labor, 56; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and 8 children; 2 children, aged 17 and 18, receive at self-acting mules \$1.58 each per week. Weekly expenses: rent, 85 cents; fuel, 73 cents; food, \$4.37; clothing, 60 cents; club dues, incidentals, schooling, insurance for 6 children, \$1.09; total weekly expenses, \$7.64.

2. A spinner, 65 years old; wages, \$4.86 per week; hours of labor, 56; can save nothing; has fresh meat four times a week; wife and 7 children; children all married. Week's expenses: rent, 60 cents; fuel, 48 cents; food, \$3.40; clothing, 24 cents; club dues, 30 cents; incidentals, 6 cents; total weekly expenses, \$5.08.

3. A broad loom weaver, 35 years old; wages, \$4.86 per week; hours of labor, 62; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and three children; wife receives at weaving \$1.95 per week. Week's expenses: Rent, 79 cents; fuel, 72 cents; food, \$4.13; school, 6 cents; clothing, 24 cents; club dues, 24 cents; incidentals, 60 cents; insurance, 6 cents per week; total weekly expenses, \$6.84.

4. A laborer in woolen wash mill, 57 years old; wages, \$2.68 per week; hours of labor, 58; saves 12 cents a week for Christmas; has fresh meat only on Sundays; wife and nine children, four at

home; two boys and one girl receive, as picker, carter, and piecer, respectively, \$1.70, \$2.43, \$1.22 per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 60 cents; fuel, 36 cents; food, \$5.60; clothing, 36 cents; club dues, twenty years in a shop club, which broke up last year; insurance for three persons, 6 cents; incidentals, 24 cents; schooling, 8 cents; total weekly expenses, \$7.30.

5. A tucker, 25 years old; wages, \$3.90; hours of labor, 56; can save nothing; has fresh meat four times a week; wife and three children; wife receives as weaver \$1.25 per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 73 cents; fuel, 48 cents; food, \$2.80; clothing, 60 cents; club dues, 13 cents; incidentals, 24 cents; insurance for three children, 6 cents; total weekly expenses, \$5.10.

6. Condenser attendant, 40 years old; wages, \$3.40 per week; hours of labor, 60; can save nothing; wife receives \$1.46; meals consist of, for breakfast and tea, bread and butter, perhaps an egg; for dinner, vegetables and a little meat of the cheaper kind. Weekly expenses: Rent, 60 cents; clothing, 36 cents; a new suit only once in six years; food, \$3.16; fuel, 36 cents; school fees, 18 cents; club dues, 6 cents; incidentals, 12 cents; total weekly expenses, \$4.86.

7. Warper, 24 years old; wages, \$4.86 per week; hours of labor, 62; has fresh meat three times a week; wife and two children; wife receives as weaver \$2.18 per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 82 cents; fuel, 43 cents; food, \$3.65; clothing, 48 cents; club dues, 40 cents; incidentals, 37 cents; insurance, 4 cents; servant, 85 cents; has to hire servant to take charge of children while at work; total weekly expenses, \$7.

8. Carder, 42 years old; wages, \$3.90 per week; hours of labor, 55; can save nothing; has fresh meat three times a week; wife and five children; wife receives as weaver \$1.46 per week; two children work, ages 19 and 17, weaver and grocer; weaver, \$1.46 per week; grocer, food and \$1.21 per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 80 cents; fuel, 60 cents; food, \$4.38; clothing, \$1.34; club dues, 24 cents; incidentals, 60 cents; schooling, 6 cents; insurance, 14 cents per week for seven people; total weekly expenses, \$8.16."

9. Weaver, 37 years old; wages, \$4.86; hours of labor, 62; saves about \$2.43 per quarter; has fresh meat three times a week; wife and five children. Weekly expenses: Rent, 60 cents; fuel, 37 cents; food, \$4.38; clothing, 60 cents; club dues, 37 cents; incidentals, 97 cents; schooling, 20 cents; total weekly expenses, \$7.49."

10. Pressman, 25 years old; wages, \$4.38 per week; hours of labor, 57; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and two children; wife receives \$1.50 per week as weaver. Weekly expenses: Rent, 73 cents; fuel, 30 cents; food, \$3.65; clothing, 48 cents; club dues, 14 cents; incidentals, 48 cents; insurance, 2 cents per week for one child; total weekly expenses, \$5.80."

11. Fuller, 32 years old; wages, \$4.86 per week; hours of labor, 60; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and five children. Weekly expenses: Rent, 61 cents; fuel, 36 cents; food, \$2.92; clothing, 24 cents; club dues, 30 cents; incidentals, 24 cents; schooling, 18 cents; total weekly expenses, \$4.85."

12. Dyer, 35 years old; wages, \$4.88 per week; hours of labor, 55; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and four children; wife receives at weaving 98 cents per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 73 cents; fuel, 37 cents; food, \$3.90; clothing, very little; club dues, 14 cents; incidentals, 24 cents; insurance for two children, 44 cents; schooling, 20 cents; total weekly expenses, \$5.62.

13. Broad-loom weaver, 26 years old; wages, \$4.13 per week; hours of labor, 62; can save nothing; fresh meat three times a week; wife and child. Weekly expenses: Rent, 43 cents; fuel, 24 cents; food, \$2.92; club dues, 24 cents; incidentals, 37 cents; insurance, 4 cents; total weekly expenses, \$4.24.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS IN ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY IN BRADFORD.

The manufacture of machinery employed in the various processes of treating wool is a famous Bradford industry. The following wage-list of Bradford machine-shops, and various works in Birmingham, Hull, Holyhead and Newcastle-on-Tyne is, therefore, of representative interest:

Description of employment.	Weekly wages.	Description of employment.	Weekly wages.
MACHINE-SHOPS IN BRADFORD.		FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON-WORKS IN HOLYHEAD—Continued.	
Cupola-men	\$7 30	Laborers	\$4 97
Molders	8 26	Engineers	8 70
Laborers	4 38	BLAST-FURNACES IN NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.	
Lean-molders	8 78	Barrowmen	6 72
Laborers	4 86	Over-setters	7 68
Fettlers	5 83	Chargers	8 16
Pattern-makers	7 54	Slaggers	7 68
Turners	7 54	Laborers:	
Fitters	7 54	Men	4 64
Carters	5 10	Boys	3 00
IRON-WORKS IN BIRMINGHAM.*		Stovemcn	5 04
Molders	11 50	Metal carriers, pig-iron men	5 64
Holders-up	8 00	Drawing metal flag locomotives	6 12
Boiler-makers	10 50	Firing metal flag locomotives	4 80
Riveters	9 60	Blas-engines	7 32
Planers and slotters	9 60	Hoist-engines	5 04
Drillers	7 00	Mending gas-boilers	5 52
Pressers	7 75	Blas-engine cleaners	4 20
Pattern-makers	11 50	Sand-boy	3 12
Turners	10 50	Limestone breakers	5 04
Stokers	6 25	NEWCASTLE FORGE.†	
Avril and vise makers	10 00	Puddlers	10 14
BIRMINGHAM TIN-PLATE AND IRON-WORKS.‡		Underhand puddlers	5 52
Iron-plate makers	7 25	Hammermen	19 26
Iron braziers	7 75	Assistant hammermen	8 10
Tin-plate workers	6 25	Rollers	17 74
Blacksmiths, or mounting forgers	8 00	Assistant rollers	5 88
Timners	9 75	Boguing, shearing, and stocking hot pudder bars	7 56
Japanners, ornamenters	8 50	Breaking and wheeling pig-iron	8 52
Stampers	7 25	Dragging and filing taps	4 98
Colorers (women, 44 hours)	2 90	Cleaning hammers:	
Tin cleaners (women, 44 hours)	2 90	Men	4 56
FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON-WORKS IN HULL.‡		Boys	1 56
Fitters	7 20	Grinding and wheeling fettling:	
Turners	7 20	Men	4 98
Brers	7 20	Boys	2 46
Machine-men	5 50	Burning tap-cinders	7 20
Laborers	4 56	Wheeling tap-cinders	5 76
Smiths	7 20	Wheeling scraps to furnace, boys	2 40
Strikers	4 80	Wheeling coals and ashes	5 42
Molders	8 16	Charging and drawing bull-dog kilns	5 88
Laborers	5 50	Sundry laborers:	
Brass-finishers	7 20	Men	4 32
Pattern-makers	7 92	Boys	1 98
FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON-WORKS IN HOLYHEAD.§		Sundry account keepers:	
Molders	8 47	Men	5 94
Pattern-makers	8 25	Boys	2 52
Fitters	8 36	Forge enginemen	6 24
		Forge hammer attendants	4 86
		Forge boilermen:	
		Men	5 64
		Boys	2 16

* 54 hours per week.

‡ Average wages per week of 53 hours.

‡ Average wages per week of 66 hours.

† Wages per week of 56 hours.

§ Average wages per week of 60 hours.

In relation to the workers in foundries, machine-shops and iron mills in the north of England—and the statement may be taken as applying equally to other portions of the country—Consul Locke, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, says that the condition of this important class of laborers is and has been for some time past the reverse of prosperous. The dullness in the shipping trade has had its effect on the iron works, necessitating the restriction of the output, the discharge of men and reduction in wages, though it may be said that, as a rule, the iron works of the district have not as yet felt the depression to such an extent as other branches of trade. There has not been that general cessation of business which is noticeable in the ship-building trade, and there are comparatively fewer laborers out of employment; but there is a slackness in the trade, as is shown by the fact that many works which last year at this time were running full force on full time are now working a much smaller staff three-quarters to half time, while in a few instances firms have been obliged to suspend work altogether. This state of affairs has of course had its effect on wages, which have been gradually reduced (usually by means of arbitration) from 1878 to the present time.

IV.—GLASS AND POTTERY WORKERS IN ENGLAND.

SOUTH SHIELDS PLATE-GLASS WORKS.

Average wages per week of 59½ hours.

Pot makers	\$8 24
Furnacemen	8 48
Casters	9 00
Grinders	7 00
Smoothers	7 00
Smoothers, women	2 42
Polishers	7 24
Cutters and packers	6 08

TUNSTALL POTTERS' WAGES.

Potters' average weekly wages, according to statement of secretary of Potters' Manufacturing Association, statements made by workmen, and statements furnished by sixteen manufacturers, with the general average of the three statements thus obtained.

[Statement compiled by Consul Lane.]

Description of occupation.	Average wages according to secretary of Potters' Manufacturers Association.	Average wages as furnished by working potters.	Average wages according to statement by sixteen manufacturers.	General average adopted as the nearest approach to accuracy.
Flat pressers	\$6 57	\$7 32	\$7 67	\$7 19
Dish makers	0 48	0 04	8 78	8 77
Cup makers	8 40	7 32	9 48	8 40
Saucer makers	7 48	7 32	7 64	7 48
Hand-basin makers	9 12	8 76	9 49	9 12
Hollow-ware pressers	7 32	7 32	7 67	7 40
Hollow-ware presser jiggerers	10 20	9 49	9 90	9 53
Printers	6 57	6 66	7 39	6 84
Ovenmen	6 66	6 66	6 64	6 65
Sagger makers	8 04	8 66	7 43	7 88
Mold makers	9 48	8 04	10 20	9 24
Turners	8 04	7 32	7 38	7 58
Handlers	7 32	8 40	8 05	7 93
Firemen	10 20	11 55	11 81	11 19
Throwers	10 20	9 72	11 31	10 41
Warehousemen	6 57	6 28	6 43	6 43

General average of earnings per man per week, \$7.40.

BRITISH POTTERS' NET WAGES.

The foregoing statement is given on the assumption that the potters are employed full time, but the fact is, says Consul Lane, many of them are not running on full time.

Taking the Staffordshire potters' actual earnings the year round, Mr. Lane considers a weekly average of \$5.92 per man as a liberal estimate. Upon this estimate the net earnings of the 100 potters given in the foregoing statement would be as follows:

Statement showing the full time and net weekly earnings of 100 Staffordshire potters.

Description of work.	Percentage of employees.	Weekly wages.	
		Full time.	Net.
Flat pressers.....	5	\$7 32	\$5 72
Dish makers.....	4	8 04	7 02
Cup makers.....	3	7 32	6 72
Saucer makers.....	4	7 32	6 03
Hand-basin makers.....	1	8 76	7 80
Hollow-ware pressers.....	25	7 32	5 90
Hollow-ware presser jiggerers.....	2	9 48	7 68
Printers.....	20	6 06	5 47
Overmen.....	20	6 06	5 30
Saggar-men.....	3	6 06	5 30
Mold makers.....	3	8 04	7 39
Turners.....	4	7 32	6 06
Handlers.....	2	8 40	6 35
Firemen.....	1	11 55	8 95
Throwers.....	1	9 72	8 33
Warehousemen.....	1	6 28	5 03
Average.....	100	7 40	5 92

It is to be regretted that the consuls elsewhere did not deal more in net averages after the manner of Mr. Lane's analyses and the directions of the Department circular. Basing conditions upon full time when full time does not prevail, and calling an average the simple multiplication and division of lowest and highest rates of wages, is not the true way to arrive at actual conditions. Upon general principles the Tunstall potters would be credited with an average full-time earning of \$7.40 per week, while the true average earning, as shown by Consul Lane, is only \$5.92 per week.

Estimating an average British workingman's family as composed of husband, wife and three children, Consul Lane computes the minimum weekly wages necessary to their plain comfort at £1 5s., or \$6.08, and gives the following statement as to a mechanic with this family:

Weekly expenses of a Tunstall carpenter's family—wages of husband, wife three children, \$6.

Rent.....	\$1 72
Club.....	16
Taxes.....	9
Coal.....	48
Bread.....	1 00
Bacon, 2 pounds.....	32
Cheese, 2 pounds.....	32
Butter, 1 pound.....	32
Potatoes, one-half peck.....	16
Fresh meat, 4½ pounds.....	71

Weekly expenses of a Tunstall carpenter's family, &c.—Continued.

Tea, three-fourths pound	\$0 36
Sugar, 4 pounds	28
Soap, 2 pounds	12
Flour, 3 pounds	12
Milk, 1 quart	6
Candles, one-half pound	6
Tobacco, 2 ounces	12
Beer	12
Clothes	48
Total	\$6 00

Taking the foregoing as the minimum living rate of a workingman's family, Mr. Lane shows by the following statement that out of every 100 potters employed only 17 earn wages above \$6 per week, while 83 earn less than \$6, and must therefore cut their expenses below that of the Tunstall carpenter, or supplement their wages in some manner.

Statement showing the percentage of Tunstall potters earning above and below £1 5s. (\$6.08) per week.

Branch of labor.	No. of workers.		Weekly net earnings.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
	+	-			
Flat pressers		5	\$5 72		\$0 36
Dish makers	4		7 01	\$0 93	
Cup makers	3		6 72	64	
Saucer makers		4	6 02		06
Hand-basin makers	1		7 30	1 22	
Hollow-ware pressers		25	5 92		16
Hollow-ware presser jiggerers	2		7 89	1 81	
Printers		20	5 47		61
Ovenmen		20	5 32		76
Sagger makers		3	5 90		18
Mold makers	3		7 40	1 32	
Turners		4	6 06		02
Handlers	2		6 35	24	
Firemen	1		8 95	2 87	
Throwers	1		8 30	2 25	
Warehousemen		2	5 02		1 06
Total	17	83			

Continuing his interesting analyses of averages, the consul shows in a subsequent table that if the foregoing 100 potters were to pool their earnings there would be a weekly total deficiency for the minimum amount necessary to the support of the average family of \$16.10 per week.

The conclusion suggested by these tables is that the wages which make saving possible among the Tunstall potters are limited to a small number.

V.—MINES AND MINING IN ENGLAND.

Average wages per week paid in mines and mining.

Description of employment.	Hours.	Weekly wages.	Description of employment.	Hours.	Weekly wages.
CORNWALL.			NEWCASTLE—Continued.		
Underground men	54	\$3 12	Firemen	72	\$4 02
Shaftmen	54	4 05	Furnacemen	48	3 84
Ore dressers	54	3 02	Hand putters	63	5 76
NEWCASTLE.			Pony putters	63	4 56
Hewers	44	6 72	Keepers	63	5 04
Deputies	48	6 60	Screeners	63	4 20
Engineers:			Ordinary smiths	54	5 28
Winding	69	5 88	Boiler smiths	54	5 28
Hauling	72	5 88	Joiners	54	5 28
Pumping	72	5 76	Masons	54	5 52
Fan	72	5 64	Fitters	54	5 28
Locomotive	72	6 24	Laborers	63	4 08
Shifters	48	4 68	Coke drawers		6 84
Stonemen	48	5 64	Coke fillers		5 76
			Coke laborers		4 44

NOTE.—The majority of the Newcastle miners—that is, the married men—with the exception of putters and cokemen, are supplied with free coal, paying 12 cents per fortnight for its loading.

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS IN ENGLAND.

Wages paid weekly to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in England.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.*		NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Continued.	
Station masters	\$9 20	<i>Passenger department—Continued.</i>	
Inspectors	6 50	Telegraph clerks	\$5 68
Porters	4 00	Guards	6 84
Engine drivers	8 60	Guards' assistants	5 00
Firemen	5 25	Foremen porters	5 48
Cleaners	3 00	Parcel porters	4 76
Railroad laborers	4 45	Ex. cas porters	5 72
LEEDS.		Porters	4 36
Guards	5 94	Lampmen	4 60
Porters	4 20	Carriage cleaners	4 36
Signalmen	6 24	Ticket collectors	6 24
Lampmen	4 16	Signalmen	6 00
Engine drivers	8 75	Gate-men	4 12
Firemen	5 75	<i>Goods department.</i>	
Cleaners	3 00	Inspectors	8 16
Fitters	6 00	Guards	4 06
Laborers	3 50	Foremen	4 04
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.†		Porters	5 20
<i>Passenger department</i>		Timber loaders	5 60
Station masters	12 00	Shunters	5 72
Station masters' assistants	8 24	Rollymen	5 62
Booking and passenger clerks	8 38	Horsemen	5 48
		Number-takers	4 12

* As the consul-general in his report refers to this table, compiled in Liverpool, as showing the rates of wages in London also, it may thus be taken as representing both Liverpool and London.

† Northern division of the Northwestern Railway Company.

Wages paid per week to railroad employes in locomotive department, northern division North-eastern Railway Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

[Per week of 54 hours for men in repairing departments.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.
LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.	
Foremen	\$11 00
Chargemen (erectors)	8 66
Fitters	7 33
Boiler-smiths	8 30
Boiler-smiths' assistants	6 03
Tin and copper smiths	8 00
Blacksmiths	7 13
Strikers	4 51
Turners and machine men	6 39
Brass molders	7 13
Brass finishers	8 12
Carriage builders	6 36
Wagon builders	6 36
Carriage painters	4 51
Engine painters	6 12
Pattern makers	7 39*
Sawyers	5 27
Laborers	4 69
Engine drivers	9 45
Firemen	5 69
Mineral guards	6 36
Engine cleaners	3 03
Boiler cleaners	4 70
Lighters-up	5 27
Stationary-engine drivers	5 45
Coke and coal fillers	4 76
Wagon greasers*	4 39
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.	
Inspectors	8 48
Gaugers	6 48
Navvies (pickmen)	5 48
Navvies (shovelers)	5 48
Platelayers	5 60
Platelayers, extra gang	5 48
Joiners	7 54
Joiners' laborers	5 36
Bricklayers	7 04
Plumbers and gas-fitters	7 54
Signal fitters	7 04
Gas makers	5 48
Painters	6 36
Smiths	7 42
Strikers	5 24
Masons	5 67
Masons' laborers	2 48

* These rates are irrespective of piece-work profits, overtime, &c. Boys and apprentices have been disregarded in this return, except in the case of engine cleaners.

Average weekly railway wages in Manchester and Tunstall.

[Men in goods department work six days per week; men in passenger department work seven days per week. Uniforms are furnished free by the company.]

Description of employment.	Weekly wages.	Description of employment.	Weekly wages.
MANCHESTER.		TUNSTALL.	
Engine-drivers*	\$8 76	<i>Station department.</i>	
Firemen*	6 54	Superintendent	\$25 73
Passenger guards*	6 80	Station-master	14 50
Watchmen*	6 32	Inspectors	9 73
Pointsmen*	5 34	Booking clerks	8 42
Passenger porters*	3 89	Parcel clerks	8 42
Goods porters	4 86	Telegraph clerks	7 48
Engine-fitters	6 80	Foremen	7 29
Carriage examiners	6 82	Collectors	6 06
Laborers	4 38		

* 12 hours per day.

Average weekly railway wages in Manchester and Tunstall—Continued.

Description of employment.	Weekly wages.	Description of employment.	Weekly wages.
TUNSTALL—Continued.		TUNSTALL—Continued.	
Passenger guards.....	\$6 81	Inspector.....	\$9 78
Porters.....	4 26	Clerk.....	7 27
Signal-men.....	6 68	Examiners.....	6 68
Shouters.....	4 86	<i>Road department.</i>	
Horse-drivers.....	6 81	Inspector.....	6 68
Parcel porters.....	4 86	Clerk.....	7 48
<i>Engine department.</i>		Firemen.....	7 29
Firemen.....	14 59	Platelayers.....	4 86
Under firemen.....	9 73	<i>Goods department.</i>	
Engine-drivers.....	9 73	Inspector.....	15 50
Engine-cleaners.....	3 65	Clerk.....	5 65
Firemen.....	5 59		
Fitters.....	8 51		

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.*Wages paid per week of 54 hours in ship-yards in England.*

Description of employment.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Liverpool.	Bristol.
Carpenters and shipwrights.....	\$8 51	\$9 12	\$8 64
Joiners.....	8 08	8 57	7 92
Painters.....	6 80	7 78	.....
Smiths.....	7 78	8 51	7 92
Strikers.....	.....	5 83	.....
Platers.....	8 03	9 24	.....
Helpers.....	.....	5 35	6 48
Calkers.....	7 54	6 81	7 30
Riveters.....	8 08	7 78	.....
Rivet-boys.....	.....	1 58	.....
Sawyers.....	7 78	.....	.....
Pattern-makers.....	8 51	.....	.....
Fitters.....	8 15	8 27	8 64
Helpers.....	.....	.....	6 48
Machinists.....	7 42	.....	.....
Holders-up.....	.....	6 32	.....
Clippers.....	.....	8 51	.....
Drillers.....	.....	5 46	.....
Laborers.....	.....	5 23	5 47
Iron-workers.....	.....	.....	8 64
Angle-iron smiths.....	.....	.....	9 38

Consul Locke says that the building of ships is one of the most important industries in the north of England—the three north of England rivers, the Tyne, the Wear and the Tees, are lined with ship-yards wherein thousands of men are or have been employed. During the latter part of 1883 overproduction developed into a glut of the market, and there was then a sudden and serious collapse. The smallest yards succumbed and the largest were obliged to discharge a number of their hands and reduce the hours of labor. As the foregoing table shows the full rate of wages, the net or real earnings are of course much less.

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in England.

Description of employment.	Liverpool.	Hull.	Bristol.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Average wages for all England.
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.					
First officers	\$63 26	\$72 00	.....	.....	\$67 23
Second officers	50 47	43 20	\$45 20	\$36 40	43 83
Third officers	36 74	36 00	31 60	28 00	33 08
Able seamen	15 81	.....	17 62	12 40	15 27
Ordinary seamen .....	.....	.....	9 73	.....	9 73
First engineer	83 94	64 80	73 00	72 00	73 44
Second engineer	66 91	43 20	53 50	48 40	53 00
Third engineer	50 48	.....	84 00	28 30	57 61
Firemen	18 90	26 40	18 80	12 60	19 18
OCEAN SAILING SHIPS.					
First mate	33 25	33 60	37 70	28 00	33 14
Second mate	28 07	24 00	25 50	20 40	24 48
Seamen	13 78	14 00	21 89	12 00	15 42
COASTING TRADE.					
Master .....	.....	57 60	.....	77 00	67 00
Mate, first	29 16	38 40	.....	45 76	37 77
Mate, second	24 82	28 50	.....	32 96	28 59
Seamen	*27 24	23 08	.....	28 32	25 88

* And find their own food.

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week in shops, wholesale or retail, to males and females.

Description of employment.	Hull.	Leeds.
Grocers:		
Men	\$5 00	\$6 50
Boys .....	.....	1 20
Drapers:		
Men	5 50	7 00
Boys .....	.....	2 00
Druggists	6 25	7 00
Hosiery:		
Males	5 75	7 30
Females	3 20	2 50
Milliners	2 44	2 50
Ironmongers	6 60	7 50
Hatters:		
Males	5 30	7 00
Females .....	.....	.....
Earthenware	5 75	2 40
Stationers:		
Males	5 00	7 00
Females	2 80	2 50
Tobacconists, females	3 80	.....
Confectioners, females	3 40	.....
Boots and shoes:		
Males .....	.....	6 00
Females .....	.....	2 50
Fancy goods:		
Males .....	.....	7 00
Females .....	.....	2 50

Store and shop (household supply stores) wages in Birmingham.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
MALES.		FEMALES.	
Porters and laborers.....	\$4 86	Young girls who copy orders.....	\$2 10
Delivery porters.....	5 50	Young girls who weigh and pack up...	3 10
Salesmen.....	5 37	Salewomen.....	2 00
Chiefs of departments.....	13 37	Principal assistants.....	5 10
		Superior clerks, cashiers, and book-keepers.....	6 00

The above amounts should be increased by the value of a good plain dinner, which is supplied free of charge to the employés at a cost to the employers of about five shillings per week, according to a note attached to the returns by the manager of the firm which furnished the statistics. Whether this free dinner is a general custom or a special arrangement by this particular firm, is not stated.

Gloucester.—The consul at Gloucester gives his shop wages as running from \$2.40 to \$14.40 per week, without any further detail.

The foregoing are the only statistics given in regard to shop wages in England which could be tabulated. To the dissimilarity of working customs and rates of wages for shop service, together with the extent and intricacy of the field embraced, may be attributed the meagerness of the returns under this head.

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers in the west of England, with or without board and lodging.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	
In summer, without food and lodging.....	\$3 05
In winter, without food and lodging.....	2 91
Females, ordinary.....	1 14
Females, harvest hands.....	2 12
SOMERSETSHIRE.	
Males, food sometimes supplied at harvest.....	3 05
Women, field labor, cider and sometimes food.....	1 46
WILTSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE.	
Males in summer.....	2 91
Males in winter.....	2 07
Women field laborers.....	1 46

Of agricultural labor in the above districts, Consul Lathrop, of Bristol, cannot speak favorably. Wages are lower in the west than in any other part of England.

The following is a description of the appearance of agricultural laborers, as seen by the consul at a "hiring fair" at Chippen Sodbury, in Gloucestershire:

Worn out, their years gone, their muscles stiff, they are useless to the employer, and cannot get a place. They are literally turned out to die, and their only refuge is the workhouse; for it was impossible for them to save anything for their old age. When a pair of boots costs half a week's wages, a Sunday suit three weeks' wages, a pound of the cheapest meat two and a half hours' work, how could they save?

Agricultural wages in the Hull district, county of York, and Liverpool and London districts.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
HULL DISTRICT.		COUNTY OF YORK—Continued.	
Farm laborers ¹.....per year..	\$29 00 to \$72 00	Scullery maids.....per year..	\$39 00 to \$46 00
Dairymaids ¹.....do.....	57 00 to 86 00	LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.	
Housemaids ¹.....do.....	58 00 to 87 00	Teamster ⁶.....per year..	73 00
Wagoner ¹.....do.....	57 00 to 96 09	Herd ⁶.....do.....	68 00
COUNTY OF YORK.		Dairymaid ⁶.....do.....	53 00
Laborer:		Cheese maker ⁶.....do.....	121 00
First man ².....per week..	\$4 06	Field boy ⁶.....do.....	29 00
Second man ².....do.....	3 70	Herdsmen ⁷.....per week..	3 29
Foreman of farm.....per year..	120 00 to 160 00	Laborer ⁷.....do.....	4 01
Second man ¹.....do.....	82 00 to 97 07	Boys ⁷.....do.....	1 70
Third plowman ¹.....do.....	68 00 to 78 00	LONDON DISTRICT.	
Plowboy ¹.....do.....	48 00 to 68 00	Laborers in Kent ⁷.....per week..	4 13
Shepherd ⁴.....per week..	4 06 to 4 40	Laborers in Middlesex ⁷.....do.....	4 13
Blacksmith ⁵.....per day..	96	Laborers in Surrey ⁷.....do.....	4 38
Joiner ⁵.....do.....	96	Laborers in Essex ⁷.....do.....	3 65
Herdman ⁴.....per week..	4 06 to 4 40	Laborers in Hereford ⁷.....do.....	3 29
Groom ¹.....per year..	63 00 to 78 00		
Servant girl ¹.....do.....	58 00 to 78 00		

¹ With board and lodging.² With cottage.³ No cottage: no board.⁴ And a cottage.⁵ And two pints of beer.⁶ With board.⁷ Without board.

In the agricultural districts around London the agricultural laborers earn on an average about \$220 per annum. It is customary to give a bonus at harvest time, and during that season the laborer is supplied with beer. The general tendency in agricultural wages (notwithstanding the depression in agriculture) is upwards, since the farmers are obliged to pay their hands sufficient wages to overcome the natural tendency to drift into the cities to seek a living.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

The system of half-yearly "fair hiring" still prevails in this district. During the first week in May the consul attended a hiring at the Corn Market in Newcastle. There was a large attendance of both masters and men, women and girls. The laborers, it would seem, fixed their terms, and the employers were forced to accept them, viz: For the half year, men, \$48 to \$78; boys, \$17 to \$24; females, from \$31.64 to girls to \$43.80 to women.

It is usual on these occasions to advance money to the laborers, which the latter spend at night in the public houses. The excesses on these occasions have aroused public sentiment against the system, and it is likely that it will soon be done away with. With all its drawbacks, this system has its advantages; it enables the laborers to meet and consult about terms, and it also enables the masters to select the laborers most suitable to their requirements.

XII.—CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.*Wages paid per year to the subordinate corporation employés in the city of London.*

[Compiled at the consulate-general.]

Description of employment:	Lowest salary.	Highest salary.	Average salary.
<i>City government (London proper, Guildhall, and Mansion House).</i>			
Chief clerks (Guildhall).....	\$630 00	\$1,550 00	.....
Copying clerks.....	485 00	790 00	.....
Laborers, a week.....	5 40	7 20	66 00
Porters, a week.....	5 40	7 20	6 00

As to ordinary trades—carpenters, bricklayers, &c.—employed by the city of London, it is usual for the proper officers of the vestries or parishes (local divisions) to give out the work by contract, and then the average rates as tabulated under “General trades” are in force. On an average, a common laborer will receive 10 cents per hour, and a skilled mechanic 17 cents per hour, for 52 hours, a week’s work. Street cleaners, men, 62 to 90 cents a day; boys, 30 to 62; dustmen (carmen), \$5.35 to \$5.83 a week.

XIII.—GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers—in England.

[Compiled at the consulate-general.]

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.*	Highest wages.*	Average wages.
GENERAL CIVIL SERVICE GRADES.			
Higher division clerks†	\$486	\$1,946	\$973
Lower division clerks†	389	973	681
Lower division clerk (7 hours offices)§	462	1,217	840
Boy clerks (age 15 to 17 years)	195	245	220
Man copyists (20 cents an hour)			420
Boy copyists (8 to 9½ cents an hour)			210
Man messengers	250	250	240
Boy messengers	76	114	95
SALARY LIST OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.			
Secretary of state			24,332
Under secretary of state			9,733
Three assistant secretaries of state			7,300
Chief clerk			
1 senior clerks	4,866	6,083	
1 assistant clerks	4,880	4,866	
20 first-class junior clerks	3,406	3,593	
1 second-class junior clerks	973	2,920	
Librarian	486	973	
Sublibrarian	3,406	4,866	
1 first-class clerks, Librarian's department	2,676	3,162	
1 second-class clerks, Librarian's department	1,946	2,433	
1 third-class clerks, Librarian's department	1,216	1,752	
Superintendent treaty department	486	1,167	
Assistant treaty department	3,406	4,866	
Clerk in treaty department	2,676	3,162	
	1,216	1,752	
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE.			
Three first-class clerks	1,946	2,433	
Two second-class clerks	1,216	1,752	
Five third-class clerks	486	1,167	
Translator		2,433	
Oriental interpreter		1,946	
Four clerks lower division	389	973	
Clerk in passport office		1,216	
Private secretary		1,460	
Precis writer		1,460	
Two temporary clerks		680	
Printer		729	
Proof-reader		505	
Officekeeper		973	
Assistant officekeeper		438	
Assistant officekeeper	253	427	
Coal porter		316	
Assistant coal porter		215	
Porter		438	
Porter	292	389	
Housekeeper		607	

* The two amounts indicate the limits, the salary being dependent on length of service.

† Commencing at \$486 and increasing by triennial increments of \$73.

‡ Same triennial increment.

§ Same triennial increment.

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments, &c.—Continued.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.*	Highest wages.*	Average wages.
EXTRA ALLOWANCES.			
Permanent under secretary of state, for management of secret service fund.....		\$1,460	.....
Two private secretaries.....		729	.....
For languages.....		729	.....
12 Queen's foreign service messengers.....		1,948	.....
2 Queen's home messengers.....		1,216	.....
5 Queen's home messengers.....		973	.....
3 Queen's home messengers.....		729	.....
Examining medical officer.....		146	.....
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.			
<i>Secretary's office.</i>			
Postmaster-General.....			\$12,106
Secretary.....			9,733
Financial secretary.....			7,300
Assistant secretaries.....	\$4,866	5,840	
Chief clerk.....			4,770
5 principal clerks, upper section.....	3,406	4,282	
9 principal clerks, lower section.....	2,822	3,310	
10 first-class clerks.....	1,948	2,433	
19 second-class clerks.....	1,285	1,849	
24 third-class clerks.....	730	973	
Lower division clerks, &c.....	389	973	
<i>Missing letter branch.</i>			
1 clerk.....			2,433
1 first-class clerk.....	1,508	2,190	
Second-class clerk.....	1,021	1,460	
Third-class clerk.....	488	973	
<i>Storekeeper's branch.</i>			
Storekeeper.....	1,946	2,433	
1 clerk.....	1,021	1,460	
1 supervisor.....	973	1,460	
3 overseers.....	584	705	
5 foremen of laborers.....	380	444	
52 porters and laborers.....	258	340	
13 porters and laborers.....	228	316	
Messengers (boys).....	88	126	
<i>Cleaning-house branch—female clerical staff.</i>			
Superintendent.....	802	1,460	
3 principal clerks.....	535	730	
10 first-class clerks.....	389	488	
44 second-class clerks.....	194	365	
<i>Returned-letter office.</i>			
7 first-class returners (male).....	584	634	
13 first-class returners (female).....	325	303	
14 second-class returners (male).....	330	570	
37 second-class returners (female).....	177	216	
5 third-class returners (female).....	301	316	
<i>Postmasters.</i>			
At northern district.....			2,433
At N. W. district.....			2,433
At E. C. district.....			3,406
At S. W. district.....			3,385
At W. C. district.....			2,940
At E. district.....			2,433
Paddington.....			2,460
Galing.....			730
Putney.....			584
Wandsworth, &c.....			1,703
501 small letter-receiving offices in London.....	24	584	
<i>Letter-carriers and sorters.</i>			
<i>East central district (the city proper):</i>			
360 letter-carriers.....	222	380	
97 junior letter-carriers.....	228	265	
94 junior letter-carriers, second class.....	176	228	
11 porters and laborers.....	228	342	
<i>Suburban letter-carriers.†</i>			
Division I.....	228	353	
Division II.....	265	343	
Division III (estimated).....	240	310	

* The two amounts indicate the limits, the salary being dependent on length of service.

† Wages regulated by varying circumstances.

XIV.—TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of average 48 hours to the trades and laborers in Government employment in city of London.

[Compiled at the consulate-general.]

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
Laborers and porters (standard Government scale)	\$4 38	\$8 57	\$5 48
Custom-house:			
Watermen, first class	8 00	9 35	8 67
Watermen, second class	6 56	7 52	7 04
Extra men			5 10
Admiralty:			
Foreman, coopers, bakers, &c.			11 20
Coopers, bakers, &c.			7 10
Police-men (privates):*			
Third class, two years' service			5 83
Second class, five years' service			6 56
First class, seven years' service			7 40

* Uniform, boots, &c., furnished.

In some branches of trade and labor under Government employment the rates fall below the prices paid by individuals or firms for the same work, but the steadiness of employment and the less number of daily hours of labor more than account for the difference.

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES IN ENGLAND.

Description of employment.	Liverpool (60 hours).	Cornwall (54 hours).	Bristol (54 hours).	London (54 hours).	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Manchester (53 hours).	Tunstall.	Average wages for England.
Compositors:								
Job-work	\$6 50	\$5 04	\$6 81	\$8 76	\$8 70	\$7 53	\$7 29	\$7 23
Weeklies			7 80	9 73	9 75	8 75	7 29	8 77
Dailies			9 23	9 73	9 75	8 75	7 29	8 95
Machine-men	6 50	5 04	7 77	9 00		8 02	7 29	7 27
Pressmen	6 50	5 04	6 81		8 24	8 02	7 29	6 98
Boys			1 70	1 80		1 46		1 69
Stereotypers		5 04	7 80	9 50	11 00			8 46
Proof-readers	6 58	5 04				10 20		7 25
Bookbinders				8 76				8 76
Finishers, girls				8 30				8 30
Lithographers						7 53		7 53

SCOTLAND.

As the trade conditions in Scotland do not materially differ from those in England, and as the consul-general has prepared from the reports of the several consuls in Scotland a statement showing the rates of wages paid to the general trades in that country, a brief review here of the reports from Dundee, Dunfermline, Glasgow and Leith will suffice.

DUNDEE.

The food of the working classes in this manufacturing center, writes Consul Wells, is simple and homely: breakfast, porridge and milk, or tea or coffee and bread and butter, with perhaps an egg, a small bit of bacon or a herring; dinner is frequently Scotch broth, cooked with cabbage or other vegetables, and beef in small quantities; supper, tea, with bread and butter. Mill and factory girls who do not reside at home are compelled to live more plainly, their wages being insufficient to procure them the full fare here specified.

The working classes of Dundee are poorly provided for in the way of house accommodation. There are in the city 8,620 houses, of only one room each, occupied by 23,670 persons; 16,187 two-room houses, occupied by 74,374 men, women, and children. Of the 140,000 people in Dundee, 118,000 live in one, two and three room houses.

Consul Wells's description of life in what he calls the single-room "hovels" shows a condition of affairs, where "five or six human beings are sheltered with nothing to lie on but the floor, and covering themselves, when they have an opportunity, with jute burlaps which they take in to make into hand-sewed bags."

As to the habits of the working classes of Dundee, while there is much dissipation and recklessness, there is, the consul says, a large number who are both prudent and economical, and manage to save considerable money. The jute mills give employment to many, and labor is drawn thither from the smaller towns and from rural districts. Boys and girls under 14 find employment as "half-timers," and earn from 60 to 70 cents per week of 28 hours' work. All above 14 enter as full-timers, and earn the average wages given below in the statement showing the general labor conditions in Scotland.

The feeling between employers and employes in Dundee is reported as harmonious, which fact largely affects in a favorable manner the prosperity of the city.

Trade is well organized and labor is regarded as benefited by the unions.

Strikes are not of frequent occurrence, arbitration being chiefly resorted to in case of differences between capital and labor; when strikes do take place family suffering is not acute, as the union generally pays the striker about half-wage rate while funds last.

The general condition of the Dundee working classes is not satisfactory, and the very few opportunities offered for their improvement is one of the chief causes of emigration.

The consul estimates the number of women and girls employed in the jute and linen factories of Dundee at between 50,000 and 60,000. Females in the factories average \$2.50 per week, and the same rate holds good in dressmaking and other shop employments.

The moral and physical condition of the female operatives is considered good, on the whole, and the consul credits much of this satisfactory condition to the well-ventilated factories, the simple dietary, and the active co-operation of the churches.

The wages of the women workers of Dundee have increased 5 per cent. during the last five years, while the decrease in the price of the necessities of life has amounted to from 3 to 5 per cent.

GLASGOW.

Ship-building is one of the principal industries of Glasgow, but, as on the Tyne, it seems to have fallen into depression. During the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 it was characterized by the greatest activity in the history of the trade, writes Consul Harte, but at present its condition is gloomy. During the month of December, 1883, 4,000 workmen were discharged from the Clyde ship-yards. It was estimated, the consul says, that at the date of his writing, June 17, 1884, 1,500 operative ship-builders were out of employment.

The present wage rates in the Clyde ship-yards, being what are called "depressed rates," are given by Consul Harte as follows, per week of 54 hours :

Description of employment.	Wages.	Description of employment.	Wages.
Shipwrights.....	\$7 06	Machine-men.....	\$6 56
Shipjoiners.....	7 11	Hammer-men.....	4 65
Blacksmiths.....	7 00	Laborers.....	3 89
Engineers.....	6 60	Riveters (piecework).....	12 16*
Ship-painters.....	7 66	Fitters (piecework).....	13 38*
Pumbers.....	8 78	Calkers (piecework).....	17 00*
Riggers.....	8 85		

The workingmen of the Glasgow district, writes the consul, as a general rule, have a struggle to make both ends meet, and only by steady habits can they succeed in having a balance on the right side. The high wages paid until quite recently have had the effect, it is said, of demoralizing a large proportion of the Clyde ship-builders. Earning good pay in comparatively short hours during the flush times, they absented themselves from work and spent their evenings in drink. The result was that when depression came the iron-workers, who gained the best wages, were the least prepared for the reaction.

Mr. Harte deals at some length with the labor organizations and co-operative societies of his district, from which much can be learned of the conditions and habits of the working people of the Clyde.

Legislation regulating the public and general relations between masters and men seems to be more favorable to the working people in England, without being oppressive to honest employers, than in Scotland; or if similar legislation is in existence in both countries, it is not enforced in Scotland.

Few opportunities for the improvement of his condition are offered to the Glasgow workingman. It is almost impossible for a workingman

* Highest wages.

to house his family decently on his wages; laying up anything for old age is the rare exception.

The number of females employed in the Glasgow consular district is given as follows in Consul Harte's report:

Manufacturing and mechanical.....	71,593
Professional, clerks, teachers, laundresses, house-keepers, hotel and boarding-house keepers, &c	4,827
Agriculture.....	3,040
Total	79,450

According to official returns the population of Scotland numbers 3,735,573, of which 1,936,098 are females. Female workers of all classes and grades are put down for all Scotland at 498,271, so that nearly 26 per cent. of all the female population is engaged in some employment.

Consul Harte estimates the weekly wages paid to females in his district as follows: Minimum, \$1.46; maximum, \$4.74; average, \$2.68.

The physical and moral condition of the Glasgow female operatives is good, having improved greatly during late years. This improved condition is attributed to the operation of the Factory and Workshops Act.

The wages in mills and factories are about the same as they were five years ago, but the wages of milliners, dressmakers, &c., have increased considerably. Owing to the imports of food supplies, especially from the United States, the prices of the necessities of life have decreased in the last ten years.

DUNFERMLINE.

This being what is called a country district, its working classes may be considered the best representatives of the proverbial Scotch thrift and economy.

Consul Myers reports that as a rule they are steady, industrious, orderly and temperate; slow in their movements, and in competition with American workmen would be left behind, both in the quantity and quality of their work. They are religiously inclined—attending church twice every Sunday—yet are fond of amusement, and spend their holidays in dancing, national games and excursions. They are economical in household expenses, but what is saved thereby is spent in amusement and dress, and few lay up anything for emergencies.

The population of the Dunfermline district is almost entirely a working population, engaged in the manufacture of household napery, oil-cloth for floors, coal mining, and farming. Their houses are, on the whole, comfortable, their food plain and wholesome, their clothing substantial; they are mainly strong and healthy, and so well contented with their condition that very few emigrate.

WAGES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of 51 to 77 hours.

Occupations.	Glasgow.	Dundee.	Leith.	Dunfermline.	Average for all Scotland.
BUILDING TRADES.					
Bricklayers	\$8 15	\$7 50	\$7 13	\$7 14	\$7 50
Hed-carriers	5 61	4 05	5 11	4 50	4 50
Masons	7 13	7 53	6 62	.....	7 10
Tenders	4 50	4 05	4 86	.....	4 70
Plasterers	6 11	6 72	6 62	5 80	6 33
Tenders	5 10	4 05	5 10	.....	4 95
Slaters	7 13	7 23	7 13	5 80	*6 80
Roofers	7 13	.....	.....	.....	7 13
Tenders	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10
Plumbers	7 13	7 23	.....	5 80	*6 80
Assistants	5 10	4 80	.....	.....	4 10
Carpenters	7 13	7 78	.....	5 80	6 01
Gas-fitters	7 13	6 44	.....	.....	6 80
OTHER TRADES.					
Bakers	7 80	6 32	6 08	5 76	6 51
Blacksmiths	6 87	6 82	.....	6 50	6 50
Strikers	4 50	4 63	.....	.....	4 61
Bookbinders	6 11	7 20	.....	.....	6 70
Brickmakers	6 11	5 83	.....	.....	5 97
Brewers	9 17	5 34	6 08	.....	6 86
Butchers	5 61	6 08	.....	.....	5 95
Brass founders	6 62	6 72	5 50	.....	6 31
Cabinet-makers	7 38	6 08	.....	.....	6 78
Confectioners	6 11	6 80	.....	.....	6 46
Cigar-makers	6 11	.....	.....	.....	6 11
Coppers	6 62	6 08	7 30	.....	6 60
Cutlers	7 13	6 32	.....	.....	6 73
Distillers	6 11	.....	.....	.....	6 11
Drivers:					
Draymen and teamsters	6 00	4 49	5 35	.....	5 28
Cab, carriage, and street railways	6 00	4 86	4 62	.....	5 16
.....	6 50	5 10	5 10	.....	5 57
Dyers	5 61	6 56	.....	.....	6 08
Engravers	7 13	7 20	10 05	.....	8 40
Farriers	6 62	7 50	.....	.....	7 06
Gardeners	5 10	4 86	.....	.....	4 96
Hatters	6 62	7 20	9 78	.....	7 88
Horse-shoers	7 13	6 80	6 60	.....	6 88
Jewellers	7 13	6 56	7 30	.....	7 00
Laborers, porters, &c.	4 50	4 12	4 38	.....	4 36
Lithographers	7 13	7 53	.....	.....	7 33
Millwrights	6 11	7 41	.....	.....	6 76
Nailmakers (hand) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potters	6 62	.....	.....	.....	6 62
Printers	8 15	7 80	.....	5 76	7 27
Teachers (public schools) .....	.....	18 60	.....	.....	18 60
Saddle and harness makers	5 61	5 58	6 57	5 28	5 76
Sailmakers	6 11	6 08	7 30	.....	6 50
Severedors	5 10	4 12	6 00	.....	5 07
Tanners	6 11	6 80	.....	.....	6 46
Tailors	7 00	7 77	6 81	6 00	6 90
Telegraph operators (men) .....	.....	13 00	12 16	.....	12 58
Time-smiths	6 62	6 56	6 81	.....	6 67
Weavers (outside of mills)	5 10	2 67	.....	.....	3 88

* Real average, \$7.

II.—FACTORIES AND MILLS IN SCOTLAND.

Average wages (per week of 56 hours) in the Dundee jute mills.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>Jute-preparing department.</i>		<i>Jute-weaving department—Continued.</i>	
Pickers of jute, men.....	\$4 18	Double-loom weavers, piecework, women.....	\$4 06
Strickers-up, piecework, women.....	3 28	Tenters, men.....	6 20
Hand at softeners, young men.....	3 40	Dressers, men.....	6 44
Preparers, women.....	2 24	Foremen or overseers over all these workers, men.....	7 29
Boys 14 to 15 years of age, jute-workers.....	2 13		
Foremen or overseers over all these workers, men.....	6 44		
<i>Jute-spinning department.</i>		<i>Finishing department.</i>	
Coarse spinners of jute, women.....	2 30	Croppers, men.....	3 88
Fine spinners of jute, women.....	2 18	Calenderers, men.....	4 86
Piecers, girls 14 to 15 years of age, jute-workers, girls.....	1 74	Measurers, men.....	4 44
Shifters, girls 14 to 15 years of age, jute-workers, girls.....	1 45	Lappers, men.....	4 24
Half-timers, boys and girls, 10 to 14 years of age, jute-workers, boys and girls.....	70	Packers, men.....	5 04
Reelers, piecework, women.....	2 91	Foremen or overseers over all these workmen, men.....	7 89
Bobbin winders, piecework, women.....	3 75		
Cop winders, piecework, women.....	3 85	<i>Mechanical department.</i>	
Warpers, piecework, women.....	3 85	Mechanics (iron fitters and turners), men.....	7 04
Foremen or overseers over all these workers, men.....	5 83	Millwrights, men.....	7 41
		Joiners, men.....	6 80
		Other tradesmen employed in these works, men.....	7 04
		Foremen or overseers over all these tradesmen, men.....	8 51
<i>Jute-weaving department.</i>			
Single-loom weavers, piecework, women.....	2 57		

NOTE.—Above noted wages are also a fair average of what is paid in the linen factories or mills within this consular district.

Wages paid per week of 56 hours in factories or mills in Glasgow.

[Copied by Consul Harte.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>FEMALES.*</i>		<i>MALES.*</i>	
Woolen and wincey factory weavers.....	\$3 04	Tapers in woolen and wincey factories.....	\$9 78
Cotton factory weavers.....	2 55	Tenters in woolen and wincey factories.....	10 31
Woolen and wincey pilm winders.....	2 19	Mechanics in woolen and wincey factories.....	7 29
Beam warpers.....	3 40	Drawers in woolen and wincey factories.....	6 33
Cop winders for bobbins.....	3 04	Twisters in woolen and wincey factories.....	6 07
Tenders and young girls [general].....	1 94	Beamers in woolen and wincey factories.....	8 03
Packers, &c.....	1 70		

* With very few exceptions, all the above classes are on piecework, and the average earnings in a Glasgow mill are given.

Wages paid per week in factories or mills in the consular district of Leith.

[Compiled by Consul Malmros.]

Description of employment.	Hours.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Hours.	Average wages.
<i>Paper mills.*</i>			<i>Fishing-net manufacturers.</i>		
Paper makers:			Female:		
Men	72	\$5 11	Mill workers, on time...	56	\$2 55
Boys	72	1 46	Net workers, on piece work	56	4 13
Glaziers:			Male net workers, on piece		
Women	51	2 67	work	56	5 23
Girls	51	1 70	Mechanics	56	6 32
Finishers, women	51	2 92	<i>Vulcanite manufacturers.</i>		
Rag-sorters, women	51	2 55	Vulcanite makers	56	4 86
Esparto sorters:			Polishers, girls	56	2 43
Women	51	2 67	Cutters, boys	56	3 65
Men	57	4 88	Sawers, girls	56	2 43
Firemen	72	5 84	Buffers	56	8 03
Mechanics, &c	57	6 32	Grinders	56	5 59
Laborers	57	3 89	<i>Tobacco manufacturers.†</i>		
<i>Envelope manufacturers.</i>			Female workers, first class,		
Cuttermen, time workers, men	54	6 32	piece work	50	2 92
Mechanics, time workers, men	54	7 30	Female workers, second class,		
Unskilled, time workers, men	54	4 13	piece work	50	1 46
Hand folders, piece workers,			Male workers, time work...	50	5 84
girls	54	2 43	<i>Flour mills.</i>		
Machinists, piece workers,			Men, per week		7 05
girls	54	2 79			
Gummers, piece workers, girls	54	2 19			
Forewomen, time workers ...	54	4 13			

* In the Valleyfield paper mills, near the town of Penicuik, about 10 miles south of Edinburgh, fully 900 people are employed, of whom about one half are women and girls.

† There are no cigar manufacturers in this district, or perhaps in Scotland.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per week of 54 hours in foundries, machine-shops and iron-works in the district of Dundee.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Pattern-makers	\$7 41
Joiners	6 68
Brass molders	8 26
Iron molders	8 34
Dressers	4 80
Assistants	4 66
Blacksmiths	7 29
Hammermen	4 88
Turners	7 29
Planers	6 38
Sloters	5 18
Drillers	5 54
Screwers	4 68
Finishers and fitters	7 14
Assistants	3 96
Coppersmiths	7 83
Assistants	3 76
Boiler-makers:	
Platers	8 57
Riveters and caulkers	8 01
Assistants	4 71

The Glasgow and Leith tables are not in form for exhibit under this head, the first giving the wages by the hour only, and the latter including ship-yards.

IV.—GLASS-WORKERS IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per week of 56 hours to glass-workers in United States consular district of Dundee, Scotland.

[Compiled by Consul Walls.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.
GAUGE GLASSES.	
Men, piecework	\$8 38
Boys, time wages	1 67
BOTTLES.	
Men, piecework	8 51
Apprentices, piecework	5 42
Boys, time wages	1 21
Firemen for above	3 46

Wages paid per week to glass-workers (rough plate) in Glasgow.

[Compiled by Consul Harte.]

Description of employment.	Hours per week.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Hours per week.	Average wages.
Ladlers	40	\$9 24	Blacksmiths	60	\$5 83
Kilnmen	40	8 75	Mixers	60	5 82
Kiln assistants	40	6 56	Glass-cutters	66	8 61
Pullers-off	40	6 81	Packers	60	4 86
Roller-men	40	5 83	Warehouse-boys	60	2 07
Bogie-boys	40	3 65	Furnace-builder	60	9 72
Founder	96	9 73	Laborers	60	4 32
Teasers	72	7 29	Carters	60	6 08
Caremen	96	6 56	Watchmen	72	5 19
Potmakers	60	8 51	Glass-pickers (women)	60	2 42
Joiners	60	6 08	Manager		24 32
Crate-makers	60	4 88			

NOTE.—Only rough plate-glass is manufactured in Glasgow.

V.—MINES AND MINING IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per day of 8 hours in and in connection with coal mines in Glasgow and district.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Under-ground men.	
Firemen	\$6 91
Roadmen	85
Drivers	64
Bottomers	81
Miners	97
Above-ground men (per day of 12 hours).	
Engine-man	85
Pithead-man	83
Boiler fireman	81
Runners	64
Screenmen	68
Platelayers	81
Wagoners and brakemen	85
Blacksmiths	1 61
Joiners	1 61

Wages paid per day of 8 hours in and in connection with coal mines in the consular district of Leith.

[Compiled by Consul Malmros.]

Description of employment.	Hours per day.	Average wages.
Miners	8	\$1 09
Engine-men	12	85
Bankmen	12	85
Engineers	9	1 28
Joiners	9	1 00
Smiths	9	91
Laborers	9	75

Consul Malmros says:

Wages for miners are much the same now as they were in 1878, when last reported on. They fell slightly in 1879 during a period of general depression, but rose again in 1880 when times improved, and have fluctuated variously since then. Previous to the year 1850, when the movement for bettering his condition was only in its infancy, the pay of the miner was 61 cents per day, and, counting off his usual deductions, he was left with a sum even less than was paid to the poorest agricultural laborer. Wages per day have varied very considerably since 1850, as the following brief note will show: Year 1854, \$1.21; 1859, 79 cents; 1864, 97 cents; 1869, 91 cents; 1872 to 1874, \$1.45 to \$2.43; 1879, 73 cents to \$1.09.

The miners generally did not save much out of the high wages obtained during the period 1872 to 1874. Such a time is not likely to occur again, as the high prices then got for coal stimulated other nations to search for it, with the result that several countries to which coal used to be exported in large quantities from Great Britain have now coal mines of their own.

With reference to the cost of living, it may be stated that miners, as a rule, make the cost of living exactly the same as the wages they earn. The rents they pay are generally about 24 to 36 cents per week, and deductions are made from their wages of 6 cents per man per week for doctor's fees, 4 cents for sharpening their working tools, and 4 cents for school. This last is a great advantage to a man with a large family, which nearly every married miner has.

Strikes are frequent, and the feeling between the miners and their employers for a long time has not been of an amicable nature.

Almost every colliery has a benefit society for itself, the men paying each fortnight a sum into the funds, and in the event of sickness, personal or otherwise, getting help.

In many collieries they have co-operative stores, which are considered of great benefit to the men.

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per week to railway employes (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in the consular district of Dundee.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Average wages per week of 60 hours.	Description of employment.	Average wages per week of 60 hours.
Station-masters.....	\$8 38	Yardamen.....	\$5 56
Goods agents.....	10 20	Goods checkers.....	3 46
Inspectors.....	8 30	Goods porters.....	4 51
Engine-drivers.....	8 30	Masons.....	5 70
Engine-stokers.....	5 58	Joiners.....	6 06
Book agents and clerks.....	3 40	Plumbers.....	6 32
Guards or conductors.....	6 08	Painters.....	5 32
Goods cashiers and clerks.....	4 00	Blacksmiths.....	6 06
Parcels clerks.....	4 02	Signal-fitters.....	5 32
Ticket examiners and collectors.....	4 49	Platelayers.....	4 64
Signal men.....	4 98	Laborers.....	3 33
Gatekeepers.....	4 02	Passenger porters.....	5 89

Rates of wages paid to the various classes of workmen employed upon railways in Scotland in 1873, 1878 and 1884.

Description of employment.	1873, per week.	1878, per week.	1884, per week.
<i>Passenger department.*</i>			
Passenger guards.....	\$4 80 to \$6 00	\$5 04 to \$6 48	†\$5 11 to \$6 57
Goods guards.....	5 28 6 96	5 76 7 20	15 84 7 30
Block signalmen.....	4 56 5 04	5 00 5 50	‡4 96 5 35
Pointsmen.....	4 32 4 56	4 32 4 80	4 38 4 02
Ordinary station porters.....	4 00 4 20	4 00 4 20	4 13 4 26
Porters in Edinburgh.....	4 32 4 56	4 32 4 56	4 38 4 62
Goods porters.....	4 32 4 56	4 32 4 80	§ A few at 4 62
Goods porters in Edinburgh.....	4 80 4 80	5 04	4 80
Foremen in goods department.....	4 80 5 57	4 80 5 76	5 35 5 84
<i>Engineer's department.</i>			
Chief foreman.....	5 76 6 48	5 76 6 48	7 30 10 85
Squad foreman.....	5 28 5 52	5 04 5 28	5 35 6 06
Ordinary surfacemen.....	4 56	4 32	4 13
Special squads.....	4 80 5 04	4 56 4 80	4 38 4 62

* All these classes are paid extra for Sunday or extra night shift. The rates are for six days of twelve hours at the utmost, but around Edinburgh eight hours shifts for signalmen.

† Rising 24 cents per year.

‡ According to class of cabin and signals.

§ But all over the line \$4.80 is the rate.

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per week of 54 hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in United States consular district of Dundee.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Extra per week when on old work.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
<i>Iron ships.</i>				
Carpenters.....	\$0 54	\$7 65	\$8 13	\$8 00
Joiners.....	48	7 37	7 65	7 51
Laborers in ship-yard.....		4 00	4 50	4 24
Blacksmiths.....		6 56	8 01	7 29
Blacksmith's hammermen.....		4 62	4 86	4 84
Platers and fitters.....	97	7 41	28 54	17 98
Platers and fitters' laborers.....	73	8 88	6 08	5 04
Painters:				
Grainers.....		7 65	7 65	7 65
Ordinary.....		7 10	7 10	7 10
Laborers.....		4 86	5 70	5 28
Riveters.....	97	7 04	18 12	12 63
Heaters.....	48	2 18	4 12	3 15
Holders-up.....	73	5 00	13 60	9 41
Hole-borers.....	73	5 00	8 00	6 44
Caulkers.....	97	7 04	12 15	9 00
Fitters, benchmen, and vertical drillers.....		5 58	6 32	5 95
<i>Wood ships.</i>				
Carpenters.....		7 65	7 65	7 65
Joiners.....		5 58	7 38	7 00
Blacksmiths.....		4 86	8 26	6 87
Laborers to blacksmiths—hammermen.....		3 16	4 86	4 50
Laborers in ship-yard.....		4 12	4 12	4 12

Statement showing the present rates of wages earned per week in the Clyde ship-yards.

[Prepared by Consul Harla.]

Description of employment.	Weekly wages.	Description of employment.	Weekly wages.
Shipwrights.....	\$7 66	Plumbers.....	\$8 78
Shipjoiners.....	7 11	Riggers.....	8 85
Blacksmiths.....	7 00	Machine men.....	6 56
Engineers.....	6 60	Hammermen.....	4 65
Ship painters.....	7 66	Laborers.....	3 80

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in the United States consular district of Dundee, Scotland.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>Sail.</i>		<i>Steam—Continued.</i>	
Captain.....	\$97 20	Mate.....	\$41 31
Mate.....	38 88	Second mate.....	29 16
Second mate.....	30 71	Carpenter.....	30 71
Carpenter.....	29 16	Boatswain.....	18 83
Sailmaker.....	25 50	Steward.....	24 30
Boatswain.....	20 60	Cook.....	21 83
Steward.....	23 04	Able-bodied seaman.....	17 01
Cook.....	20 61	First engineer.....	72 76
Able-bodied seaman.....	14 58	Second engineer.....	43 74
<i>Steam.</i>		Third engineer.....	20 10
Captain.....	97 20	Donkeyman.....	18 22
		Fireman.....	17 01

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation and between sail and steam in Glasgow.

[Compiled by Consul Harte.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>Ocean passenger steamers.</i>		<i>Ocean sailing vessels—Continued.</i>	
Captain.....	\$155 73	Second officer.....	\$21 80
First officer.....	82 73	Third officer.....	19 46
Second officer.....	68 13	Fourth officer.....	20 67
Third officer.....	58 39	Boatswain.....	27 96
Fourth officer.....	41 36	Carpenter.....	17 02
Boatswain.....	24 33	Able-bodied seaman.....	24 33
Able-bodied seaman.....	20 67	Cook.....	19 46
Engineer.....	87 59	Steward.....	26 27
Second engineer.....	77 86		
Third engineer.....	60 82	<i>Coasting trade steamers.</i>	
Fourth engineer.....	51 08	Captain.....	51 08
Trimmers.....	25 54	First mate.....	26 76
Firemen.....	15 80	Able-bodied seaman.....	15 80
Cook.....	48 65	Carpenter.....	20 67
Steward.....	29 19	First engineer.....	31 63
		Second engineer.....	43 79
<i>Ocean cargo steamers.</i>		Firemen and trimmers.....	26 27
Captain.....	72 99		
First officer.....	57 71	<i>Coasting trade sailing vessels.</i>	
Second officer.....	27 98	Captain.....	34 08
Boatswain.....	21 89	First mate.....	18 24
Carpenter.....	24 33	Able-bodied seaman.....	14 59
Able-bodied seaman.....	17 02		
Ordinary seaman.....	9 73	<i>Steam river navigation.</i>	
First engineer.....	68 13	Captain.....	72 96
Second engineer.....	41 36	First mate.....	31 63
Third engineer.....	29 19	Able-bodied seaman.....	26 76
Firemen.....	19 46	Carpenter.....	31 63
Cook and steward.....	26 76	First engineer.....	51 08
		Second engineer.....	38 93
<i>Ocean sailing vessels.</i>			
Captain.....	87 59		
First officer.....	38 93		

IX.—SHOP WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in grocery, dry goods and other general stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Dundee.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
<i>Grocery stores.</i>			
Clerks or shopmen:			
Males.....	\$5 34	\$7 77	\$6 06
Females.....	3 18	3 65	3 91
<i>Dry goods stores.</i>			
Clerks or shopmen:			
Males.....	6 08	10 94	7 37
Females.....	3 18	3 65	3 91
<i>Other general stores.</i>			
Clerks or shopmen:			
Males.....	6 08	8 51	7 29
Females.....	3 18	3 65	3 91

Wages paid per week or year in stores or shops in Leith.

[Compiled by Consul Malmros.]

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
<i>Stationers, booksellers, &c.</i>			
Men not in charge of departments, per week of 56 hours.....	\$6 08	\$12 16	\$7 30
Men in charge of departments, per year ;.....	729 97	1,459 95	.....
<i>Drapers, silk mercers (dry goods stores), &c.</i>			
<i>Female assistants :</i>			
Seamstresses, per week of 56 hours.....	1 70	4 38	2 43
Sales girls, per week of 56 hours.....	1 70	4 38	2 43
Sales women, per year.....	248 32	632 64	389 32
Boys, per year.....	48 66	.....	.....
Young men, per year.....	194 66	*973 30	243 32
Managers of establishments, per year.....	973 30	3,406 55	1,459 95
Milliners and dressmakers, per week.....	97	3 89	2 43
<i>Iron-mongers, &c.</i>			
Apprentices, per year.....	48 66	†121 66	.....
Young men, per year.....	146 00.	†729 97	316 32
<i>Grocers.</i>			
Apprentices, per year ;.....	48 66	102 20	.....
Salesmen, per week of 60 hours.....	3 40	7 30	6 66

* The salary of \$973.30, or anything near it, is that of buyers, who are usually heads of departments.

† First and second year, \$48.66; fifth year, \$121.66.

; \$729.97, or something near it, to managers.

§ Apprentices usually receive \$48.66 the first year, \$58.40 the second, \$73 the third, and \$87.00 the fourth year. When a fifth year's services are given the pay is generally \$102.20.

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Dundee.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
Kitchen or general servant (that can cook or wash)*.....	\$48 60	\$68 04	\$58 32
Cook (to do a little housework)*.....	68 04	87 48	77 76
Cook, high class*.....	116 64	145 80	126 36
House and table maid*.....	68 04	77 76	72 90
Nursery maids*.....	58 32	77 76	68 00
Butlers*.....	145 80	437 40	194 40
Butler's assistants, boys*.....	68 04	77 76	72 90
Coachman†.....	145 80	340 20	243 00
Gardeners†.....	145 80	486 00	243 00

* Found, & c., including board and lodging.

† With house, small garden, light, and coal.

Wages paid per year to household servants in Glasgow.

[Compiled by Consul Harte.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
FEMALES.		FEMALES—Continued.	
Cook, plain *	\$77 86	Still-room maid *	\$82 73
Cook, with washing *	97 33	Table-maid *	87 59
Cook and housekeeper *	199 52	Nurse, upper *	116 79
Cook, having kitchen and scullery maids under *	145 99	Nurse, baby *	92 46
General servant *	77 86	Nurse, walking *	77 86
General servant (young girl) *	43 79	MALES.	
Housekeeper *	97 33	Butler *	243 32
Housemaid *	77 86	Footman *	145 99
Kitchen-maid *	68 13	Groom *	204 39
Laundry-maid *	92 46	Gardener †	253 05
Lady's-maid *	107 06	Coachman †	253 05
Scullery-maid *	58 39		

* With board.

† Free house, coal, gas, &c.

Wages paid per year to household servants in the consular district of Leith.

[Compiled by Consul Malmros.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Housemaids	\$97 33	Nurse-girls	\$48 66
Cooks	107 06	Butlers	289 32
Table-maids	97 33	Footmen	121 66
Nurses (above 25 years of age)	107 06		

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the consular district of Dundee.*

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
Foremen (generally married) *	\$155 52	\$174 96	\$165 24
Second and third hands (generally single) †	106 92	136 08	121 50
Ordinary hands	61	73	67
Ordinary hands, during harvest §	5 88	6 07	5 97
Ordinary hands, if engaged || .....	21 87	26 73	24 30
Housemaids ¶	58 32	87 48	72 90
Outworkers—			
Female	25	41	33
Female, during harvest	85	90	87
Female, during potato lifting	49	49	49

* Including free house, garden, † gallon milk, 2½ pounds oatmeal, and from 6 to 7 pounds potatoes per day.

‡ With milk and meal as above, and sleeping accommodation, bedding, and fire in "bothy." N. B.—They usually sell half their allowance of meal, value \$14.58.

§ Weekly and monthly in proportion.

|| With lunch twice a day, value about 8 cents. N. B.—This custom is, however, dying out.

¶ No board in the case of ordinary agricultural laborers.

‡ Including board and lodging.

N. B.—In all cases 10 hours constitute a day's work, commencing at 6 a. m., two hours interval from 11 to 1 for noon, and finishing at 6 p. m.

Wages paid per year or per day to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Scotland.

[Compiled by Consul Malmros.]

Locality, employment, &c.	1873.	1878.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in the Lothians and east of Scotland.</i>				
Free cottage, garden, and allowances of fire, food, &c., amounting to (about) *	\$105 60	\$108 00	\$108 00	.....
Money wages	112 80	134 40	132 00	.....
	218 40	242 40	240 00	.....
Increase, 1873-1878				\$24 00
Decrease, 1878-1884				2 40
Increase since 1873				21 60
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in the southwest of Scotland.</i>				
I.—MARRIED MEN.				
Allowance of meal and potatoes, with free cottage and garden	67 20	67 20	67 20	.....
Money wages	144 00	163 20	160 20	.....
	211 20	230 40	227 40	.....
Increase, 1873-1878				19 20
Decrease, 1878-1884				3 00
Increase since 1873				16 20
II.—SINGLE MEN.				
Board and lodging, equal in value to	74 80	74 80	74 80	.....
Money wages	136 80	153 80	150 00	.....
	211 60	228 40	224 80	.....
Increase, 1873-1878				16 80
Decrease, 1878-1884				3 60
Increase since 1873				13 20
III.—WOMEN.				
Board and lodging, &c., equal to	67 20	67 20	67 20	.....
Money wages	60 00	76 80	78 00	.....
	127 20	144 00	145 20	.....
Increase, 1873-1878				16 80
Increase, 1878-1884				1 20
Increase since 1873				18 00
DAY LABORERS.				
Day laborers	36 to 48	73		.....
Day laborers : .....				.....
Men			0 85	.....
Women †			0 30	.....
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in Perthshire and other central counties of Scotland.</i>				
<p>In these counties the wages received by farm laborers are about the same as in the southwest of Scotland.</p> <p>In 1878 the increase from 1873 was estimated at over 12 per cent.; since 1878 the increase is probably about 6 per cent., and the total increase 1873-1884 may therefore be about 18 per cent.</p>				

* Day laborers receive from 42 cents to 91 cents per day, according to demand for them and to their ability.

† Without food. In harvest, however, women get from 73 to 97 cents per day, but they have to do almost men's work.

Wages paid per year or per day to agricultural laborers, &c.—Continued.

Locality, employment, &c.	1873.	1878.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in the northeastern counties of Scotland (from Aberdeen to Inverness).</i>				
I.—MARRIED MEN.				
Cottage	\$14 40	\$89 12	\$94 72	
Oatmeal	31 20			
Pint of milk per day, at 8 cents	29 12			
Four loads peats, at \$1.20	4 80			
Allowance of potatoes	9 60			
Money wages	108 00	132 00	130 00	
	197 12	221 12	224 92	
Increase, 1873-1878				\$24 00
Increase, 1878-1884				8 60
Increase since 1873				27 60
II.—SINGLE MEN.				
Oatmeal	31 20	67 52	67 52	
Pint of milk per day, at 8 cents	29 12			
Fire and house room	7 20			
Money wages	127 20	158 60	148 00	
	194 72	221 12	215 52	
Increase, 1873-1878				26 48
Decrease, 1878-1884				5 60
Increase since 1873				20 88
FEMALE KITCHEN SERVANTS.				
Money wages, in addition to board and lodging, about	55 20	76 80	78 80	
Increase, 1873-1878				21 60
Increase, 1878-1884				2 00
Increase since 1873				23 60
WOMEN WORKING OUTSIDE.				
Receive per day about	\$0 36	\$0 48	\$0 48	
In some instances only		44	44	
MALE DAY LABORERS.				
Receive per day	68	80	90	
Increase, 1873-1878				\$0 12
Increase, 1878-1884				10
Increase since 1873				22
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in the extreme northern counties of Scotland.*</i>				
I.—MARRIED MEN.*				
Cottage	9 60	110 40	120 00	
Oatmeal	52 80			
Milk, say	21 60			
Potatoes	14 40			
2½ tons coal	12 00			
Money wages	64 80	76 80	78 00	
	175 20	187 20	198 00	
Increase, 1873-1878				12 80
Increase, 1878-1884				10 80
Increase since 1873				23 60

* Single men in 1878 were reported to have about the same value of remuneration as received by married men, and the same may be said of their remuneration at the present time.

Wages paid per year or per day to agricultural laborers, &c.—Continued.

Locality, employment, &c.	1873.	1878.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
WOMEN, FOR HOUSEWORK.*				
Board and lodging.....	\$52 40	\$52 40	\$52 40	.....
Money wages.....	28 80	28 40	50 00	.....
	91 20	100 80	112 40	.....
Increase, 1873-1878.....				\$9 60
Increase, 1878-1884.....				11 60
Increase since 1873				21 20

* In 1878 women employed by the day at field work got about 24 cents per day. The rate may now be stated as 26 cents.

The figures given in the foregoing table afford a fairly complete view of the wages throughout Scotland.

The average yearly wages of plowmen throughout Scotland may be stated thus:

Mode of payment.	1873.	1878.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
Allowances in kind.....	\$74 40	\$74 40	\$74 40	.....
Money.....	129 60	148 80	146 80	.....
	204 00	223 20	221 20	.....
Increase, 1873-1878.....				\$19 20
Decrease, 1878-1884.....				2 00
Increase since 1873				17 20

In the years 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882 agricultural wages fell considerably in Scotland, but the improvement in trade which took place in the last-named year, together with the scarcity of laborers arising from increased emigration and a general migration to towns, had the effect of raising the wages of farm laborers in 1883 to nearly the figures of 1878. Women employed in agricultural labor, indeed, receive rather higher wages now than ever before. Agricultural laborers, as a rule, take better care of their wages than city laborers, and have relatively better health and fully as much domestic comfort. The housing accommodation, although improving, is still defective.

Not only are farm servants growing fewer year by year, but their value as workers is decreasing. In other words, many of the best men are abandoning farm work, and their places are not being filled with laborers of the same skill and experience.

XII.—CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per week of under-noted hours to the corporation employées in the town of Dundee, Scotland.

Description of employment.	Hours of labor.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Hours of labor.	Average wages.
Police constables.....	63 and 70 hours per week, and 1 day off every 8 weeks.	\$5 83	Paviors.....	51	\$7 04
			Blacksmiths.....	60	7 29
			Joiners or carpenters.....	60	7 04
			Laborers.....	51	4 88
			Carters.....	51 and 60	5 22
Masons.....	51	7 22	Scavengers.....	60	4 62

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of 51 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in United States consular district of Dundee, Scotland.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
PIECE-WORK.			
Newspapers—daily (morning):			
Minion to bourgeois..... * per 1,000 ens.			\$0 15
Nonpareil..... do			16
Ruby..... do			16½
Newspapers—daily (evening):			
Minion to bourgeois..... do			13
Nonpareil..... do			14
Ruby..... do			14½
Newspapers—weeklies:			
Minion to bourgeois..... do			\$12 to 12½
Nonpareil..... do			13 to 14
Ruby..... do			13 to 15
ESTABLISHED WAGES.			
Compositors:			
Daily newspapers.....	\$0 72	\$12 15	\$10 00
Evening newspapers.....	7 60	9 72	8 50
Weekly newspapers.....	6 32	9 72	7 20
Machine-men (daily newspapers).....	9 72	14 58	10 00
Jobbing compositors.....	6 32	9 23	7 20
Jobbing machine or press.....	6 32	9 23	7 00
Proof-readers.....	6 32	10 00	8 00

* In Scotland matter is cast up by the *en quad*, not by the *em*, as in the United States.

*Printers' piece-work scale.***DAILY MORNING PAPERS.**

	Cents.
Minion type and upwards..... per 1,000 ens..	16
Emerald type and upwards..... do	17
Nonpareil type and upwards..... do	17
Ruby type and upwards..... do	18
Pearl type and upwards..... do	20

EVENING PAPERS.

Minion and upwards..... per 1,000 ens..	15
Emerald and nonpareil and upwards..... do	16
Ruby and upwards..... do	17
Pearl and upwards..... do	19

WEEKLY PAPERS AND JOBBING OFFICES.

Minion type and upwards..... per 1,000 ens..	14
Emerald and nonpareil and upwards..... do	16
Ruby and upwards..... do	15½
Pearl and upwards..... do	16

Statement showing the wages paid per hour (54 and 51 hours per week) to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Glasgow.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
BOOK OFFICES.			
	<i>Per hour.</i>	<i>Per hour.</i>	<i>Per hour.</i>
Compositors.....	\$0 15	\$0 15	\$0 15
Pressmen.....	15	15	15
Proof-readers.....	15	16	16
Copy-holders.....	11	12	11
DAILY MORNING PAPERS.			
Compositors, on time (51 hours).....	19	19	19
Proof-readers, on time.....	19	20	19
Copy-holders, on time.....	10	13	12

Statement showing the wages paid per hour (54 and 51 hours per week) to printers, &c.—Cont'd.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
EVENING PAPERS.			
Compositors, on time (54 hours)	<i>Per hour.</i> \$0 16	<i>Per hour.</i> \$0 16	<i>Per hour.</i> \$0 16
Proof-readers	16	18	16
Copy-holders	8	12	10
WEEKLY PAPERS, UNCONNECTED WITH DAILY.			
Compositors	15	15	15
Proof-readers	15	16	15
Copy-holders	8	11	10
OTHER EMPLOYÉS.			
Machine-men (general)	12	15	14
Stereotypers (dallies)	16	16	16
(evening)	15	15	15
(general)	12	15	14

Statement showing the wages per week of 54 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in the consular district of Leth.

Description of employment.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$7 30	\$8 51	\$7 78
Proof-readers	8 51	10 23	9 55
Pressmen	7 30	8 51	7 97
Skilled laborers			6 08
Unskilled laborers			4 86
Boys (layers on)			1 58
Girls (pointers)			1 94
Lithographic printing:			
Machine-men	8 27	9 12	8 39
Girls (layers on)			2 43
Proofers and transferers			9 73

Average rate of wages paid per week of 54 hours to persons employed in bookbinding.

Description of employment.	Males.		Females.	
	Men.	Lads and boys.	Women.	Girls.
Forwarders	\$7 91			
Ink and gold blockers	8 03			
Blind-blockers	8 08	\$1 46		
Gold layers			\$2 92	\$1 46
Case-makers, limp-cloth coverers				
Back-liners			3 16	1 46
Unskilled labor	5 72			
Bookfolders			2 43	1 46
Booksewers			2 43	1 46
Platers			2 67	1 46
Collaters			2 92	
Paperers			2 67	
Gatherers				85

IRELAND.

The only manufactures in Ireland which are sufficiently developed to come into direct competition with those of other countries are the large linen industry and perhaps the productions of some few woolen mills in the southern counties. For these reasons the labor conditions which prevail in Ireland have little immediate bearing on those of other countries, and so have not that competitive interest which attaches to the conditions of England and Scotland.

The very interesting report prepared by Consul Piatt, of Cork, shows that the wages in his district are fully equal to those prevailing in England and Scotland, mechanics employed in the building trades earning about \$8 per week of 56 hours. In the factories and mills the average wages are also equal to those which are paid in the sister countries.

The habits of the working classes in the Cork district are considered good when the workers are steadily employed. They give a fair day's labor for their wages. As the price of the necessaries of life has increased during the last five years without an increase in wages, it is not easy to see, writes the consul, how the working-people can save anything for emergencies.

The feeling between employers and employed is good. Well organized labor unions exist, but only for the purpose of protecting each trade from underworkers. Labor associations for beneficial, banking, co-operative and other protective purposes apparently are not found in the south of Ireland. Strikes, reports the consul, are foreign to Ireland, and, with the exception of the trades unions mentioned, no organizations exist for purposes of mutual support in times of anticipated disagreements between labor and capital.

On the whole the situation of mechanics in the south of Ireland is about equal to that of similar work-people in England. The condition of the Irish laborers is, however, worse than that of the English laborers.

The number of female workers employed in the south of Ireland in industrial pursuits is given as follows:

Mills (woolen factories, &c.)	3, 600
Commercial (stores, groceries, &c.)	1, 800
Teachers, artists, hotel-keepers, &c.	900
Agriculture (dairy-maids, field-hands, &c.)	1, 800
Total	8, 100

The mill and factory hands earn from 73 cents paid to girls up to \$3.65 paid to women per week. Field-laborers, dairy-maids, &c., earn from \$19.47 to \$48.66 per year, with board and lodging.

The consul gives the average rate of wages of female factory hands as \$1.70 per week, and of female agricultural laborers at \$29.20 per year. Mill and factory employes work 56 hours per week, and agricultural laborers 72 hours per week. Notwithstanding these very low wages, Consul Piatt says that the moral and physical condition of these female employes is good.

The education of female factory hands in the south of Ireland does not go beyond reading and writing. The mothers of families generally work in the factories until the children reach the working age of 14 or 15 years and begin to contribute to the family support, when the mothers usually give up factory life to attend altogether to household duties. Factory hands in the south of Ireland generally continue

in the factories where their parents labored before them. The employers commonly supply them with cheap and suitable cottages, which greatly adds to their comfort and well-being. The moral and physical condition of these families, both parents and children, is claimed to be exceptionally good.

Considering the tide of emigration which has set towards the United States from Ireland during the last forty years, and which still continues, the following extract from Consul Piatt's report giving the present causes of Irish emigration is of interest:

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION—SELECTION OF NEW HOMES.

The farming class emigrates in consequence of the severity and irregularity of the laws appertaining to land, non-security of tenure to the tenant at will, and the facility afforded speculators in purchasing over the heads of others; and again because of the non-subdivision of the land into small holdings. Seventy per cent. of the farming class who emigrate go to the United States—that country being the easiest and cheapest to reach. Then some member of the emigrant's family, relatives, neighbors or friends have, it generally happens, gone there before them. They are impressed, moreover, with the belief that there they will have a better field for their labor, and a hope that at some future time they may possess a home for themselves and families, which, to the majority of the small farmers who emigrate, seems here impossible. The periodical visits to this country of Irish-Americans, who come here to spend a few months after having been some years in the United States—persons who may have left Ireland originally in poor circumstances and are now evidently in good credit and prosperous (perhaps having come back to take other or all members of their families, or relatives to America)—these have a great influence upon the minds of those with whom they come in contact and lead many of them also to emigrate. The political land agitation to which this country has been subject for the past five years has resulted in various acts of Parliament toward remedying the evils complained of by the tenant farmers of Ireland, yet though there has been a general reduction in the rents paid to landlords of 30 per cent., still the small and poor farmer will choose to emigrate. The landlords have suffered great losses during these five years, but the country—as we learn from the addresses of judges at the different assizes, and the reports of the police officials made at those assizes—is fast returning to a condition of reasonably good feeling between the landlord and tenant. In addition to the small farmers, farm laborers, male and female, make up the majority of the emigrants to the United States; clerks and mechanics furnish a small quota. In connection with this matter it may be stated that when once the idea of emigration is entertained no abatement of rent would change the intention of the peasant.

The consul at Londonderry supplements his wage-tables with a few words concerning the habits and conditions of the laboring classes in his district. In general the laboring classes in Londonderry are temperate, their character is good, and contentment prevails. In the country the poor are parsimonious and disposed to hoard, but their economy is not as wise as might be desired.

I.—GENERAL TRADES IN IRELAND.

(Average weekly wages.)

Occupations.	Cork.	London-derry.	Average wages.*
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$8 03	\$5 40	\$7 22
Hod-carriers	3 89	2 92	3 40
Masons	8 03	6 20	7 12
Tenders	4 38	2 92	3 65
Plasterers	8 03	6 20	7 12
Tenders	3 89	3 16	3 53
Slaters	7 30	6 40	6 85
Roofers	7 30	5 83	6 57
Tenders	3 89	2 92	3 40
Plumbers	8 03	6 90	7 47
Assistants	3 65	3 10	3 38
Carpenters	8 03	5 90	6 97
Gas-fitters	8 03	6 90	7 47
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	7 30	5 75	6 53
Blacksmiths	8 03	6 10	7 07
Strikers	4 88	3 28	3 79
Bookbinders	8 03	6 40	7 22
Brickmakers	8 52	4 30	6 41
Brewers	7 30	7 30	7 30
Butchers	6 81	6 81	6 81
Brass founders	8 27	6 40	7 34
Cabinet-makers	8 03	6 40	7 22
Confectioners	7 30	12 40	9 85
Cigar-makers	7 30	6 32	6 81
Coopers	8 03	8 03	8 03
Cutlers	6 00	6 00	6 00
Distillers	4 38	4 13	4 26
Drivers:	4 38	4 13	4 26
Draymen and teamsters	4 38	4 13	4 26
Cab, carriage, &c	4 38	4 13	4 26
Street railways	4 86	4 86	4 86
Dyers	8 27	8 27	8 27
Engravers	8 03	8 03	8 03
Furriers	4 86	4 86	4 86
Gardeners	7 30	7 30	7 30
Hatters	8 03	4 38	6 21
Horseshoers	8 76	7 25	8 00
Jewelers	4 38	3 66	4 00
Laborers, porters, &c	8 52	6 90	7 71
Lithographers	8 03	6 55	7 30
Millwrights	6 33	3 40	4 87
Nail-makers (hand)	4 38	4 38	4 38
Potters	9 78	7 30	8 52
Printers	8 52	8 52	8 52
Teachers, public school	7 30	5 00	6 15
Saddle and harness makers	8 03	8 03	8 03
Sail-makers	4 86	6 00	5 40
Stevadores	7 30	3 60	5 45
Tanners	7 30	6 10	6 70
Tailors	9 78	8 00	8 87
Telegraph operators	6 08	6 00	6 04
Tinsmiths			

* If Dublin and Belfast were included, the average wages would correspond with Cork rather than Londonderry, so that the wages in Cork may be taken as an illustration of the average wages for all Ireland.

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC., IN IRELAND

Wages paid per week of 56 hours in factories or mills in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
WOOLLEN FACTORY.		PAPER MILLS.	
Foreman.....	\$9 73	Skilled hands, paper-makers.....	6 33
Assistant foreman.....	8 76	Junior help:	
Spinners.....	4 38	Boys.....	1 48
Corders.....	3 40	Girls.....	97
Factory hands:		BREWERIES.	
Male.....	3 40	Malster.....	14 60
Female.....	2 43	Loftmen.....	8 52
MATCH FACTORY.		Cask-washers.....	5 35
Machinist.....	8 52	BACON-CURING HOUSES.	
Splitter.....	4 28	Bacon-cutter.....	7 30
Box-makers, female.....	2 43	Bacon-curer.....	6 81
Packers, female.....	2 43	Pork-packers.....	4 86
POWDER MILL.		CARRIAGE FACTORY.	
Engineer.....	10 94	Body-makers.....	8 03
Fireman.....	8 52	Trimmers.....	7 30
Press-house men.....	3 89	Painters.....	6 81
Charcoal makers.....	3 89	Smiths.....	8 03
Mixers.....	3 89	Smiths' helpers.....	4 13
Cooper.....	8 03	Wheelwright.....	8 03
Millwright.....	9 73	FURNITURE FACTORY.	
FLOUR MILLS.		Machinist.....	8 76
Miller.....	9 25	Sawyer.....	7 30
Stone-dresser.....	6 81	Cabinet-maker.....	7 79
Laborer.....	3 40	Upholsterer.....	7 30
DESTILLERIES.		ORGAN FACTORY (CHURCH).	
Dstillers.....	17 03	Makers.....	8 76
Valmen.....	4 86	CURLED HAIR.	
Loftmen.....	4 38	Spinners, male.....	12 16
Skilled hands.....	4 38	Curiers, male.....	9 73
GLUE FACTORY.		Female hands.....	1 70
Makers.....	4 86	CONFECTIONERY (MACHINE).	
Laborers.....	3 65	Skilled confectioner (candies, lozenges)	8 03
TOBACCO FACTORY.		GAS-HOUSE.	
Spinners, male.....	1 46	Engineer.....	9 73
Pickers:		Fireman.....	6 33
Male.....	1 46	Coal trimmers.....	6 08
Female.....	2 67	Laborers.....	4 13
Pressers, male.....	4 38	Pipe layers.....	6 33
FEATHER AND CURLED HAIR FACTORY.		Lamplighters.....	3 89
Pickers, female.....	1 21	SALT AND LIME WORKS.	
Driers, female.....	1 21	Laborers.....	3 89

Much of the work done in factories and other like establishments is piecework, the employé being paid according to the amount of work done by him.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per week of 56 hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
FOUNDRY.		FOUNDRY—continued.	
Foreman molder.....	\$12 16	Blacksmith.....	\$3 08
Journeyman molder.....	7 79	Striker.....	4 02
Helper.....	4 38	Wheelwright.....	7 79
Pattern-maker.....	7 79	Stove-makers.....	8 76
Helper.....	4 38	Range setters.....	9 26
Machinist.....	7 79		
Fitters.....	8 03		
Helpers.....	4 38		

The above rates will also apply to machine-shops, manufactories of agricultural implements, &c.

V.—MINES AND MINING IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per week of 56 hours in and in connection with copper ore mines in Cork County.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
UNDER GROUND.		ABOVE GROUND.	
Foreman.....	\$7 30	Skilled laborer.....	\$4 28
Driller.....	5 25	Laborer.....	3 40
Striker.....	3 89		
Laborer.....	2 92		

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Railway workshop:			
Foreman, machinist.....	\$12 16	Engine fireman.....	\$6 81
Engine fitter.....	9 73	Cleaner.....	4 13
Carriage builder.....	9 73	Guard.....	6 57
Carriage painter.....	7 79	Porter.....	4 26
Carriage trimmer.....	7 79	Station master.....	9 73
Storekeeper.....	7 30	Ticket issuer.....	8 52
Traffic superintendent.....	17 08	Railway police (at station).....	4 56
Locomotive superintendent.....	17 08	Linemen.....	5 84
Engine driver.....	13 38	Laborers.....	3 06

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per week of 56 hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
IRON.		IRON—Continued.	
Draftsman.....	\$17 08	Riveters.....	\$3 08
Foreman.....	14 60	Helpers.....	4 36
Boiler-makers.....	8 03		
Helpers.....	4 86	WOOD.	
Platers.....	8 76	Draftsman.....	17 08
Helpers.....	4 86	Foreman.....	12 28
Joiners.....	8 03	Carpenters.....	8 03
Blacksmith.....	8 03	Riggers.....	8 03
Striker.....	4 86	Sho-makers.....	8 03
		Blacksmith.....	8 03
		Striker.....	4 36

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
SAIL—OCEAN.*		STEAM—COASTING—Continued.	
Captain.....	\$48 66	Second engineer.....	\$28 98
First officer.....	38 93	Boatswain.....	34 07
Second officer.....	34 07	Carpenter.....	24 33
Boatswain.....	29 20	Seamen.....	19 47
Carpenter.....	24 33		
Seamen.....	19 47	STEAM—RIVER.†	
STEAM—COASTING.‡		Captain.....	9 78
Captain.....	68 13	Engineer.....	9 78
First officer.....	48 66	Fireman.....	5 84
Second officer.....	34 07	Trimmer.....	4 63
First engineer.....	58 40	Steersman.....	5 84
		Deck-hand.....	4 28

*With board.

†Without board.

‡Per week of 70 hours, without board.

IX.—SHOP WAGES IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in dry goods and grocery stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
WHOLESALE (WITHOUT BOARD).		WHOLESALE (WITHOUT BOARD)—Cont'd.	
Males:		Females:	
Manager.....	\$14 60	Counter hands.....	\$3 65
Book-keeper.....	12 16	Junior hands.....	1 79
Assistant book-keeper.....	7 30		
Counter hands (shop).....	8 52	RETAIL (WITH BOARD).	
Porters.....	3 89	Shop assistants:	
Boys (messengers).....	1 94	Males.....	4 88
Females:		Females.....	1 94
Book-keeper.....	6 08		
Assistant.....	2 92		

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per year, with board, to household servants (towns and cities) in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Cook.....	\$77 88	Nursery maids.....	\$29 28
Housemaids.....	38 93	Laundresses.....	29 20
Butlers.....	97 33		

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Cork County.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Plowman, with board and lodging.....	\$97 23	Laborer (female), with board and lodging.....	\$48 66
Plowman, without board and lodging.....	146 00	Laborer (female), without board and lodging.....	58 66
Laborer (male), with board and lodging.....	68 13	Dairy-maids, with board and lodging.....	58 66
Laborer (male), without board and lodging.....	116 80	Dairy-maids, without board and lodging.....	58 40

XII.—CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per week of 56 hours to the corporation employés in the city of Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Inspectors:			
Sanitary	\$9 73	Superintendent scavenger	\$8 52
Hackney cabs	8 52		
Chief fire brigade	10 94	CORPORATION WATER-WORKS.	
Members of fire brigade	5 60	Engineer (per year)	973 30
Corporation policemen	6 08	Assistant engineer (per year)	389 32
Laborers	4 38	Clerk (per year)	291 99
Watchmen	4 38	Laborers (per week)	4 38
Teamsters	4 38		
Stone-breakers	2 43		

The mayor receives a salary of £600 (\$2,919.90) per year, £100 (\$486.65) of which is understood to be for charitable and other subscriptions; the town clerk's salary is £800 (\$3,893.20); and the city engineer's £300 (\$1,459.95).

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES IN IRELAND.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of 48 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
NEWSPAPER OFFICES.		JOB-PRINTING OFFICES.	
Compositors	\$9 73	Journeymen	\$7 30
Machinemen	12 16	Paper-rulers (machine)	6 51
Proof-readers	9 73	Binders, trimmers, &c.:	
Pressmen	5 85	Males	7 30
Boys	2 43	Females	1 46

FRANCE.

In the production of machinery France is becoming eminent, and in this branch of industry especially the advance in wages is marked. In reporting on the relative cost of the manufacture of machinery in England and France, the consul at Rouen says:

For the last few years labor has been at about the same price in England as in France. The cost of labor has remained stationary in England [it has rather decreased, as has been seen] while it has advanced in France 20 to 25 per cent.

As an illustration of this increase of the rates of wages in France, the following trades have been selected as representing the highest wages paid in both France and England:

Weekly wages in France and England in 1884.

Occupations.	France.	England.
Blacksmiths	\$7 90	\$7 50
Potters	11 58	9 50
Cabinet-makers	7 90	8 80
Furriers	8 50	8 50
Lithographers	9 00	8 50
Millwrights	9 80	8 70
Glass-makers	9 65	8 48
Glass-blowers	12 75	9 00
Carpenters	11 00	8 76
Pressmen	18 00	8 24
Engravers	12 45	8 50
Paper-rulers	11 87	.....
Saddle and harness makers	7 25	7 80

The foregoing are, of course, only special cases where wages are higher in France than in England. While the advance in the former country has been evident in almost every branch of business, the wages in general, in mills, factories, &c., are still much higher in England than in France.

BORDEAUX.

The consul at this very important trade center of France has furnished two interesting reports, one introductory and special, the other general. The first, being pertinent to this letter, is largely drawn upon for the review of the trade conditions of the district.

Consul Roosevelt asserts that all able-bodied men having no family charges can earn sufficient wages to secure the necessities of life, while steady, skilled workmen can save modest competencies for old age. The Bordeaux workmen, when single, usually live from hand to mouth, indulging in dissipation while their earnings last. The deleterious habit of spending "blue Monday" in dissipation, which prevails to such a degree throughout many portions of continental Europe, is general in Bordeaux. Unlike the laborers in other portions of France, the workmen of Bordeaux are described by the consul as being improvident, spending without a thought of the future.

After marriage they are said to lead more regular lives, the wives working equally with their husbands. Through the greatest frugality comparative comfort is attained at home and small savings find their way to the banks. When there are children, the mothers take them to the nearest asylums, these being institutions somewhat on the plan of the German kindergartens, where the infants are cared for by competent attendants, at a cost of one cent each per diem, without food.

The work-people's food consists of soup made from vegetables or bones, or the cheapest cuts from the butcher's stalls, bread, cheap vegetables, and coarse wine. Single workmen eat their meals at cafés, where for 15 or 20 cents they get what the consul describes as "a stew made of cheap and not always fresh meat, old vegetables, bread, and a bottle of wine, at least a horrible beverage made from a mixture of alcohol, water, and logwood, or any other coloring matter, called wine." These restaurants, adds the consul, being the resort of all the unemployed, are dangerous alike to health and morals.

The Bordeaux workmen are generally slow in execution, unless when engaged on piece-work. Their trade systems are primitive, work being accomplished with great attention to cumbersome details, and without the combination and division of labor, or the mechanical appliances which are recognized by the trades in the United States as almost indispensable. Everything is accomplished on the principle of individual labor; hence the artisans only excel in those trades which afford scope for individuality, such as stone and wood carving, house painting, ornamental cabinet-work, and decoration.

A family, however numerous, seldom rents more than two rooms, which cost on an average \$3 per month. The expenses for clothing would be very reasonable were the working-people satisfied to dress according to their wages.

Of female labor in the Bordeaux district Consul Roosevelt deals at some length, and in a very interesting manner. He estimates the total number of female laborers in his district at nearly 62,000, of whom 20,000 are engaged in agricultural labor, and 12,500 in manufacturing and mechanical. He estimates their monthly earnings as averaging

about \$12. They are healthy and industrious. Women employed in factories and mills are for the most part uneducated, not one in five hundred being able to write her name.

The following statement, prepared by Mr. Roosevelt, shows the average daily wages, without board, earned by the laboring classes of Bordeaux:

Daily wages of the laboring class in Bordeaux (without board).

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Bakers	\$0 67 to \$0 97		
Barbers—hair-dressers	58 97		
Basket-makers	67 97	\$0 24	\$0 10
Biscuit-makers	58 97	\$0 29 to 39	19
Blacksmiths	48 1 35		\$0 24 to 39
Boiler-makers	80 97		
Bookbinders	80 97		
Brewers	29 91	29 to 34	
Brick and tile makers	39 77	24 48	14 to 29
Broom-makers	48 77	24 39	
Butchers			
Cabinet-makers	67 to 1 15	29	
Canned-goods makers	87 97	29 to 67	14 to 39
Candle-makers	58 97	29 39	
Capsule-makers	67 77		
Card paper box makers		39	19
Carpenters	58 1 15		39 to 48
Carriage-makers	90 1 20		29 39
Case-makers	67 97	29 to 39	19 39
Chair-makers	58 97	39 48	19 29
Chinaware-makers	58 1 93	29 39	14 29
Confectioners	77 67	48	
Coopers	48 87		10 to 19
Coppersmiths	53 68		
Cork-makers	67 77		
Crystal-glass makers	48 58	19 to 29	
Cutlers	67 87		
Dressmakers		29 to 48	
Dry-goods clerks	58 to 67	29 39	
Dyers	67 97	39 48	19
Embroiderers		48 80	
Engravers		96	19
Flower-makers		40 to 60	
Founders	77 to 97		14 to 48
Gardeners	30 97		
Gas-fitters	67 97		
Gilders on wood	97 1 15		
Glass-blowers	97 1 15	24 to 29	24 to 39
Hatters	58 1 15	34 39	10 29
Harness-makers	62 1 15	39 48	29 39
House-builders	67 77		19 29
Implement-makers	77 97	39	19 29
Iron-workers	87 96	39	19 39
Jewelers	67 1 15		
Lace-makers		35 to 50	
Lanдресses		30 50	
Lime-workers	48 to 87		
Liquor-makers	67 1 15	39	19 to 29
List-makers	48 48	34	
Lithographers	87 97	29 to 39	19
Locksmiths	58 87		14 to 48
Masons	97 77		
Mechanicians	97 1 15		29 to 39
Millers	48 87	29 to 39	19 29
Nail-makers	77 97		19
Oil refiners	58 1 15	29 to 39	
Painters	67 97		19
Paper-makers	39 87	19 to 67	19 to 29
Paper-hangers	77 87		
Pastry cooks	67 77		
Plasterers	97 97		
Plumbers	1 00 1 20		
Potters	67 67		
Printers	87 1 15	29 to 48	19
Quarrymen	48 77		19 to 34
Roof-tilers	67 77		
Rope-makers	48 77	29 to 34	14 to 19
Rowin-makers	48 87	39	19 29
Sail-makers	87 97	39	19 29

* \$19. 30 per month with board or \$33 without.

Daily wages of the laboring class in Bordeaux (without board)—Continued.

Occupation.	Men.		Women.		Children.	
Sawyers.....	\$0 39	\$0 97		\$0 29	\$0 14	\$0 29
Seamstresses.....			\$0 30	to 40		
Sculptors.....	1 20	to 1 50				
Ship-builders.....	67	97				
Shirt-makers.....	29	44	29	to 44		
Shoemakers.....	58	97	39	48		19
Silver-smiths.....	97	1 15				
Sole-cutters.....	90	97				19
Stove-makers.....	77	97				19
Sugar-refiners.....	77	87				
Tanners.....	48	97		29		
Tailors.....	58	1 15	19	to 29		
Thesmiths.....	60	1 10			14	to 19
Tool-makers.....		87				14
Turners in metal.....	87	97				
Turners in wood.....	67	87				
Umbrella-makers.....	67	97	29	to 39		
Upholsterers.....	80	97	19	39		
Watchmakers.....	67	1 15				
Wheelwrights.....	67	97			14	to 19
Weavers.....	70*	80	29	to 48		

Average price of bread, flour, meat, eggs and vegetables in Bordeaux.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Bread:		Coffee..... per pound..	\$0 39 to \$0 54
First quality..... per pound..	\$0 04	Eggs..... per dozen..	24 30
Second quality..... do.....	03	Flour:	
Beans..... do.....	10	First quality..... per pound..	06
Beef:		Second quality..... per pound..	08
First quality..... do.....	30	Milk..... per quart..	04
Second quality..... do.....	24	Mutton..... per pound..	20 to 26
Butter:		Peas (green)..... do.....	10 15
First quality..... do.....	40	Pork..... do.....	14 20
Second quality..... do.....	35	Potatoes..... do.....	06 10
Cheese..... per pair..	\$0 60 to 1 04	Sugar..... do.....	11 13
Cabbage..... per head..	15	Veal..... do.....	26

MARSEILLES.

The working people of Marseilles and Southern France are described by Consul Mason as patient, steady, plodding industrials, as a rule saving something each year from their earnings, and investing it in a little house or patch of ground. They are a blithe, light-hearted people, whose pleasures are simple and inexpensive. Among these Southern French laborers drunkenness is almost unknown, alcoholic liquors being rarely used by the rural population.

With the exception of the building trades, labor is unorganized in Southern France; neither are there any co-operative societies such as fill so large a place in labor economy in Germany and Switzerland.

Many mutual life-insurance and protective associations exist, which pay a pension after a certain number of years of membership, or after the members have reached a certain age.

The question of wages and strikes is largely controlled by the 50,000 Italians who live in Marseilles. These people, who do not join the French trades unions, work for far less wages and live on simpler and cheaper food than the French working classes, and no strike can be successful while these Italians stand ready to accept work upon wages which the native workmen refuse.

Women are employed in mills, factories and mines in large numbers.

In agricultural labor the wives and daughters take an active part, although they are not compelled to plow or carry heavy burdens as women do in other parts of Europe. There are many female teachers, telegraph operators, musicians, clerks and saleswomen. All laundry work, as well as most of the huckstering, is done by women. It is recorded by the consul that when men and women are employed in the same establishment, the latter are always assigned to the lighter and more delicate kinds of labor. The women of Southern France are less educated than the men, but as primary education is now compulsory the rising generation will be more favorably provided for in this regard.

The rates of wages and prices of provisions prevailing in the district of Marseilles will be found in the recapitulatory statements for all France.

RHEIMS.

The working classes of the district of Rheims are said by Consul Frisbie in his very interesting report to be steady, trustworthy, and willing to work when there is work for them to do. Saving is general wherever saving is possible, economy being the prevailing idea in every French household. The low rates of wages and the absence of poor-laws render it necessary for all the members of a laboring man's family to earn something, no matter how little. Display and extravagance are unknown among the people.

The feeling between employé and employer seems to be one of antagonism held in abeyance. The employers have very little in common with their employés, and the latter go to their work solely from necessity and with little feeling of cordiality toward the former.

There are no labor organizations in Rheims, and strikes are unusual, only one having taken place during the last twenty years.

There is a co-operative society having thirty stores throughout the city. It is admirably conducted, and enables the working people to purchase their provisions at a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent. The loss of trade occasioned thereby is severely felt by the regular dealers.

The condition of the working people of Rheims is one of hardship, and nothing but their ceaseless industry and economy enable them to make ends meet. The consul's interview with a representative working-man in one of the great woolen mills of the district will give a fair illustration of how employed labor lives in that city:

A mechanic in a woolen mill; 42 years of age; has a wife and two children; earns 77 cents per day, which is 10 to 20 per cent. more than is earned by general workmen; works 12 hours per day; exercises the strictest economy in order to get along, although he is better fixed than most workingmen; his wife works in the mill also, and earns 48½ cents per day; works every day in the year, Sundays included, which yields a wage of \$251.78; his wife works 305 days in the year, which yields a wage of \$147.16, a united wage earning of \$428.94. Family expenses: Rent, \$38.60; clothing, \$63.69; food and fuel, \$315.75; personal tax, 48 cents; society dues, \$4.83; balance for incidentals, \$5.59; total, \$428.94. Meals: A cup of coffee and a piece of bread for breakfast; soup, made from salt pork or horse flesh, or cheap beef, and vegetables and bread; supper, bread and potatoes, and what is left of the dinner.

This is a better dietary than is common to the laborers, many of whom have only dry bread and an apple, with perhaps a piece of cheese, while many others have only bread and water.

Most laborers live in this manner:

In the morning (before going to work) a piece of bread and 2 cents' worth of brandy; at breakfast, bread crumbed into a basin of coffee; for dinner, a piece of bread and cheese, or an apple, and a gill of red wine; for supper, a piece of bread and a little sausage, or oftener only a herring and a cup of coffee. A meat and vegetable meal is indulged in only on Sunday.

In regard to female labor Consul Frisbie reports that mill-life seen in its best light is not a happy one. The operatives have no leisure time and very little personal enjoyment, for when, after their day's labor, they return to their homes, they must then perform their household duties. Their only recreation is an occasional holiday, when the mills are closed. The family circle does not exist in the sense in which it is known and appreciated by the working people of the United States.

The infant children of the mill employes are put out to be taken care of at small compensation; their illegitimate children, of which the consul says there is always a large number, are generally provided for by the Government.

It is a matter of deep regret that the tendency to immorality among the working class is increasing, as is shown by the large percentage of illegitimate births. While the consul attributes this partly to the social condition of the operatives, which produces similar results elsewhere, he gives as its chief reason the fact that infidelity is taking possession of these people.

ROUEN.

In reporting on the industries of his district Consul Williams says that many factories had to close on account of the competition of foreign countries. It is reported, however, that under the protecting hand of the Republic these works are being reopened with more favorable prospects.

While some industrial establishments are closed in Rouen, others are reported as in a flourishing condition, notably those engaged in the manufacture of machinery for printing, bleaching and coloring cottons for home demand.

Cotton spinning and weaving is one of the chief industries of the Rouen district, the hand-loom still being largely used. The number of work-days in cotton spinning and weaving is estimated at 300 per year, and daily wages as follows:

Occupation.	Spinning.	Weaving.
Foremen	\$1 16	\$1 16
Senior workmen.....	78	58
Workmen from fifteen to twenty-one years of age.....	48	39
Laborers and teamsters	65	65
Firemen.....	97	97
Women.....	35	58
Boys.....	32	34
Girls.....	32	36

Cotton printing is another important industry, employing no fewer than 3,000 work-people. The wages in these print works range from a minimum rate of 58 cents to a maximum of 97 cents per day.

The manufacture of webbing for belts, an industry almost peculiar to Rouen, employs from 5,000 to 6,000 men, women and children.

In this consular district are situated the well-known woolen-manufacturing centers, Elbeuf and Louviers, the former employing 24,000 work-people, and the latter 8,000. Here also are the cities of Amiens, which supplies the United States with large quantities of Utrecht velvets, used chiefly in upholstering work; Roubaix, in and around which 170,000 work-people are engaged in the cotton and woolen manufactures; and Calais, with its vast tulle manufacture, running 1,500 looms, employing in the factories 10,000 men and women, and producing \$12,000,000 worth of lace annually, of which Consul Williams says that more than one-tenth is exported to the United States. The Calais lace factories run night and day, Sundays and holidays excepted. The workmen divide the day into four watches of six hours each.

There are besides these factories many machine shops, planing mills, &c. The English have large interests in these works, both as proprietors and furnishers of the raw material.

Lille and Dieppe, two busy manufacturing centers, are also within the Rouen consular district, the former employing 12,000 workmen, and the tobacco manufactories in the latter giving employment to over 1,200 hands.

Taken as a whole, the consular district of Rouen may be said to be one of the busiest in all France, representing, as it does, all the advanced manufactures, in which France stands pre-eminent.

Consul Williams reports that the workmen of his district are industrious, frugal and sober, the industry and thrift of the women being proverbial, although the high prices of food and wine have caused a greater consumption of spirituous drinks.

Women are employed in almost every calling, from agriculture to street cleaning. They are generally the cashiers and book-keepers in shops, cafés, restaurants, and many wholesale establishments. Female labor and female control exert a very salutary influence upon the credit and prosperity of the district. Many of the most successful business establishments in France are under the direction of the widows of the former proprietors.

Saving is one of the leading principles of the work-people, and all—men, women, boys and girls—are taught the economy of helping to swell the general family fund.

The feeling between the employers and the employed is good, and grievances are usually settled by mutual concession.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Average wages paid per week in France.

Occupations.	Rouen.	Mar- seilles. (60 to 84 hours.)	Bordeaux. (60 hours.)	Rheims. (72 hours.)	All France.
BUILDING TRADES.					
Bricklayers	\$5 60	\$6 95	\$4 62	\$5 79	\$5 74
Hod-carriers	3 07	3 47	3 10	2 80	3 13
Masons	4 83	5 79	4 98	5 79	5 33
Tenders	3 47	3 47	3 10	2 80	3 23
Plasterers	6 95	6 95	5 76	5 79	6 34
Tenders	3 47	3 47	3 10	2 80	3 23

Average wages paid per week in France—Continued.

Occupations.	Rouen.	Mar- seille. (60 to 84 hours.)	Bordeaux. (60 hours.)	Rheims. (72 hours.)	All France.
BUILDING TRADES—Continued.					
Saters—only tile roofs.....	\$8 84	.....	\$4 21	\$5 79	\$5 65
Roofers.....	6 84	.....	4 21	5 79	5 65
Tenders.....	8 47	.....	3 10	4 84	3 64
Plumbers.....	6 84	\$5 21	6 44	5 79	6 10
Assistants.....	4 05	8 47	2 88	4 05	3 61
Carpenters.....	7 50	5 79	5 10	6 88	6 20
Gas-fitters.....	7 50	.....	4 90	5 79	6 07
OTHER TRADES.					
Bakers (per month, with food and lodging).....	*9 to 11 58	.....	.....	*6 98	.....
Blacksmiths.....	6 00	5 79	5 66	5 79	5 81
Silkers.....	5 00	3 47	5 66	.....	4 72
Book-binders.....	6 18	4 08	5 23	4 63	5 17
Book-makers.....	6 00	5 21	4 84	5 21	5 33
Brewers:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Men.....	6 00	4 05	3 02	*4 68	4 43
Women.....	.....	2 51	.....	.....	.....
Butchers.....	*2 85	2 70	.....	12 33	.....
Brass founders.....	7 50	6 95	4 05	7 64	6 54
Cabinet makers.....	7 90	5 79	5 06	5 79	6 14
Cordstainers.....	.....	.....	4 85	*1 45	4 85
Cigar-makers.....	6 00	3 47	4 54	.....	4 09
Coppers.....	6 84	6 95	3 81	4 63	5 58
Cutlers.....	5 79	5 79	4 44	4 63	5 16
Distillers.....	5 79	.....	3 33	.....	7 06
Drivers:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cab.....	5 79	5 40	3 20	.....	4 80
Draymen and teamsters.....	.....	7 58	5 11	4 05	5 57
Cab, carriage, &c.....	.....	.....	4 82	*3 08	4 82
Street railways.....	4 72	4 33	4 56	3 76	4 47
Dyers.....	6 00	4 03	4 64	4 05	4 33
Engravers.....	8 75	8 10	5 87	6 66	7 35
Farmers.....	3 50	.....	6 44	6 08	7 00
Gardeners.....	6 00	5 79	4 02	4 63	5 11
Hatters.....	5 79	5 21	4 52	5 79	5 50
Harness-makers.....	5 79	5 79	6 19	5 79	5 89
Jewellers.....	3 80	5 79	5 16	5 21	6 34
Laborers, porters, &c.....	5 00	3 47	4 90	2 32	3 93
Lithographers.....	9 00	8 10	5 39	5 79	7 07
Millwrights.....	9 80	.....	2 88	.....	6 74
Nail-makers (hand).....	.....	.....	4 84	.....	4 84
Painters.....	6 10	4 05	4 18	.....	4 78
Printers.....	7 50	6 87	6 05	.....	6 64
Teachers (public schools).....	10 00	4 85	6 16	.....	7 00
Saddle and harness makers.....	7 25	5 79	4 75	4 92	5 70
Sail-makers:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Men.....	5 79	6 95	5 30	.....	6 04
Women.....	4 85	*2 90	9 52	.....	2 90
Stevedores.....	.....	5 79	3 96	.....	6 72
Tanners.....	6 84	5 79	2 96	4 63	5 18
Tailors.....	6 00	4 03	4 81	.....	5 02
Telegraph operators.....	8 00	.....	5 87	.....	6 92
Transmitters.....	6 00	5 21	4 83	5 79	5 46
Weavers (outside of mills).....	3 03	.....	4 42	.....	3 23

* With board and lodging.

† With board.

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in factories or mills in Marseilles.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.			Highest wages.			Average wages.		
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Men.	Women.	Boys.
Aerated waters	\$4 05			\$5 79			\$5 00		
Breweries	3 47	\$2 00		5 79	\$3 90		4 05	\$2 58	
Candles, stearine	3 50	2 00		5 20	3 50		4 05	2 58	
Candles, tallow	2 90			4 05			3 50		
Cork manufacture	4 63	1 73	\$1 15	5 80	2 89	\$1 15	5 20	2 55	\$1 15
Canvas and bag makers	4 05	1 73	94	5 80	2 90	1 45	4 65	2 31	1 15
Coal miners*	2 90	1 73	1 15	8 10	1 73	3 47	4 65	1 73	1 63
Gas machinery (manufacture)	2 90	1 15		6 94	2 90		4 65	1 73	
Glue makers	4 63	1 73	1 45	5 80	2 31	1 45	5 20	2 31	1 45
Flouring-mills	2 90	1 15	1 73	6 94	1 98	1 73	4 63	1 54	1 73
Lead works	3 47			4 34			3 96		
Lime-kilns	3 47	1 73	1 45	6 94	4 05	4 63	4 63	2 31	1 73
Matches (manufacturing)	3 47	1 73	1 15	6 35	2 90	1 35	4 05	2 31	1 15
Pasteboard (manufacturing)	2 60	1 15	87	5 21	1 62	1 27	3 08	1 45	1 15
Plano manufacturers	5 21	1 65	1 15	14 47	2 89	2 31	6 94	2 31	1 73
Seed oil	4 05	1 40	87	8 10	2 89	1 73	4 63	1 73	1 15
S soap factories	4 05	1 73		7 52	2 31		4 63	1 73	
Sugar refineries	3 16	1 15	87	6 36	2 89	2 89	4 63	2 65	1 15
Sulphur	3 47	1 73	1 45	6 94	4 05	4 63	4 63	2 31	1 73
Starch manufacturers	3 47	1 73		5 80	2 31		4 05	1 73	
Stone quarries	5 21	2 31		6 94	2 89		5 80	2 65	
Playing cards	4 05	1 45	87	5 21	1 73	1 15	4 63	1 73	1 15
Tin-foil manufactories	4 83	2 31		9 26	2 90		5 79	2 31	
Vermouth factories	2 89	1 73	3 47	7 52	3 47	3 47	4 63	2 31	3 47

* Seven hours per day inside, 10 hours per day outside.

Wages paid per week of 72 hours in factories and mills in Rheims.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
WOOLEN MILLS.		WOOLEN MILLS—Continued.	
Spinning:		Weaving—Continued:	
Overseers	\$6 86	Overseers	\$6 96
Section hands	5 23	Second hands	5 82
Assistants to sections	4 62	Overlookers and sorters	4 62
Wool carriers	2 70	Carding and combing:	
Wool sorters	5 83	Overseers	8 10
Spinners (carded wool)	5 82	Second hands	6 96
Spinners (combed wool)	6 36	Preparers (women)	2 40
Pleers (carded wool)	2 88	Wool washers	4 08
Pleers (combed wool)	3 78	Combers (women)	2 40
Bobbin setters (carded wool)	1 15	Carders (women)	2 03
Bobbin setters (combed wool)	1 44	Finishers and ballers (men)	4 08
Frame winders, &c.	2 00	Drawing:	
Winders (children and old women) ..	1 44	Overseers	6 96
Comb-minders (men and women)	2 40	Second hands	4 62
Minders in preparing-room	2 50	Drawers (women)	2 70
Weaving:		Assistants	2 03
Winders (before weaving)	2 20	Mechanics:	
Weavers (flannel merinos)	4 62	Mechanics in factories	5 22
Weavers (double merinos and fancy cashmere)	4 62	Mechanics in machine-shops	3 78
Warpers	2 88	Laborers, greasers, &c.	5 82
Reelers	2 88	Carpenters	5 22
Dressers, &c.	2 88	Pipers	5 82
Wool sorting		Engineers	5 82
		Firemen	4 63

Wages paid per day (week of 66 hours) in factories and mills in Rouen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
WEAVERS.		WEAVERS—Continued.	
Laborers, porters, or rough workers	\$0 63	Foremen of spinners and weavers	\$1 15
Laborers in regular work	73	Children	15
Mechanics	1 06	Women	29
Masons, stokers, wood-turners	84		

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in the departments of the Gironde, Rouen, and Marseilles.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.		MARSEILLES.	
(Foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works.)		(Foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works.)	
Boiler-makers.....	\$5 40	Foundries:	
Blacksmiths.....	5 06	Smelters.....	\$5 79
Foremen (machine-shops).....	16 21	Molders.....	7 52
Foremen in foundries and iron-works.....	10 22	Assistant molders.....	5 80
Molders.....	5 11	Finishers.....	4 62
Machinists.....	7 43	Laborers and tenders.....	3 47
Pattern-makers.....	6 41	Boys.....	96
Smelters.....	7 10	Machine-shops:	
Strikers.....	6 95	Blacksmiths.....	4 85
Tool-makers.....	6 41	Adjusters.....	5 07
Laborers.....	3 46	Boiler-makers.....	4 62
		Painters.....	4 82
		Carpenters.....	5 60
ROUEN.			
(Furnaces and foundries.)			
800 men.....	5 10		
35 boys.....	2 34		

The only iron-blast furnace company in the Marseilles district absolutely refuses to give any information concerning wages.

IV.—GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of 72 hours to glass-workers in Marseilles.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
BOTTLE MANUFACTURE.		BOTTLE MANUFACTURE—Continued.	
One gang of workmen:		One gang of workmen—Continued:	
Blower.....	\$12 00	Water-carriers (two).....	\$0 35
Helper, first class.....	7 53	Fixers (two).....	1 25
Helper, second class (boy).....	2 90	Foremen (one to six or eight gangs).....	7 52
Carrier.....	1 25	Smelter (one to six or eight gangs).....	7 52

While the above are given as the average wages earned, the "gang" is really paid by the piece, as follows: Per hundred bottles: blower, 28 cents; first helper, 16 cents; second helper, 7 cents; carrier, 3 cents; water-carriers, 9 mills; fixers, 3 cents; foremen and smelters, 2 cents.

In the manufacture of glassware the wage returns are given as follows: Men, \$9.65; boys, \$5.61, per week.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours to glass-workers in Rheims and department of Gironde.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
RHEIMS.		DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.	
Blowers.....	\$12 79	Blowers (colored bottles).....	\$12 12
Assistants.....	7 06	Blowers (white bottles and jars).....	7 49
Stokers.....	5 76	Clerks.....	4 62
Assistants.....	5 80	Decorators.....	5 79
Ordinary workmen.....	5 79	Firemen.....	5 11
Packers.....	3 84	Laborers.....	3 96
Blacksmiths.....	5 76	Melters.....	5 11
Assistants.....	4 08	Packers.....	3 96
Common laborers.....	3 48	Sorters.....	3 96
		Testers.....	3 96

V.—MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per week of 66 hours in and in connection with mines in Rouen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Miner:	
Coal.....	\$3 90
Stone.....	5 22
Iron.....	4 03

Wages paid per week of 66 hours in and in connection with quarries in the department of Gironde.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Drillers.....	\$3 32	Mine setters.....	\$3 56
Foremen.....	6 27	Stone cutters.....	3 72
Hand-barrow and crow-bar laborers.....	3 48		

Wages paid per week of 42 and 60 hours in and in connection with coal mines in the district of Marseilles.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
In the mines (42 hours):		Outside the mines (60 hours):	
Miners.....	\$3 85	Women.....	\$1 73
Boys.....	3 47	Boys.....	1 15

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month to railway employes in Rheims.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Engine drivers.....	\$24 13	Chiefs of bureaus.....	\$28 95
Stokers.....	24 13	Head clerks.....	21 54
Conductors.....	24 13	Assistant clerks.....	19 30
Brakemen.....	20 91	Telegraph operators.....	21 54
Chief station masters.....	24 13	Lampists.....	19 30
Assistants.....	21 54	Switchmen.....	21 54
Watchmen.....	19 30	Controllers.....	26 95
Chief baggage masters.....	19 30	Ticket agents.....	19 30
Assistants.....	16 10	Yard masters.....	22 95
Foremen of the porters.....	24 13	Chiefs of construction gangs.....	21 54
Porters and servants.....	19 30	Chief of masonry.....	22 95
Overseers of workmen.....	21 71	Trackmen.....	14 48
Freight agents.....	24 13	Greasers and cleaners.....	5 80
Chiefs of engine depots.....	28 95		

Wages paid per month to railway employes (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in department of Gironde.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Baggagemen.....	\$27 20	Engine drivers (engineers).....	\$34 20
Brakemen.....	15 60	Employés at telegraph stations.....	23 21
Chiefs of baggage.....	29 84	Greasers.....	18 95
Chiefs of bureaus.....	65 18	Lampists.....	18 95
Chief clerks.....	43 66	Overseers of workmen.....	18 95
Chiefs of stations:		Porters and servants.....	23 21
In cities.....	62 30	Signalmen.....	25 35
In towns.....	25 26	Stokers (firemen).....	19 90
Chiefs of workmen.....	25 26	Switchmen.....	18 95
Chiefs of the porters.....	25 26	Ticket agents:	
Chiefs of the freight and engine depots.....	54 86	Male.....	\$4 01
Clerks.....	24 39	Female.....	10 96
Conductors.....	28 06	Watchmen and trackmen.....	23 21
Controllers.....	28 34	Workmen.....	17 19

Wages paid per month to railway employes (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, firemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Rouen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Traffic department.		Locomotive, carriage, and wagon department—Continued.	
Station masters..... per month..	\$63 00	Firemen:	
Station clerks..... do.....	25 00	Wages..... per month..	\$35 00
Porters..... do.....	19 00	Premiums..... do.....	3 50
Postmen..... do.....	27 00	Greasers..... do.....	27 00
Guards..... do.....	23 50	Cleaners..... per day..	70
Brakemen..... do.....	25 00	Foremen in the works..... per month..	57 50
		Draftsmen..... do.....	57 50
Ways and works department.		Clerks..... do.....	52 50
District superintendents... per month..	75 00	Smiths..... per day..	1 20
Assistant superintendents... do.....	40 00	Strikers..... do.....	85
Clerks..... do.....	37 00	Fitters..... do.....	1 00
Draftsmen..... do.....	57 00	Turners..... do.....	1 00
Foreman platelayer..... do.....	57 00	Machinemen..... do.....	85
Platelayers..... do.....	17 00	Erectors..... do.....	1 15
		Boiler-makers..... do.....	1 20
Locomotive, carriage, and wagon department.		Coppersmiths..... do.....	1 10
Foremen of running (sheds):		Joiners..... do.....	1 00
Salary..... per month..	62 50	Trimmers..... do.....	95
Premiums..... do.....	15 00	Painters..... do.....	1 00
Engine drivers:		Molders..... do.....	1 00
Salary..... do.....	39 50	Pattern-makers..... do.....	1 30
Premiums..... do.....	3 50	Masons..... do.....	1 00
		Laborers..... do.....	70

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in the district of Marseilles and the department of Gironde.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
MARSEILLES.		DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.	
Iron-ship building:		Iron-ship building:	
Lathe hands and planers.....	\$5 21	Blacksmiths.....	\$6 74
Coppersmiths.....	5 21	Carpenters.....	6 95
Iron-plate workers.....	5 21	Drillers.....	6 95
Riveters and beaters.....	4 63	Foremen.....	10 23
Bevelers.....	4 87	Joiners.....	7 90
Punching hands.....	4 55	Laborers.....	3 45
Machine punchers.....	4 08	Riveters.....	3 69
Blacksmiths and strikers.....	4 23	Strikers.....	4 63
Joiners and mold makers.....	5 14	Wood-ship building:	
Ship carpenters.....	5 21	Calkers.....	6 95
Ordinary carpenters.....	5 25	Carpenters.....	6 95
Wood borers.....	5 79	Foremen.....	10 23
Calkers.....	4 92	Laborers.....	3 45
Whip-sawyers.....	4 65	Painters.....	4 80
Painters.....	3 70	Riggers.....	6 95
Masons.....	4 69	Sail makers.....	5 45
Riggers.....	4 63		
Tenders.....	3 30		

Apprentices in all the classes in Marseilles receive one-third of the full wages.

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Rouen, Marseilles, and the department of Gironde.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
ROUEN		MARSEILLES—Continued.	
<i>Steamer, 1,500 tons, foreign trade.</i>		<i>Steamship service.</i>	
Chief officer	\$48 66	Chief engineer	\$77 28
Second mate	34 06	Assistant	40 00
Third mate	24 33	Firemen :	
Boatswain	24 33	First class	19 30
Carpenter	29 19	Second class	17 37
Steward	29 19	Ordinary	15 40
Assistant steward	9 73	Coal-heavers	13 50
Assistant cook	9 73	Deck hands	18 50
Lamps	21 89		
A. B.	19 46	DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.	
Chief engineer	87 59	<i>Ocean steamers.</i>	
Second engineer	58 39	Captain	67 55
Third engineer	38 92	Second captain	38 60
Fourth engineer	34 06	Lieutenant	28 95
Storekeeper	23 11	Purser	38 60
Firemen	20 67	Surgeon	36 00
<i>Sail, 1,300 tons, foreign trade.</i>		Chief engineer	67 55
Chief officer		Second engineer	48 25
Boatswain	29 19	Third engineer	33 78
Carpenter	38 92	Boatswain	21 23
Cook and steward	34 06	Carpenters	19 30
A. B.	14 59	Stewards	23 16
<i>Sail, 500 tons, foreign trade.</i>		First cook	23 16
Chief officer	31 62	Second cooks	11 56
Second mate	21 89	Firemen	21 23
Carpenter and seamen	19 46	Coal-heavers	14 48
Boatswain	17 02	Able seamen	11 58
A. B.	14 59	Ordinary seamen	6 80
<i>Sail, coasting trade.</i>		Cabin-boys	4 83
A. B.	17 02	Waiters	11 58
MARSEILLES.		Chambermaids or stewardesses	11 58
<i>Long voyage.</i>		<i>Ocean sailing vessels.</i>	
Captain	55 00	Captain	51 85
First mate	29 00	First officer	28 95
Second mate	24 00	Second officer	17 37
Boatswain	17 37	Seamen	11 58
Able seamen	11 58	<i>Coasting vessels.</i>	
Ordinary seamen	7 00	Captain	31 62
Ship-carpenters	15 44	Boatswain	14 48
Cook	15 44	Seamen	11 58
Steward	11 58	<i>River navigation, steam and sail.</i>	
Boy	4 82	Captain	30 62
<i>Coasting trade.</i>		Engineer	26 10
Captain	29 00	Firemen	14 48
Mate	17 37	Seamen	15 44
Able seamen	18 51		
Ordinary seamen	7 72		
Boy	5 79		

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid in shops, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Bordeaux, Rheims, Rouen and Marseilles.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
BORDEAUX.		ROUEN.	
(Per month of 288 hours.)		(Per month, with board and lodging.)	
Males:		Retail grocers, &c.:	
Book-keepers	\$16 88	Head assistant (eight years' apprenticeship), managing the staff	15 44
Clerks	16 88	Head salesman (five years' apprenticeship)	9 65
Salesmen	15 44	Salesman (two years' apprenticeship)	5 79
Deliverymen	7 72		5 79
Doorkeepers	7 72	Deliverer of goods	7 72
Watchmen	7 72	Cellarman (charge of vaults)	†13 51
Females:			
Book-keepers	16 88		
Model-women	11 68		
Milliners	12 85		
Saleswomen	12 85		
Sewing girls	8 60		
RHEIMS.		MARSEILLES.	
(Per week of 72 hours.)		(Per week of 48 to 72 hours.)	
Males:		Salesmen	8 00
Clerks, first class	7 42	Saleswomen	3 10
Clerks, second class	5 93	Clerks, commercial houses	7 42
Porters	5 50	Clerks, banking	5 70
Females:		Book-keepers	8 00
Clerks, first class	2 96	Cashiers	11 13
Clerks, second class	2 23		

* And 2 per cent. on all sales they make.

† Without board or lodging.

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid to household servants (towns and cities) in Marseilles, the department of Gironde, and Rheims.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
MARSEILLES.		DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE—Continued.	
(Per month.)		(Per month.)	
Cooks, male, per month	\$24 12	Females:	
Cooks, female	6 75	Chambermaids	\$3 30
Chambermaids	5 79	Cooks	5 23
Wet-nurses	11 68	Nurses	3 30
Dry-nurses (young girls)	4 24	Waiters	2 72
Coachmen, boarded	19 80	Wet-nurses	16 45
Coachmen, not boarded	24 12		
Valet de chambre	11 68		
DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.		RHEIMS.	
(Per month.)		(Per month, with board and lodging.)	
Males:		Males:	
Butlers		Men servants (butlers, &c.)	14 87
Cooks	12 79	Coachmen	14 87
Waiters	3 30	Valet	8 00
Coachmen	12 79	Females:	
Footmen	12 79	Cooks	6 42
		Chambermaids	8 00
		Domestic maids	8 00
		Nurses for children	8 00

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Rheims, department of Gironde, Marseilles and Rouen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
RHEIMS.		DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE—Con'd.	
Males:		Males—Continued.	
Plowmen*..... per month.....	\$10 02	Laborers†..... per year.....	\$164 10
General men*..... do.....	7 23	Laborers*..... do.....	79 10
Herdsmen*..... do.....	8 00	Shepherds*..... do.....	75 00
Shepherds†..... do.....	19 07	Vine-dressers*..... do.....	79 10
Females:		Wine-makers..... do.....	79 10
Dairymaids*..... do.....	6 66		
Farm servants*..... do.....	4 42		
DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.		MARSEILLES. §	
Females:		Farm hands, males..... per day.....	57
Chambermaids;..... per month.....	2 33	Farm hands, women..... do.....	17
Cooks..... do.....	3 29	For man, horse, and plow..... do.....	1 37
Children..... do.....	1 93	Spading||.....	\$0 05 to 0 10
Laborers..... do.....	6 25	Stone masons (for building walls).....	80
Laborers..... per year.....	75 00	Boys..... do.....	30
Males:		ROUEN.	
Laborers*..... per day.....	0 30	Laborer, harrower, carter, manureur,	
Laborers†..... do.....	0 51	digger, sower;..... per month.....	2 80 to 5 75

* With board.

† Without board.

‡ With board and lodging.

§ Farming land in the district is divided into very small tracts, each of which is worked by the farmer and his family so that outside help is rarely employed except for short periods, and is then paid by the day. Laborers at the above prices provide their own board and lodging.

|| By the job per square meters, according to the nature of ground.

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in the department of Gironde, Rouen, Marseilles and Rheims.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE. (Per week of 60 hours.)		MARSEILLES. (Per week of 70 hours.)	
Newspapers:		Compositors.....	7 43
Compositors.....	\$6 76	Power-press foremen.....	8 10
Pressmen.....	6 76	Power-press men.....	6 06
Printers.....	6 76	Folders (women).....	2 03
Laborers.....	3 53	Proof-readers.....	11 00
Job offices:			
Compositors.....	6 27	RHEIMS.	
Pressmen.....	9 36	(Per week of 66 hours.)	
Printers.....	5 13	Foremen.....	11 58
Proof-readers.....	5 13	Assistants.....	7 52
Laborers.....	3 52	Compositors, newspaper and book work	9 84
ROUEN.		Job printers.....	6 06
(Per week of 60 hours.)		Pressmen.....	7 52
Foremen and proof-readers.....	5 40	Assistants.....	3 47
Compositors.....	6 06	Lithographers.....	5 79
Printer, or machine-worker.....	7 80	Engravers.....	12 45
Layer-on.....	4 80	Book-binders.....	7 24
Paperer.....	4 80	Paper-rulers.....	11 67
		Press-feeders.....	2 03
		Folders.....	2 89

BELGIUM.

Belgium is a most active, industrial nation. With an area no larger than Maryland and a population of some 6,000,000, its occupations are diverse, its inhabitants industrious and economical, and harmony prevails between the employers and the employed.

As illustrative of the regard which Belgian employers entertain for their operatives the great linen factory of M. Rey, *ainé*, at Ruysbroeck, near Brussels, may be taken as a signal example.

This factory, according to Consul Wilson, from whose report these interesting abstracts are taken, employs 3,000 operatives. Three per cent. of the wages of all the workers is retained by the proprietor for an "invalid and pension fund." This entitles every employé to the daily attendance of a physician, free of charge, during illness. Invalids also receive one-half their wages, and when convalescing are provided with meat and wine, as the physician prescribes. Women giving birth to children receive gratuitous attendance. When a married workman dies his widow receives a pension equal to one-third of his earnings for three years, if he has been less than ten years in M. Rey's employ, and one-half his rate of wages if he has been employed over ten years. As a general thing, however, this pension is continued until the children are able to earn their own living. A pension of \$5.79 per month is paid, for life, to all invalidated workmen after 15 years' continuous service in the factory.

M. Rey buys all food supplies at wholesale and sells the same to his employés, with an addition of 3 to 5 per cent. to cover expenses. If any fund should accrue from this transaction it is held in reserve and expended for the benefit of the work-people.

There is a school and also a savings-bank in connection with the factory for the boy employés. To encourage boys in economical ways, M. Rey pays 10 per cent. interest on all sums up to 300 francs, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all sums above that amount. At the age of 20 the boys come under the rules and regulations to which the adult work-people are subject.

"Sisters of the Sacred Heart" are employed by M. Rey to teach the children of his employés. For this purpose two buildings are set apart, the average number of pupils being about 350.

Every workman can deposit his savings in the "General Workmen's Bank," and receive 5 per cent. interest. This money is returned on demand. A workman having in this bank, say, a sum of \$200, can obtain a sufficient loan to enable him to build his own house. M. Rey has about 80 houses, of three to six rooms, with gardens attached, which he rents at about half-price to meritorious workmen.

Consul Wilson describes a woolen mill, "Société anonyme de Loth," in his district, employing 1,500 working people, and conducted on even more paternal principles than that of M. Rey; and indeed all the factories visited by the consul seem to be conducted on similar generous theories.

There is little antagonism, adds Consul Williams, between employer and employé in Belgium. The employés finding the employers interested in their general welfare place themselves almost entirely in their hands. The trust, as will be seen, is not betrayed. It is this mutual feeling which gives the Belgian manufacturers the principal advantage which enables them to compete in cheapness and quality of

manufactures with other European nations of greater power, organization and capitalized wealth.

The following is an interview with a miller in Liege, reported by Consul Tanner:

Has a wife and five children; earns \$5.30 a week; two of his daughters earn a like sum; lives in a little cottage; can save no money; if he should get sick would go to the hospital; has a son who will also be a miller, as his fathers before him have all been; don't want to become rich, for if he were rich he would still labor; loves labor; never has any trouble save on holidays, when he is forced to be idle; all excesses committed by workingmen are committed on holidays; rich people seem unhappy; cares nothing for riches; cares for nothing but health and work, and work means health; idleness is the root of all evil; laughs daily at his master's son taking exercise in his gymnasium or running like a madman in his garden, seeking for that which the workingman finds in his work—health. Eats bread and butter in the morning, with coffee, before going to work; at noon goes home for dinner and has soup, with a little salad sometimes, and potatoes, and then supper; eats meat on family fête days only; the family cares very little for meat and does not feel being deprived thereof; all are content with their condition and do not bother themselves about any other.

These general details concerning the labor conditions of Belgium have been here repeated, as both Consuls Wilson and Tanner seem to have been struck by the simplicity and content of the working classes.

It may be said that the wages paid to Belgian labor are in general higher than the wages paid in any other country in Europe, outside of England, France and Denmark.

Consul Tanner's report gives some graphic statistics on the important subject of female labor. Official figures showed that in 1880 the number of work-people in Belgium amounted to 2,520,000, of which 1,824,000 (65 per cent.) were females. Consul Tanner is in doubt as to whether agriculture was embraced in this computation.

Out of a total employment of 23,569 persons in the mines in his consular district, 13,569 were women, girls and boys. This employment of women and young girls in the mines has an injurious effect on their physical and moral well-being. In the celebrated John Cockrell mines, near Liege, employing 11,000 persons, where men and women do the same kind of and as much work, the women receive on an average one franc per day less than the men.

Consul Tanner gives the following as a fair average of the daily wages paid to female labor throughout Belgium: Coal, iron, and other mines, 35 to 65 cents; farm laborers, 20 to 40 cents; servants, 10 to 25 cents, and found; tailoresses, seamstresses, and milliners, 25 cents to \$1; operatives in mills, factories, &c., 10 to 65 cents; street-sweepers, 10 to 45 cents; clerks, 10 to 65 cents; *bonnes*, 25 to 75 cents; washwomen, 25 to 35 cents; starchers and ironers, 25 to 35 cents; general laboring women, 35 to 65 cents.

Shoptending is mostly in the hands of women in Belgium, retail trade being principally carried on by the female portion of the families.

The consul at Antwerp reports that "it is extremely difficult to obtain much information in Antwerp upon this subject, as most employers guard their business very closely, and refuse to give any particulars regarding its details, especially for use in the United States."

Consul Polachek, of Ghent, in his very valuable report, makes this acknowledgment: "I may be permitted to mention the numerous kindnesses received at the hands of the manufacturers and merchants of this district. Their generous aid has enabled me to prepare this report with such minute detail."

The laborers of Ghent, according to the consul's report, work generally by the hour, the hours of labor being 12 in summer and 10 in winter, and the daily wages range all the way from 20 cents to \$1.50. The average wages for skilled mechanics, as will be seen in the tables further on, may be reckoned at about \$4 and laborers at \$3 per week. The general rates of wages have increased 10 per cent. since 1878, but as the expenditure of the working-people has increased in like proportions, the savings are no more than formerly.

The contentment and well-being of the workingmen of Ghent are fully illustrated by the fact that there is hardly any emigration from the district. The laboring classes, writes the consul, are fond of their homes; their treatment is kind and humane; they enjoy their recreations, and possess great love for their birthplace.

The number and distribution of the female laborers of Ghent is given as follows: Manufacturing and mechanical, 4,675; commerce and transportation, 2,210; professional and personal, including government clerks, teachers, artists, laundresses, musicians, &c., 856; agricultural, 750; all other pursuits, 446; total, 8,937.

The wages paid to female laborers average from 15 cents to 95 cents per day, the average wages in factories being 38 cents. The hours of labor in industrial and mechanical employment are from 11 to 13 per day; in all other employments 9 to 10.

Men and women work on an equality in employments except as to wages, in which the usual disparity prevails.

The following interview with a mechanic in a paper-mill in Ghent will serve to illustrate the manner in which such laborers live in that city:

A paper-maker; forty-four years old, has a wife and five children, the oldest sixteen and the youngest six years; earns 77 cents per day, although the average earnings in the mill do not exceed 58 cents per day; hours of labor from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., with two hours for eating; his wife works also, and two of his children earn something every week, without which he could not get along; his own earnings average \$120 per year; his family expenses are \$172.50 per year, viz, rent, \$19.30; clothing, \$28.95; food and fuel, \$104.95; school tax and other incidentals, \$19.30; thus leaving \$52.50 to be paid for out of the earnings of his wife and children; with steady work and no sickness can save from \$30 to \$40 per year.

The following general statements, compiled from the reports of the several consuls, will show the rates of wages paid in the general trades and industries in Belgium.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Average wages paid per week.

Occupations.	Antwerp.	Brussels.	Ghent.	Liege.	All Bel- gium.
BUILDING TRADES.					
Bricklayers	\$4 40	\$4 82	\$4 02	\$5 00	\$4 56
Hod carriers	3 12	2 89	2 88	4 00	3 22
Masons	6 00	4 82	4 02	6 05	5 23
Tenders	3 12	2 89	2 88	3 50	3 09
Plasterers	4 40	4 82	4 02	5 40	4 08
Tenders	3 12	2 89	2 88	3 50	3 02
Slaters	5 00	5 79	4 62	4 44	4 98
Roofers .....	.....	5 79	4 62	4 50	4 97
Tenders .....	.....	3 47	2 88	3 50	3 28
Plumbers	4 40	5 79	4 62	7 05	5 48
Assistants	3 05	3 89	2 28	3 50	2 98
Carpenters	4 65	4 82	3 88	3 55	4 07
Gas-fitters	4 16	5 79	4 02	6 05	5 00
OTHER TRADES.					
Bakers	2 70	5 31	3 43	5 80	4 28
Blacksmiths	5 50	5 89	5 18	4 95	5 38
Strikers	2 45	3 86	2 88	4 00	3 29
Bookbinders	4 63	5 79	2 28	8 70	5 35
Brickmakers	3 20	5 79	4 02	4 00	4 25
Brewers	3 20	5 31	3 88	5 58	4 46
Butchers	2 90	5 31	3 98	5 20	4 31
Brass-founders .....	.....	6 95	4 62	6 50	6 02
Cabinet-makers	6 00	5 79	4 87	6 00	5 66
Confectioners	4 65	5 21	4 02	6 25	5 08
Cigar-makers	6 50	6 75	4 87	7 00	6 28
Coopers	3 47	5 31	4 41	7 50	5 17
Cutlers	4 65	.....	5 20	6 00	5 28
Distillers	3 87	5 31	3 88	7 50	5 00
Drivers .....	.....	.....	.....	3 95	3 95
Draymen and teamsters	2 95	4 82	3 88	3 95	3 77
Cab, carriage, &c	3 00	3 86	4 87	3 95	3 92
Street railways	4 68	4 63	3 17	3 95	4 09
Dyers .....	.....	6 75	5 70	6 00	6 15
Engravers .....	.....	6 95	4 62	7 50	6 45
Furriers	7 53	5 79	5 20	6 90	6 35
Gardeners	4 40	3 86	2 88	4 50	3 91
Hatters .....	.....	5 79	2 03	6 00	4 50
Horse-shoers	4 05	6 95	3 98	6 95	5 62
Jewelers	6 50	3 68	5 20	7 00	6 84
Laborers, porters, &c	3 47	3 47	3 17	5 00	3 77
Lithographers	5 80	5 79	4 87	7 00	5 88
Millwrights .....	.....	.....	3 00	7 00	5 00
Nail-makers (hand) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potters .....	.....	5 79	3 88	.....	4 86
Printers	5 80	6 40	4 58	7 00	5 94
Teachers, public schools	7 45	7 42	7 10	9 00	7 74
Saddle and harness makers	5 00	5 79	5 16	6 10	5 51
Sailmakers	5 80	.....	3 82	.....	4 56
Shoemakers .....	.....	4 82	.....	.....	4 82
Stevedores	5 00	.....	3 72	.....	4 36
Tanners .....	.....	5 79	5 16	6 50	5 81
Tailors	6 50	5 31	5 64	7 00	5 58
Telegraph operators	6 50	7 42	5 50	6 00	6 35
Tinsmiths	3 47	4 82	3 72	5 80	4 40
Weavers (outside of mills) .....	.....	5 79	5 64	5 00	3 95

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of 72 hours in factories and mills in Verviers.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Wool-sorting:		Dressing:	
Overseer	\$6 00	Overseer	\$4 75
Sorter, woman	3 75	Second hand	4 00
Wool-picking:		Dressers	4 00
Overseer	4 80	Weaving:	
Pickers, tenders	3 80	Overseer	10 50
Wool or cloth dyers:		Second hand	6 00
Overseer	9 40	Section hands	6 00
Hand	9 40	Weavers	5 00
Wool-carding:		Finishing:	
Overseer	11 00	Overseer	6 50
Second hand	6 00	Second hand	3 00
Card-grinder	4 00	Burling hands, women	3 00
Common hand	3 60	Scourers, cloth	4 00
Spinning:		Fullers	4 00
Overseer	9 00	Giggers and teasing	3 00
Mule-fixers	5 50	Pressers	4 50
Spinners	4 00	Shearers	3 80

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in factories or mills in Brussels, Belgium.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
LINEN MILLS.		WOOLEN MILLS.	
Linen-bleachers, men	\$2 04	Wool-sorters, men	\$3 60
Linen-bleachers, boys	2 34	Wool-combers, women	2 18
Yarn-bleachers, men	2 64	Wool-spinners, men	3 10
Yarn-bleachers, boys	1 14	Assistant spinners, men	3 60
Weavers, boys and girls	1 88	Wool-spinners, women	2 12
Weavers, men and women	2 94	Wool spinners, boys	1 44
Warping-machine tenders, women	2 50	Weavers, men	4 32
Dressing-machine tenders, men	4 08	Weavers, women	3 60
Starching and finishing, men	2 94	Dyers and finishers	3 60
Starching and finishing, boys	1 88		

Carpenters, machinists, locksmiths, firemen, &c., attached to mills and factories receive an average of \$4.32 per week of 60 hours.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in foundries, machine-shops and iron-works in Brussels district.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
BLAST FURNACES.		MACHINE AND BOILER SHOPS.	
Furnace-men	\$3 77	Blacksmiths	\$5 79
Assistants	2 61	Strikers	3 47
Boys	1 16	Turners	5 79
Other workmen	2 61	Screw and nut makers	4 05
ROLLING MILLS.		Boiler-makers	4 82
First puddlers	5 79	Assistants	3 47
Second puddlers	4 05	Machinists	5 79
First rollers	7 72	FOUNDRIES.	
First heaters	8 68	Model-makers	5 79
Other workmen	3 47	Molders	4 63
Boys	2 82	Other workmen	3 47

IV.—GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of 72 hours to glass-workers in Val St. Lambert, near Liege.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Laborers	\$4 80	Warehouse packers	\$5 00
Artists	13 00	Sandmen	6 00
Mechanics' laborers	5 00	Plaster turners	7 50
Mechanics	8 00	Smoothers and overseers	9 75
Glass grinders	10 92	Pollahers	7 50
Women (experienced)	3 60	Blowers	15 50
Pollahers (boys)	3 20	Assistants	9 00
Casting-hall mixers	6 00	Stokers	5 50
Furnace and table men	9 36	Flatteners	5 50
Pot makers	7 68	Cutters	5 40
Women (girls)	3 00		

Wages paid per month of 260 hours to glass-workers in the consular district of Brussels.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Firemen	\$21 23	Third teasers *	\$52 81
Bookkeepers	48 25	Flatteners	33 77
Clerks	14 47	Cutters	24 12
Blowers	96 50	Packers	17 37
Gatherers	33 77	Blacksmiths	19 30
First teasers *	46 32	Laborers	per day .. 60
Second teasers *	38 60		

* Three for every furnace.

V.—MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day, or week of 64 hours, in and in connection with a coal mine near Liege.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Miner	\$3 60
Women	3 40
Boys	8 00

Wages in mines in the Brussels district.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
UNDER GROUND.	
Chief overseers	per month .. \$52 81
Assistant overseers	do .. 27 02
Weighmasters	do .. 26 95
Workmen in galleries	per day of 10 hours .. \$0 60 to \$0 83
Laborers for removing debris	do .. 21 50
Girls:	
From 14 to 16 years	do .. 23 29
Over 16 years	do .. 31 37
Pit wagon hands for hauling coal to shaft:	
Males:	
From 12 to 16 years	per day .. 19 22
Over 16 years	do .. 43 54
Females:	
From 12 to 16 years	do .. 21 25
Over 16 years	do .. 23 29
Miners in deep veins (12 hours)	do .. 72 1 16
Other miners (12 hours)	do .. 72 1 00
Laborers in pits (12 hours)	do .. 66 00

Wages in mines in the Brussels district—Continued.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
ABOVE GROUND.	
Watchmen.....per day of 10 hours..	\$0 35
Machinists.....do.....	77
Firemen.....do.....	58
Laborers:	
Men.....do.....	42 58
Women.....do.....	27 35
Boys over 16 years.....do.....	18 37
Girls over 16 years.....do.....	16 29

Wages paid per week of 60 hours, in and in connection with coal mines in the Antwerp district.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Miners, underground.....	\$4 98	Boys in mines:	
Surface miners.....	4 98 to 4 07	Under 14 years.....	\$1 92 to 1 68
Females:		Boys on surface:	
Above 21 years.....	4 07 1 98	From 14 to 16 years.....	1 68
From 16 to 21 years.....	1 98 1 74	Under 14 years.....	1 20
From 14 to 16 years.....	1 74 1 38	Joiners.....	5 22
Under 14 years.....	1 38 1 08	Blacksmiths.....	5 23
Boys in mines:		Adjusters.....	5 22
From 14 to 16 years.....	1 08 1 92	Laborers.....	3 48

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

*Wages paid per month to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Belgium.**

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Machinist and engineer.....	\$38 00	Train hands.....	\$21 00
Conductors.....	33 00	Road hands.....	20 50
Firemen.....	21 60	Overseers.....	22 50
Switchmen.....	21 60	Chiefs of stations.....	68 00

* Railways in Belgium operated by the Government.

NOTE.—All employés of Government are pensioned after a certain number of years of service.

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in ship-yards in Antwerp.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Ship-carpenters.....	\$7 60
Coopers.....	7 60
Boat builders.....	7 60
Joiners.....	6 55
Blacksmiths.....	6 00

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

*Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) in Antwerp.**Ocean steamships.*

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Captains.....	\$101 00	Assistant cooks.....	\$21 61
First mates.....	50 00	Bakers.....	25 47
Second mates.....	34 75	Carpenters.....	28 05
Chief engineers.....	80 48	Boatswains.....	25 00
Second engineers.....	53 07	Second boatswains.....	21 22
Third engineers.....	38 60	Lamp-trimmers.....	17 37
Doctors.....	49 21	Firemen.....	18 75
Head steward.....	31 85	Seamen.....	18 52
Assistant steward.....	19 30	Crossers.....	20 28
Head cooks.....	27 80	Trimmers.....	14 48

Ocean sailing vessels.

Captains.....	\$38 00	Boatswains.....	\$17 37
First mates.....	29 85	Cooks.....	19 30
Second mates.....	19 30	Steward.....	24 00
Carpenters.....	17 37	Seamen.....	12 15

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year in shops, wholesale and retail, to males and females, in Brussels.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Book-keepers.....	\$482 50	Assistant clerks, males.....	\$115 80
Foreign correspondents.....	386 00	Female clerks.....	69 48
Clerks.....	347 40	Warehousemen.....	221 60
Salesmen.....	289 50	Boys.....	69 90
Traveling salesmen.....	386 00		

Female clerks in retail stores usually receive from \$3.86 to \$4.82 per month, when boarded and lodged. Salesmen, in addition to their salaries, generally receive a commission of 1 per cent. on sales. Traveling salesmen receive from \$1.93 to \$2.70 per day for traveling expenses besides salaries.

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Belgium.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
IN AND NEAR LIEGE.		General house servants.....	\$9 65
Servants, men.....	\$10 00	Coachmen.....	13 51
Women (household).....	4 80	Grooms.....	8 08
Cook, female.....	8 70	Cooks, males.....	19 20
Stable-boy.....	4 80	Footmen.....	14 47
Coachman.....	10 00	Chambermaids.....	9 65
Waiter.....	8 00	Housemaids.....	5 79
		Cooks, women.....	11 58
		Nursemaids.....	5 79
BRUSSELS DISTRICT.			
Maitres d'hôtel.....	14 47		

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the Provinces of Liege, Brabant and Hainault.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
LIEGE.		PROVINCE OF HAINAULT.	
Common farm hands*....per month ..	\$1 75-43 00	Men!.....per day..	\$0 27
PROVINCE OF BRABANT.		Women!.....do.....	15
Men!.....per day..	20	Men!.....do.....	47
Women!.....do.....	14	Women!.....do.....	24
Men!.....do.....	84		
Women!.....do.....	20		

* With board and lodging.

† With board.

‡ Without board.

XIV.—IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid by the week in Antwerp.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Iron-works:		Workshops:	
Fuddlers	\$5 76	Model-makers	\$5 76
Firesmen	4 62	Finishers	5 16
Rollers	5 16	Turners	5 16
Steel works:		Boiler-makers:	
Founders	6 48	Fitters	6 86
Firesmen	9 84	Riveters	5 16
Rollers	6 48	Naval docks:	
Forgs:		Fitters	6 86
Strikers	6 96	Riveters	4 44
Smiths	5 76	Carpenters	5 76

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of 70 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.), in Liege, Brussels, and Antwerp.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
LIEGE.		• ANTWERP.	
Compositors	\$7 00	Compositors	\$5 80
Press hand	7 00	Pressmen	5 80
Lithographers	7 00	Proof-readers	8 90
Stereotypers	7 50	Lithographers	6 26
BRUSSELS.		Folders	4 68
Compositors	6 96	Stitchers	4 68
Pressmen	8 68	Bookbinders	5 80
Proof-readers	8 10	Engravers	11 58
Presswomen	3 47	Designers	11 58
Apprentices	2 82	Apprentices	29

HOLLAND.

In Holland few official statistics as to agriculture and labor can be obtained.

In the absence of official labor statistics, Consul Eckstein found it necessary to correspond with a very large number of proprietors and managers of representative industrial establishments throughout the country, and to engage the services of an assistant to collect information in Amsterdam. The result is a valuable report concerning the

trade conditions of Holland, which will not only enable the American people to make comparisons between labor in Holland and in the United States, but may also be found of value to Holland, as a nucleus for a statistical survey of the Kingdom.

It should not be inferred from the indifference which prevails in Holland in regard to labor statistics that the amelioration of the conditions of the working classes occupies no place in the economy of either general or local institutions; on the contrary, much is being done by co-operative bodies and individual employers for their physical and moral improvement. An illustrative reference may be made to the "Associazione Salerno," of Amsterdam, whose object is the erection of new and improved homes for the working classes combining cheapness with true hygienic conditions, an association whose example could be followed even in our own large cities with profit to our working classes.

Regarding the homes of the Dutch artisans in the provinces, the mill-owners at Enschede write as follows to Consul Eckstein:

The houses occupied by our laborers are all very much alike, consisting of two rooms, a front room and a back room, the first serving as kitchen and sitting-room. The better class of laborers have, many of them, their own houses, and these have, as a rule, three and some of them four rooms, the front room serving invariably as kitchen and sitting-room. Rents may be estimated at 36 cents and 48 cents per week, the first amount for the two-room and the last for the three-room house.

The consul reports the working classes of Holland as trustworthy and saving. The Dutch still are, he says, a commercial and sea-faring people, and in everything connected with these pursuits they aim at the best results.

The feeling between the employer and the employed in Holland is fairly satisfactory, and seems to be continually improving. The consul adds that the prosperity of the communities may be measured by the feeling between the employers and the workers.

The Dutch workmen are well represented in trade organizations or unions, one of the principal of these being the Grand Dutch Trades-Union, which aims at the amalgamation of all trades, and advocates general suffrage, compulsory education, ten hours to constitute a day's labor, a limitation of the work of children, and general advancement of the interest of labor through co-operation. It would seem to be freely understood in Holland that these trades-unions are beneficial alike both to labor and capital.

The food of the Dutch working people consists mainly of potatoes, vegetables, beans and peas. With the exception of horse flesh, fresh meat is a rarity. Their clothing is composed of the cheapest material. In their dwellings, when not improved by the efforts of the co-operative societies above described, little attention is paid to hygienic arrangements.

As illustrative of how the more prosperous class of laborers lives in Holland the following experience of a mason in Amsterdam is of interest:

Is 35 years old; has a wife and two children; works by the hour; is paid 8 cents per hour, although the average rate is $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents; is paid for 12 hours per day in summer and $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in winter; considers himself fortunate if he earns \$236 per year. Lives as follows: Rent of two rooms in third story, \$57.50; clothing for himself and family, \$20; food, fuel, &c., \$150; dues to sick and burial funds,

\$8.32; total yearly expenses, \$235.82—or 20 cents less than what he estimated a fair year's wages. Food: Breakfast—coffee, bread, and butter; dinner—potatoes with fat, sometimes vegetables. On Sunday beef or pork for dinner. Supper same as breakfast. As to saving anything for old age, it is out of the question. His father, who is 60 years of age, has to work just the same as at twenty.

That portion of Consul Eckstein's report which deals with the "diamond cutters" of Amsterdam—their number, habits, wages, mode of living, &c.—is worthy of special mention. Diamond cutting is an industry peculiar to that city, there being more establishments and workers there devoted to this business than in the rest of the world combined.

It is to be regretted that Consul Eckstein's report is altogether silent concerning female labor in Holland, save incidental mention in the tables of wages.

In a report from Consul Winter, of Rotterdam, incidental mention is made of female labor in that city. In an East Indian coffee-hulling factory 500 girls and women earn from 80 cents to \$1.80 per week; in tobacco and cigar factories they earn from 90 cents to \$2.20 per week; in twine factories girls earn 80 cents per week. The hours of labor are the same as for males.

Consul Winter's report deals at length with the trade conditions prevailing in Rotterdam, but as these are similar to those recited by Consul Eckstein for Amsterdam, there is no necessity for dwelling further thereon in this review.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in Amsterdam.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
BUILDING TRADES.		OTHER TRADES—Continued.	
Bricklayers	\$4 80	Drivers:	
Hot-carriers	3 60	Draymen and teamsters	\$4 40
Masons	4 80	Cab, carriage, and street railways ..	2 50
Tenders	4 00	Conductors	3 60
Plasterers	4 00	Dyers	8 00
Tenders	4 00	Engravers	8 00
Shoers	4 80	Furriers	3 60
Plumbers	2 80	Gardeners	4 00
Assistants	4 80	Hatters	4 00
Carpenters	5 60	Hoboeshoers	4 40
Cassidiers		Laborers, porters, &c.	3 20
OTHER TRADES.		Lithographers	4 80
Bakers	4 80	Millwrights	4 80
Blacksmiths	4 80	Printers	6 00
Blacksmiths' strikers	3 60	Teachers, public schools	6 40
Blacksmiths	4 00	Sailmakers	4 80
Brewers	3 20	Shoemakers	4 00
Brewers	6 00	Tanners	4 00
Butchers	3 60	Tailors	5 00
Brewers	4 00	Telegraph operators	5 60
Cabinet-makers	4 80	Tinsmiths	4 00
Cabinet-makers	4 40	Weavers (outside of mills)	3 60
Cigar-makers	4 00	Workman, 1st class	4 20
Coppers	4 80	Workman, 2d class	3 20
Distillers	6 00	Firemen attending to boilers	4 40
		Engine men	4 40

NOTE.—The working hours per week (60) as stated in the heading of this schedule apply to most of the trades and occupations therein mentioned, but in some cases they are more, say 72 in the case of bakers, distillers, &c., and 66 hours in the case of employes in sugar refineries. Conductors and drivers on street railways are employed 72 to 84 hours weekly. The low wages of cabmen are augmented by the "fines" they generally receive, sometimes amounting to more than the wages they get.

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid in cotton and woolen mills in Holland.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
COTTON MILLS AT ENSHEDL. (Per week of 68 hours.)		Finishers	\$3 90
Stokers	\$3 84	Weavers:	
Engineers	5 20	4-loom	3 90
Notching-room hands	3 84	8-loom	3 24
Card-grinders and strippers	3 84	2-loom	2 52
Foremen-carders	10 80	Weavers' assistants, boys and girls	1 50
Frame-tenders, women	3 24	Overlookers	5 10
Half-timers, assistants to tenders	1 62	Laborers and odd men	3 00
Self-actor spinners	6 00		
Piecers, men	2 88	WOOLEN MILLS, FILBURG.	
Throatle spinners, girls	2 40	(Per week of 70 to 75 hours.)	
Winders, women and girls	2 40	Weavers	4 00
Warpers	2 88	Spinners	4 00
Sizers	6 60	Shearers and workmen	3 26
Makers-up and packers	3 84	Girls	2 00
Dyers	3 24	Boys	1 60

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid in Amsterdam per week of 66 hours.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Foundry	\$4 68	Blacksmiths' shop	\$5 50
Turners' shop	4 80	Boilermakers' shop	5 45
Pattern or model-makers' shop	4 92	Laborers in yard	3 60
Finishing shop	4 56		

IV.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in the Netherlands.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Station-masters, large stations .. per year	\$960 00	Booking clerk (chief of invoicing office) .. per year	\$520 00
Station-masters, country stations .. do ..	360 00	Clerks .. do ..	300 00
Inspectors' platform clerks .. do ..	280 00	Assistant clerks .. do ..	120 00
Booking clerks .. do ..	280 00	Drivers .. per day	52
Engine-drivers .. per day	1 24	Goods deliverers .. do ..	54
Firemen .. do ..	76	Foremen of laborers .. do ..	64
Guards .. do ..	64	Laborers .. do ..	52
Signalmen .. do ..	60	Assistant laborers .. do ..	36
Switchmen .. do ..	72		
Plate-layers .. do ..	43		

V.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Amsterdam.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
IRON SHIPS. (Per week of 66 hours.)		COMPOSITE SHIPS. (Per week of 60 hours; fixed wages.)	
Carpenters	\$6 40	Foremen	\$6 00
Iron workers	7 20	Carpenters	5 28
Joiners	6 00	Joiners	5 28
Laborers	4 00	Mast and block makers	5 28
		Blacksmiths	5 00
		Laborers	4 08

VI.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen in steamships in ocean navigation in the Netherlands.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
STEAMSHIPS.		OCEAN VESSELS, ETC.—Continued.	
Captains.....	\$50 00	Third officers.....	\$12 00 to \$16 00
First officers.....	31 00	Boatswains.....	16 00 18 00
Second officers.....	22 00	Carpenters.....	20 00 26 00
Third officers.....	17 00	Cooks and stewards.....	18 00 20 00
Boatswains.....	17 00	Able seamen.....	10 80 12 80
Carpenters.....	17 00	Ordinary seamen.....	6 40 9 60
Cooks.....	15 20	Boys.....	3 70 4 80
First stewards.....	18 00		
Second stewards.....	8 00	BALTIC TRADE.	
Able seamen.....	12 00	Captains.....	16 00 20 00
Winchmen.....	14 00	First officers.....	20 00 24 00
Ordinary seamen.....	8 00	Second officers.....	15 20 18 00
Chief engineers.....	42 00	Carpenters.....	18 00 20 00
Second engineers.....	23 00	Cooks and stewards.....	16 00 18 00
Third engineers.....	17 00	Able seamen.....	12 80 15 20
Deckmen.....	14 00	Ordinary seamen.....	6 40 9 60
Firemen.....	12 00	Boys.....	3 70 4 80
Trimmers.....	10 00		
SAILING-VESSELS, OCEAN TRADE.		RIVER NAVIGATION.	
Captains.....	32 00 to 40 00	Shippers.....	16 00 20 00
First officers.....	28 00 32 00	Men.....	6 40 8 00
Second officers.....	18 00 24 00		

NOTES.—Captains receive, in addition to their wages, 1 per cent. of the gross freights.
 Chief officers get, in addition to their wages, \$12 for every Levant voyage; \$8 for every Mediterranean voyage; \$4 for every Baltic voyage; \$1.60 for every Hamburg voyage.
 Second officers get, in addition, \$9.60 for every Levant voyage; \$6.40 for every Mediterranean voyage; \$2.20 for every Baltic voyage; \$1.20 for every Hamburg voyage.
 Third officers get, in addition, \$7.20 for every Levant voyage; \$4.80 for every Mediterranean voyage; \$2.40 for every Baltic voyage.
 Captains in the ocean trade receive, in addition to their wages, 5 per cent. of the net freights, or 1½ per cent. of the gross freights, and in the Baltic trade 5 per cent. of the gross freights.

VII.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid in shops, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Amsterdam.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
WHOLESALE.		RETAIL—Continued.	
Precursor..... per year..	\$1,000 00	Clerks—Continued:	
Bookkeepers..... do..	1,000 00	Clothing stores*..... per year..	\$200 00
Bookkeepers' assistants..... do..	400 00	Clothing stores†..... do..	300 00
Correspondents..... do..	800 00	Millinery stores*..... do..	120 00
Shipping-clerks..... do..	480 00	Millinery stores†..... per week..	4 80
Salesmen..... do..	600 00	Sewing-machines..... do..	7 20
Clerks..... do..	400 00	Stationery stores..... do..	4 80
Porters..... do..	200 00	Tea stores..... do..	3 60
RETAIL.		Chemists' stores..... do..	6 00
Clerks:		Drug stores..... do..	3 20
Grocery stores*..... per year..	160 00	Fancy goods stores..... do..	4 00
Grocery stores†..... per week..	8 20	Jewelry stores..... do..	6 00
Drapers' stores*..... per year..	120 00	Toy stores..... do..	4 00
Drapers' stores†..... per week..	4 00	Glass and earthenware..... do..	4 00

* With board.

† Without board.

VIII.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in the Netherlands.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Housekeepers	\$100 00	Nurses.....	\$40 00
Cooks.....	75 00	Coachmen	350 00
Servants' scullery work	35 00	Governesses	200 00
Servants' general housework	45 00	Footmen.....	185 00
Servants' care of white and linen goods, &c.....	55 00		

IX.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Holland.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
NORTH HOLLAND.		SOUTH HOLLAND—Continued.	
Laborers general farm work:		Laborers—Continued:	
With board and lodging... per year.....	\$60 00	Doing all hard work, loading manure, digging ditches... per day.....	\$0 00
Without bed and board..... do.....	187 00	In harvest time..... do.....	70
Boys, without bed and board..... do.....	40 00	Straw thrashing..... do.....	81
Laborers in harvest time able to handle machines..... per day.....	1 00	Mowing grass and cutting grain, per hectare..... per day.....	2 25
Laborers in harvest time..... do.....	90	Men for hoeing..... do.....	40
Boy help..... do.....	40	Women..... do.....	33
When mowing grass per hectare, equal to about 2½ acres..... per day.....	3 20	Boys..... do.....	28
Laborers, grain-farming, &c., without bed or board..... per day.....	60	Laborers:	
Dairy maids..... per week.....	1 20	For ordinary work in winter do.....	40
Female servants, household work, per year.....	56 00	For spring and fall..... do.....	45
		Male servants living in the farmer's household..... per year.....	85 00
SOUTH HOLLAND.		Dairy maids milking cattle, making cheese, and doing household work, per year.....	70 00
Laborers:			
Plowing and care of cattle, per week.....	3 24		

X.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of 60 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Amsterdam.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Printers, first class illustrated and job work.....	\$8 00
Printers, second class plain and book work.....	4 80
Assistants.....	2 40
Compositors, job work.....	4 80
Compositors, book work.....	3 80
Proof-readers.....	7 00

Retail prices per pound of the necessities of life in Holland on August 1, 1884.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Bread.....	\$0 3½ to \$0 5½	Fresh pork	\$0 14 to \$0 22
Flour.....	4 6	Bacon.....	16 18
Roast beef.....	24 29	Ham.....	16 26
Soup beef.....	15 22	Horse flesh.....	9 19

SWITZERLAND.

The interesting reports upon Switzerland, from the consular districts of Berne, Basle, St. Gall and Zurich, together with the general averages prepared therefrom, in accordance with the Department circular, render the review of the trade conditions of this country a matter of simple attractive arrangement.

The rates of wages in the several districts, and for all Switzerland, will be given at the close of this review, as compiled by the consul-general, from the several reports above mentioned, while a brief summary of the conditions which prevail in each district is herewith given in order.

BERNE.

The consul-general reports the rates of wages as almost unchanged since 1878, some industries showing slight increase and others slight decrease; but the average now is about the same as in that year, when the last labor reports of the Department of State were compiled.

The workmen of Berne are reported as generally steady and trustworthy, many of them saving where it is possible.

The factory law of Switzerland makes the hours of labor eleven per day, and prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years' of age.

The feeling between the employers and those permanently employed is pleasant, and the effect upon the prosperity of the community is good.

The organization of labor is generally based upon the idea of permanency, and workmen are usually engaged by the year. This permanency makes the employes satisfied even with very small wages, and enables the manufacturers to calculate with safety on "futures." Strikes are unknown in the district.

The condition of the working classes is described by the consul-general as "a little below what may be termed moderately comfortable."

The following case of a shoemaker furnishes an illustration of the general condition of representative workmen in the district of Berne:

A shoemaker; 37 years old; has a wife and two children; by working long hours can earn 78 cents per day; usual hours, 10 to 12; earns 58 cents per day; his wife works at washing and sewing, and earns 29 cents per day when she can get work; could not support his family otherwise; total annual income, from \$193 to \$242.

"Expenses: Rent of one room in second story, \$34.74; clothing, \$28.95; food and fuel (35 cents per day), \$123.28; income and residence tax, \$1.16; dues to aid societies, \$2.32; school books, doctor bills, and incidentals, \$9.65; total expenses, \$200.10. Breakfast—coffee, bread, and potatoes; dinner—soup, sometimes meat, but mostly food prepared of flour; afternoon—bread and beer; supper—bread, potatoes, and coffee. Can save nothing.

Swiss working people enjoy full political rights and share political responsibilities with all other citizens. They are taxed, like others, according to income.

In regard to female labor in the district of Berne, the consul-general estimates the number engaged in all employments, outside of household duties and domestic service, as ranging from 25 to 40 per cent. of the

whole number of employés. In factories, mercantile houses, dressmaking shops, government offices, &c., the hours of labor are the same for females and males, but the wages of the former are from 10 to 33 per cent. less than the wages of the latter. The effect of the employment of women has been to reduce the wages of men, as well as to cause a scarcity of labor for the latter, resulting in greater emigration of able-bodied, educated men in the prime of life. This emigration is principally to the United States.

The admirably organized public-school system of Switzerland disseminates education among workwomen and their children.

BASLE.

The consul at this industrial center notes a singular change which is taking place in the *personnel* of the artisan class in his district, viz: While the Swiss citizens are largely emigrating, their places are being filled by a steady stream of German immigrants, who are able to live upon lower wages than the native artisans.

The working people of Basle are characterized by the consul as trustworthy and saving.

Strikes may be said to be unknown in the district.

Co-operative societies do not seem to flourish in Switzerland as a rule, but the consul at Basle gives an interesting account of the successful working of the *Allgemein Consumverein* of that place, the primary purpose of which is to supply goods at the lowest possible price.

As the silk-ribbon industry is the most important industry of Basle, and as a very large portion of this product finds a market in the United States, the following testimony of a silk-ribbon weaver will be both instructive and interesting:

Is sixty years old; is married, and, for which he thanks heaven, has only one child, who is a milliner, and lives at home; their united earnings go to the support of the family of three persons; earns 48 cents per day, and the silk weaver who can do that the year round is fortunate; his daughter earns 58 cents at her trade, making a total income of \$1.06 per day, or \$328 per year; upon this they live comfortably, and can afford some luxuries beyond the reach of the general run of laborers; if the daughter ceases to contribute, living then becomes an enigma.

A silk dyer responded to the consul's inquiries as follows:

Is forty years old; has a wife and five children, aged one, two, four, seven, and ten years, respectively; his wife does all she can at her sewing-machine, and earns about 96 cents a week; he himself earns 77 cents per day when he has work, which sometimes fails him; pays \$48 per year for three rooms in the third story; was unwilling to give the manner of spending his wages; impossible to save anything.

Another weaver hesitated about giving the consul a statement of how his family lived, but at length stated that coffee and bread three times a day constituted their fare; on occasions when money was plenty a little meat was indulged in.

The number of women engaged in manufacturing industries in the consular district of Basle—viz, Basle, Soleur, Neuchatel, and Argovia—

is estimated at 15,780, and of girls at 2,035. The wives and daughters of the farmers work at field labor with the men.

Females occupy a prominent position among the workers of Switzerland in the fields, the factories, the mills, the counting-house, the school-house, &c.

The following rates of female wages as reported by Consul Gifford may prove interesting here:

Average wages per week of 65 hours paid to female laborers in Basle.

RIBBON-FACTORIES.		COTTON-SPINNERIES—Continued.	
Weavers.....	\$3 86	Drawing, slubbing, roving hands.....	\$2 00
Warpers.....	2 89	WATCH-MAKING.	
Winders.....	2 89	Hands on rough work.....	2 58
Spoolers.....	1 93	Hands on jewels.....	4 92
Blockers and measurers.....	2 40	Hands on hands.....	3 48
Weavers outside of factories.....	3 47	Hands on dials, decoration.....	6 06
COTTON-SPINNERIES.		Hands on finishing, gliding.....	2 58
Winders.....	2 88	Hands on springs.....	4 63
Blowing-room.....	1 74		

SAINT GALL.

Owing to emigration to the United States, and the disposition of the able-bodied of both sexes to seek employment in cities, the farmers of the district of Saint Gall, which embraces the cantons of Saint Gall, Appenzell, and Thurgau, are often inconvenienced for lack of agricultural laborers.

In this district the farmers pay male laborers at the rate of \$1.74 per week, and female laborers 96 cents per week, with board and lodging, which are considered highly advantageous terms. For these rates farm-laborers work from daylight to dark, and often late into the night, and during certain hours of Sundays and holidays. The work, says Consul Beauchamp, in the cantons of Appenzell and Saint Gall, where the meadows are on the steep hillsides, whence the hay must be carried on the shoulders of the men to the barns, is very hard and fatiguing. The men must be fed six or seven times a day, and be given plenty of wine to sustain nature. Here the work begins at 3 o'clock in the morning and continues until 9 at night—18 hours per diem. This mountain hay sells for from 10 to 20 per cent. more than valley and lowland hay.

Those employed in the building trades are principally foreigners, the bricklayers and plasterers being Italians and Austrians, and the carpenters, plumbers and ceiling decorators Germans. These migratory artisans only remain during the building season, returning to their homes in the winter. Building in this consular district is largely carried on at present, and wages are consequently high, running from \$4.50 to \$5 per week. Working hours are from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., with an hour for dinner, which makes 12 working hours.

The habits of the working class of the district of Saint Gall are similar to those of the German working classes. Each able-bodied man must devote certain days in the year to perfecting himself in military discipline.

The feeling between capital and labor is worthy of commendation, the employers contributing in many ways to the physical and moral well-being of their work-people.

The district of Saint Gall possesses a number of trades-unions and co-operative societies, of which Consul Beauchamp gives interesting statistics. Strikes are unknown there.

The consul gives the result of several interviews with representative workmen, showing their home-life, wages, food and food-prices, &c., of which the following is a fair example:

A carpenter, 42 years old, has a wife and 5 children, the eldest 11 years and the youngest 9 months old; earns \$4.63 per week of 72 hours, although the average wages paid to carpenters do not exceed \$4.08 per week; is compelled to support his family on his own earnings, his family not being able to earn anything; works at home nights, after his day's work, at odd jobs, say until midnight; estimates his total earning at \$256.69 per year. Expenses per year: Rent, two rooms, third floor, partly occupied by another family, \$33.60; clothing for family, \$23.16; food, fuel, &c., \$185.28; poor tax, 38 cents; school tax, 38 cents; personal tax, 34 cents; doctor's bill and medicine, \$13.55. Food: Breakfast—coffee and bread; dinner—soup and potatoes, meat very seldom; supper—coffee and potatoes, or oatmeal; saving, an utter impossibility; satisfied and almost happy in being able to make ends meet; turns from the thought of sickness or old age as something terrible; would like to emigrate to the United States, but could not save enough to make the journey; so must work on here until death.

As to female labor and the distribution of employment Saint Gall ranks about on an equality with Berne and Basle.

ZURICH.

The working people of Zurich are described by Consul Byers as being generally orderly, steady, persevering, attentive and thrifty; the best order is maintained in the factories, and strikes very rarely occur.

The iron and silk trades being the principal industries of Zurich, the consul deals at length and in an interesting manner therewith. The industries of the canton of Zurich, and the number of employes engaged in each, are given as follows:

Industries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Silk industry.....	2, 079	25, 256	27, 335
Cotton industry.....	4, 445	5, 248	9, 693
Machine factories.....	7, 753	45	7, 798
Other mechanical industries.....	20, 936	10, 540	31, 476
Total.....	44, 146	41, 087	85, 233
Trade and commerce.....	14, 970	8, 887	23, 857
Agriculture.....	23, 564	12, 813	36, 377
Science, art, schools, &c.....	3, 500	347	3, 847
Grand total.....	101, 240	61, 694	162, 934

The predominance of female labor in the silk industry of Zurich, as above noted, is remarkable, and as a large part of the products of the Zurich silk-looms finds a market in the United States, and thus comes in direct competition with our growing silk industry, a short review of

the conditions affecting the Swiss manufacture cannot be otherwise than instructive.

The silk manufacture of Zurich, and, indeed, of all Switzerland, is especially a "house industry." There are villages and farm districts, writes Consul Byers, in which there is hardly a house without a silk loom—this applies also to the mountain houses, even up to the region of alpine snow, where all communication with the weavers may be cut off during the winter. The peasant weavers are also, generally speaking, small farmers; hence their ability to work for such very low wages as they earn at their looms.

Silk winders, principally women, earn at their homes from 10 cents to 48 cents per day. Warpers, working at the factory, earn from 29 cents to 97 cents per day. Those who work at home have to furnish their own reels, which cost from \$20 to \$22. The weavers must own their looms, which cost from \$15 to \$18. These weavers—loom-owners—earn from 15 cents to 48 cents per day. The greater percentage of silk weaving is done by the wives and daughters of the farmers, the latter tending to their farms, &c.

Here is a system of labor, a combination of power and hand looms, says Consul Byers, which, with the great diversity in qualities and styles, makes it possible for Switzerland to defy much of the world's competition in silk manufacture.

Swiss machinery is another industry which enters into competition with American products both in the United States and abroad. The following are the wages paid in one of the most celebrated machine shops of Zurich, whose machines, according to Mr. Byers, are shipped to all parts of the world:

Average wages paid per week of 63 hours in a leading Zurich machine factory.

Description of employment.	Wages.	Description of employment.	Wages.
Founders	\$5 82	Cutlers	\$4 08
Apprentices	1 74	Smiths	5 82
Cast-iron cleaners	3 48	Strikers	4 08
Core makers	3 48	Boiler-makers	5 22
Sand painters	2 76	Assistants	4 68
Under workmen	3 24	Coppersmiths	5 82
Metal founders	4 62	Apprentices	2 84
Locksmiths	5 82	Joiners	5 22
Apprentices	2 10	Carpenters	4 62
Turners	5 82	Masons	5 22
Apprentices	2 28	Tinners	4 62
Planers, molders, stampers	4 62		

The following extract from the consul's reports shows how a Zurich workman lives:

A carpenter has a wife and 5 children, earns \$5.34 per week, although the average trade wages do not exceed \$4.50 per week; works from 6 to 7; earns about \$347 per year. Breakfast—bread and coffee; at 9, cider and bread; dinner—soup, meat, and vegetables; 4 o'clock, cider and bread; supper—coffee, soup, and potatoes. Can save nothing from his own earnings; his wife goes out scrubbing and earns something, which they save. The fuel and food for this family are estimated at \$167.02, or at the rate of about 46 cents per day for 7 persons.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY M. J. CRAMER, UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL AT BERNE, SHOWING THE AVERAGE WAGES PAID IN THE CONSULAR DISTRICTS IN SWITZERLAND AND FOR ALL SWITZERLAND DURING THE YEAR 1884.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

[Per week.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.				All Switzerland.
	Basle.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
BUILDING TRADES.					
Bricklayers	\$4 50	\$7 50	\$4 80	\$4 05	\$5 21
Hod-carriers	2 90	2 22	3 60	3 24	2 80
Masons	4 50	6 06	6 00	4 50	5 27
Tenders	2 90	3 90	3 72		3 50
Plasterers	4 90	6 86	5 40	3 47	5 03
Tenders	2 70	3 90		3 06	3 20
Slaters		3 78		4 92	4 36
Roofers		3 78	3 48	4 68	2 80
Tenders		3 18			3 18
Plumbers	5 40	4 92		5 22	5 18
Assistants		3 86			3 36
Carpenters	5 05	5 22	4 08	4 62	4 74
Gas-fitters	5 40	3 78	5 16	5 82	5 04
OTHER TRADES.					
Bakers	3 45	4 22			3 88
Blacksmiths	5 40	5 40		4 80	5 20
Strikers		4 62		4 25	4 42
Bookbinders	4 68	4 80		4 68	4 68
Brick-makers		4 92		4 00	4 42
Brewers		3 78			3 78
Butchers	5 32	4 22		4 38	4 68
Brass-founders		4 92			4 92
Cabinet-makers	5 20	4 62		6 96	5 50
Confectioners	5 32	6 26			5 84
Cigar-makers		3 80			3 80
Coopers		3 78		5 79	4 78
Cutlers	4 68	4 22		5 79	4 98
Distillers		4 02			4 02
Drivers, draymen, and teamsters; cab, carriage, and street railways		3 06		4 68	3 84
Dyers	5 21	4 62			4 91
Engravers		5 76		6 96	6 35
Furriers		5 22		4 06	4 62
Gardeners	4 00	3 66			3 52
Hatters		4 62		3 06	3 84
Horseshoers		3 60		5 70	4 65
Jewelers		5 78		6 96	6 25
Laborers, porters, &c	3 00	3 78		4 05	3 61
Lithographers	6 96	3 78		5 79	5 51
Millwrights		6 30			6 30
Nail-makers (hand)		2 64			2 64
Potters		3 78	4 56		4 17
Printers	5 80	6 06			5 98
Teachers public schools					
Saddle and harness makers		4 22		6 08	5 20
Sail-makers					
Stevedores					
Tanners		4 92			4 92
Tailors		6 26			6 26
Telegraph operators					
Tinsmiths		3 66	5 16		4 41
Weavers (outside of mills)	3 47	3 64			3 66

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

[Per week.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.				All Switzer- land.
	Basle.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Machinists				\$4 82	\$4 82
Repairs				5 02	5 02
Stokers				3 86	3 86
Others, watchmen				3 86	3 86
Overseers	\$5 00	\$6 60		6 75	6 11
Card-sharpeners				3 47	3 47
Card-cleaners				1 93	1 93
Spinners	3 60	3 65	\$3 81	4 63	3 58
Helpers		3 18		1 93	2 55
Tackers				4 25	4 25
In smaller factories:					
First class of operatives		4 98			4 98
Second class of operatives (men and women)		2 19			2 19
Third class of operatives; roving hands		2 18			2 18

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

[Per week.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.				All Switzer- land.
	Basle.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.					
Smiths			\$3 96	\$6 27	\$5 12
Strikers				4 25	4 25
Turners			4 62	5 69	5 15
Locksmiths			4 62	5 69	5 15
Markers				5 69	5 69
Cutters, planers, stampers, borers			4 62	4 54	4 58
Blade-smiths	\$5 00			5 50	5 25
Assistants			3 63	4 05	3 84
Copper-smiths				6 27	6 27
Joiners			3 63	6 56	5 09
Carpenters			5 28	4 25	4 76
Founders	5 80	\$3 50	5 28	.....	7 29
FOUNDRY.					
Iron founders	5 00	5 41	.....	6 27	5 56
Brass founders				6 56	6 56
Core-makers	5 00		4 62	3 76	4 46
Tenders			3 63	3 76	3 69
Cast-iron cleaners				3 47	3 47
Engineers	5 80		.....	.....	5 80

VII.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

[Per month.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.				All Switzerland.
	Basle.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Railroad-master			\$44 15	\$35 12	\$39 63
Railway guards and pointmen	\$20 00		12 83	20 07	17 63
Laborers		\$28 74		15 08	19 41
Station-masters				25 10	25 10
Collectors, luggage forwarder	22 00		36 62	26 64	42 63
Station-master's assistants				26 64	26 64
Carriage controller and telegraph clerks				26 64	26 64
Porters, night watchmen			16 83	22 58	19 70
Freight receiver				22 58	22 58
Wagon-shifters, station overseers				22 00	22 00
Wagon-masters, wagon inspectors, greaser				27 40	27 40
Day laborer, goods loader		19 40	19 50	16 28	18 42
Locomotive and car cleaners				18 98	18 98
Chief conductor	36 00	21 23	19 25	38 79	28 82
Brakemen	18 50	16 40	19 25	30 69	21 21
Locomotive engineers	29 00	31 65	56 80	50 90	44 21
Stoker	23 40	22 10	35 83	35 35	29 17
WORK-SHOP.					
Foremen	30 00			16 90	23 45
Workmen	18 00			16 90	17 45

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

[Per year.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.		All Switzerland.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	
Captain of lake steamers	\$608 00	\$439 00	\$548 50
Pilot	292 00	342 00	317 00
Chief engineer	770 50	429 00	560 75
Assistant engineer	292 00		292 00
Stoker	248 50	348 00	295 75
Sailors	248 50	294 00	268 75
Clerk	415 00	354 00	384 50
Ship-carpenter	219 00		219 00
Ship smith	219 00		219 00

VII.—SHOP WAGES IN SWITZERLAND.

[Per week.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.			All Switzer- land.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
IN DRY GOODS STORES.				
Males:				
Commercial travelers.....	\$9 36			\$9 36
Ordinary clerk, salesman, book-keeper	6 75	\$7 42	\$7 24	7 18
Females:				
First-class cutters and dressmakers	7 72	7 42	7 24	7 45
Ordinary saleswoman and seamstress.....	3 86		3 62	3 74
IN GROCERY STORES.				
Retail:				
Book-keeper and salesman	4 09	5 57		4 83
Package carrier	2 89			2 89
Wholesale:				
Commercial traveler	8 68			8 68
Book-keeper and salesman	8 66		9 65	8 15

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES IN SWITZERLAND.

[Per month, including board and lodging.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.			All Switzer- land.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Chief male servant (or house-master)	\$20 26	.....	\$24 15	\$22 18.
Ordinary male servant	11 58	.....	.....	11 58
Chamber-maid	4 82	\$3 47	3 40	3 00
Cook:				
Male	9 17	.....	13 50	11 34
Female	5 81	4 65	.....	4 98
Nurse-maid	2 41	.....	.....	2 41
Lady's dressing-maid	4 82	.....	.....	4 82

VIII.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SWITZERLAND.

[Per year, including board and lodging.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.			All Switzer- land.
	Baale.	Berne.	Zurich.	
Gardeners	\$82 00	.....	\$82 00
FARM HANDS.				
Adults, male	\$70 54	56 25	80 00	68 98
Adults, female	30 50	.....	20 50
Young men from 16 to 22	22 00	.....	22 00
Household servants	22 50	.....	22 50

IX.—CORPORATION EMPLOYEES IN SWITZERLAND.

[Per year.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.			All Switzer- land.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Mayer of the city	\$198 00	\$772 00	\$1,061 50	\$975 50
City clerk and his assistants	501 80	579 00	738 40	604 45
City sergeant and assistants	260 55	386 00	528 20	324 91
City architect and assistant	772 00	965 00	1,158 00	965 00
City engineer and assistant	772 00	579 00	1,158 00	836 33
Secretary and cashier in architect's office	772 00	865 50	772 00	803 15
Bookkeeper, clerks, copyists, &c.	308 80	236 00	328 00	310 60
City gardener, street-master and other subordinate employees	658 18	482 50	.....	380 21

X.—GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

[Per annum.]

Description of employment.	All Switzerland.
President of the Swiss Confederation	\$2,805 50
Federal councillor, each	2,816 00
Federal chancellor	2,123 00
Vice-chancellor	1,351 00
President of the supreme court	2,123 00
Justices of the supreme court, each	1,830 00
Clerks of the supreme court	\$1,158 00 to 1,544 00
Chief post director	1,544 00
Administrative inspector of railways	1,514 00
Technic inspector of railways	1,544 00
IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.	
Chief of staff in bureau	1,447 50
Chief of artillery	1,447 50
Chief of infantry	1,447 50
Chief of bureau of commerce	1,251 00
Federal treasurer	1,351 00
Subordinate officials and employes in the federal departments, such as chiefs of bureaus, clerks, copyists, translators, messengers, &c., range between	289 50 to 1,351 00
POSTAL SERVICE.	
Post-office clerks from—	
1 to 2 years of service	289 50
3 to 6 years of service	347 40
6 to 9 years of service	416 88
9 to 12 years of service	486 36
12 to 15 years of service	555 84
over 15 years of service	616 80
Chief of post bureau	636 90 to 772 00
Letter carriers	213 00 to 308 80
Postage carrier	347 40 to 396 00
Money-order carriers	347 40 to 396 00
Packer and servants	213 00 to 347 40
Mail agents	406 30 to 636 90
TELEGRAPH SERVICE.	
Telegraphists in cities from—	
1 to 2 years of service	289 50
3 to 6 years of service	335 82
6 to 9 years of service	393 72
9 to 12 years of service	463 20
12 to 15 years of service	532 68
over 15 years of service	617 00

XI.—CANTONAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

[Per annum.]

Description of employment.	Consular district.		All Switzerland.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	
President of the Cantonal government	\$1,351 00	\$1,003 00	\$1,151 55
Eight councillors, each	1,254 50	965 00	1,108 75
Employes in the State chancery	868 50	772 00	820 25
Other employes	509 50	453 55	481 50
Prefects	965 00	965 00	965 00
Employes in prefectures	473 10	482 50	477 80
Officials in the judiciary	675 75	579 00	627 35
POLICE OFFICE.			
Chief of police	\$10 00	.....	810 00
Clerks	830 75	.....	830 75
Commandant of police	636 00	675 50	656 20
First lieutenant	570 00	.....	579 00
Second lieutenant	540 40	.....	540 40
Sub-officers	352 20	.....	352 20
Policemen, each	211 34	.....	211 34

XII.—PRINTING AND PRINTING OFFICES.

[Per week.]

Description of employment.	Consular district.				All Switzerland.
	Basle.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Press-master	\$6 37	\$7 24	\$6 85	.....	\$6 83
Press-freder	2 89	3 10	3 47	.....	3 40
Machinist and fireman .....	.....	4 24	.....	\$6 75	5 54
Compositor	5 80	7 24	6 85	7 24	6 78
Bookbinder:					
Foreman	8 68	6 27	.....	4 05	6 83
Journeyman .....	.....	4 63	.....	4 05	4 34
Folder .....	.....	.....	2 70	.....	2 70

ITALY.

Reports from only three out of the twelve consulates in Italy were received up to the latest moment when they could be made available in the preparation of this letter; these are Catania, Florence and Turin, which may be taken as representing the labor conditions of the provinces of Piedmont, Tuscany, and the west coast of Sicily. This, however, leaves some of the principal labor centers of the country unrepresented.

The reports which have been received from Italy indicate that the working classes are patient, economical, sober, industrious, tractable and trustworthy. Their wage-rates are the lowest in Europe, and that they are able to economize and are happy and contented is probably largely due to a favoring climate.

As was remarked in the letter which accompanied the reports concerning the state of labor in Europe in 1878, an idea seems to exist in the United States, and even throughout a large portion of Europe, that the Latin races, the Italians and Spaniards, resort to agricultural labor only when forced by pressing want. Nothing can be farther from the real labor conditions which prevail in both Italy and Spain.

The waves of Italian emigration have largely flowed past our shores toward South America. The Italian colonies in many of those States—the Argentine Republic and Brazil in particular—have done much and are still doing much for the industrial and agricultural development of those countries. During the past few years, however, there has been an increase of emigration towards the United States, not less than 18,600 Italians having landed in ports of North America during the year 1882, principally in the United States and Mexico. During the same year, however, over 41,000 went to Central and South America.

It is unfortunate that some of the recent immigration from Italy has been under the contract-labor system.

This subject is one of growing importance and has already attracted the attention of Congress, as well as legislative consideration in other countries where it has gained a foothold.

Consul Catlin, of Stuttgart, calls attention to the workings of this contract system in Southern Germany, as follows:

The importation of large gangs of laborers from Northern Italy into Germany and Austria, from time to time, as occasion requires, is now a recognized phase of the labor question in this section of Europe. These imported hands are available only for the rougher

kinds of work, ore digging and blasting, and railroad building; but for those kinds of work none are superior to them in organization and efficiency. They do not settle down when they come—they are simply hired for a specified time to do certain work. Railroad travel is cheap, and when their work is done they return home to their families with their foreign wages in their pockets. The system is now so well organized that 5,000 or 10,000 Italian workmen, trained and equipped, can be thrown into any given working point in South Germany at a week's or ten days' notice, and from all accounts too much cannot be said of the promptitude and thoroughness with which they do their work.

In his Marseilles report, Consul Mason mentions the Italian laborers of that city in the following terms:

The question of labor and strikes is largely controlled by the 50,000 Italians who live in Marseilles. These people work for less wages and live on simpler and cheaper food than even the French working classes, and no strike can be successful while these Italians stand ready to accept work and wages which the native workmen may refuse.

PIEDMONT.

Italy presents few extremes as to rates of wages. Sicily in the south and Piedmont in the north are almost equal in this respect. The following statement, showing the weekly wages paid in Turin, may therefore be taken as an approximation to the average wages prevailing in like trades and callings throughout the principal cities of the Kingdom:

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in Turin.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
BUILDING TRADES.		OTHER TRADES—Continued.	
Bricklayers.....	\$4 20	Coopers.....	\$2 60
Hod-carriers.....	1 70	Cutlery.....	3 80
Masons.....	3 60	Diatillers.....	4 20
Tenders.....	1 70	Drivers:	
Plasterers.....	5 04	Draymen and teamsters.....	1 50
Tenders.....	1 70	Cab and carriage.....	2 50
Slaters.....	4 20	Street railway.....	3 60
Roofers.....	4 20	Dyers.....	3 00
Tenders.....	1 70	Engravers.....	6 00
Plumbers.....	3 60	Furriers.....	4 60
Assistants.....	1 70	Gardeners.....	4 00
Carpenters.....	4 00	Hatters.....	5 20
Gas-fitters.....	3 40	Horse-shoers.....	5 20
OTHER TRADES.		Jewelers.....	3 80
Bakers.....	4 00	Laborers, porters, &c.....	3 60
Blacksmiths.....	3 60	Nailmakers (hand).....	3 20
Strikers.....	3 40	Potters.....	5 20
Book-binders.....	3 80	Printers.....	4 60
Brickmakers.....	5 00	Teachers (public schools).....	5 00
Brewers.....	3 00	Sailmakers.....	2 80
Brass founders.....	4 60	Stevedores.....	2 00
Cabinet-makers.....	3 40	Tanners.....	2 20
Confectioners.....	3 75	Tailors.....	4 00
Cigar-makers.....	3 00	Telegraph operators.....	5 20
		Tinsmiths.....	6 60
		Weavers (outside of mills).....	5 20

It is hardly practicable to institute intelligent comparisons between the food prices of Italy and the United States, as there is little in common between the working classes of the two countries as to their food.

The diet of the laborers in Piedmont, according to Vice-Consul De Zeyk, of Turin, is as follows: Morning meal—vegetable soup, the families of the higher class of workmen having coffee and milk; dinner—soup, bread, and cheese, or potatoes or codfish; supper, which is the principal meal—bread, wine, macaroni, or vegetable stew. Meat is a rarity and a luxury.

The Piedmontese are temperate, industrious and punctual. Married women very seldom work in factories or at any outdoor employment, finding enough of remunerative employment in their houses. The children are regular attendants at the elementary schools, school attendance being obligatory.

Wages have increased in Piedmont since 1878, owing to the efforts of labor organizations, about 15 per cent., while food and rents have remained about the same.

The feeling between the employers and the employed is good, but the rules and regulations governing mill and factory employment are as strict and severe as those which govern an army. Continuity in employment from generation to generation is common.

The wages of female workers in mills, factories, &c., are generally about one-half those of the male employés.

SICILY.

According to the returns from Consul Woodcock, the average wages paid to the general trades in Catania run from \$2.70 to bricklayers and masons to \$3.48 to gas-fitters per week of 60 hours. The general rate lies between these two extremes, with the exception of the wages paid to printers, lithographers and jewelers, which are put down as \$3.75, \$6.96, and \$6.12, respectively, per week.

The wages which prevail in all other industries, mills, factories, foundries, &c., are rather under than over the lowest rates paid to the individual artisans in the independent trades. Consul Woodcock estimates the average wages earned throughout that portion of Sicily at 40 cents per day of ten hours. An examination of the statistics furnished would seem to point to 30 cents as nearer the true average.

The food of the working classes is given as consisting of the following articles: During the six months ending with March, bread, cheese, rice, dried beans, and greens; during April and May, bread, green beans, and macaroni; and during the remaining four months, bread and fruits.

The habits of the working classes are generally good. They are laborious, religious, economical, and respectful toward their employers. They are very industrious, uncomplaining and temperate. In Catania, a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, the consul had not seen over half a dozen intoxicated persons in eight months, and these were mostly foreign sailors. The consul attributes this sobriety to the fact that the people drink only native wines, and these moderately, at their meals.

It is very rarely that a workingman in the Catania district owns his home, which generally consists of one or two rooms on the ground floor.

Usually the rooms are overcrowded, but clean. Their clothing is coarse, but sufficient, and for holidays they have suits which are both neat and pleasing to the eye.

Of the peasantry of the country, says the consul, not more than 10 per cent. of all over 40 years of age can read and write; of the working class in towns and cities not more than 40 per cent. can read and write. Physically, they are hardy and robust; morally, they are honest and trustworthy.

TUSCANY.

According to a report from Consul Welsh, the Government, on failure to receive satisfactory replies from the prefects of the Kingdom, in answer to a circular, submitted to the different chambers of commerce the question of controlling by law the employment of women and children and the hours of labor, under the following interrogatory heads:

1. Whether the employment of children should not be entirely forbidden until the age of nine years has been reached.
2. That they then should only work a half day, five or six hours per day, until the age of twelve or fourteen years.
3. Whether, after that age, it would not be beneficial to prohibit their employment on Sundays and at night-time until the age of sixteen.

The recommendations of the different chambers of commerce may be summarized as follows:

1. To prohibit entirely the employment of children at manual labor until they may have arrived at the age of ten years; and to forbid their employment on Sundays or at night-time until they may have arrived at the age of fifteen years.
2. To organize committees in the provinces to superintend the execution of the law.

It is to be hoped that such action will be taken that the employment of children may be controlled, and then many at present unavoidable abuses done away with.

The report of consul Welsh gives such graphic accounts of the habits and general conditions of the working class of Italy as to entitle it to almost literal transference to this review.

In regard to employment throughout Italy at present, Consul Welsh says that—

Women work at spinning and weaving (silk, cotton, and wool), in hemp and paper mills, and in this district principally in making straw plaits and braids. They are also largely employed in the fields and vegetable gardens or truck patches.

One finds children working at all trades, but few are under ten years of age.

The average hours of work are: Fifteen hours from the twenty-four in the summer, with two hours for meals allowed from the fifteen; twelve hours from the twenty-four in the winter, with one hour and a half for meals allowed from the twelve.

Except in foundries, where the necessity exists and night and day hands are employed, night work after 9 o'clock is the exception.

Sundays are universally used by the working classes as days of recreation; and the more important holidays, with what are called name days, or the days of the saints the children take their names from, are strictly observed, particularly in the south of Italy.

In and in the neighborhood of Florence, women are paid from 10 to 22 cents per day, children from 10 to 40 cents per week, or for odd jobs 10 to 17 cents per day; the ordinary labor of men is valued at from 30 to 60 cents per day.

In woolen mills the hands employed are males to females as 60 to 40. In cotton mills women predominate in the same ratio. In the straw trade 80 women are employed to every 20 men.

In regard to the general health of the working classes in Tuscany it can be said to be good. However, certain trades produce certain diseases, just as in the United States or elsewhere, and here in the cities and towns a lack of proper nourishment may add to the tendency to disease.

Drunkenness prevails but to a slight extent among the working classes. The prevailing vice is gambling. Gambling is nourished by the Italian Government in its weekly lotteries, which are always attractive to the poor.

The food of the workmen is simple in the extreme, and its staple throughout Italy is the *polenta*, which corresponds to our Indian meal. A cup of bad coffee in the early morning serves till noon, when a meal of bread, beans cooked in olive oil or hog's grease, or polenta boiled or fried, with a small allowance of wine, is eaten, and the *pranzo*, or dinner, is taken in the evening when work is finished, and is of very much the same nature as the noon-day meal, with the exception that some salted fish or pork is added, with cabbage or other greens.

The consul corrects an erroneous opinion which prevails in the United States in regard to macaroni being the staple food of the working class of Italy; it is in reality only purchasable by the comparatively well to do.

Fresh meat is but seldom eaten, even by the skilled mechanic. Vegetables and fruit, however, are at times so plentiful as to be accessible to the poorest.

The farmers and farm-laborers in Tuscany, in many cases, arrive at a great age, and are generally very healthy. In the cities the average duration of life is lower.

The laboring classes are generally well and neatly clad, taking usually the thrown-off clothes of their superiors and arranging them to fit themselves. The local costumes, which were very picturesque, are things of the past, except in some few localities in the south.

The working classes are not well housed. In the country they usually live in damp, badly ventilated cottages, and in the cities they are crowded together in large but badly ventilated and drained houses in the poorer quarters. With all these drawbacks they are cleanly, and, as a rule, healthy.

More attention is given each year to the education of the masses.



Wages paid to skilled workmen and others employed in the arsenal at Spezzia.

Employees.	Per day.		Per week.
	Lira.	Dollars.	
Asphalt-layer.....	4.00	0.80	\$4.80
Boatman.....	2.00	0.60	3.60
Boiler-maker.....	5.00	1.00	6.00
Blacksmith and tinker.....	3.20	0.70	4.20
Carpenter.....	4.50	0.90	5.40
Calker.....	4.50	0.90	5.40
Cabinet-maker and sawyer.....	3.50	0.70	4.20
Coppersmith.....	3.80	0.76	4.56
Common laborer.....	2.00	0.40	2.40
Diver, using his own machine, for every hour's work.....	2.50	0.50	3.00
Diver, using Government machine, for every hour's work.....	1.00	0.20	1.20
Glazier.....	3.50	0.70	4.20
Head ganger.....	5.00	1.00	6.00
Male or female day-laborer.....	1.30	0.26	1.56
Masons.....	2.50	0.70	4.20
Miner.....	3.50	0.70	4.20
Mechanic, skilled.....	6.00	1.20	7.20
Painter and varnisher.....	3.50	0.70	4.20
Stoker.....	2.00	0.60	3.60
Stonecutter.....	4.00	0.80	4.80
Whitewasher.....	3.40	0.68	4.08

Consul Welsh has estimated the average consumption of food by an Italian workingman to amount to 17 cents per day, viz :

Articles.	Cost.
Coffee or liquor.....	\$0.01
Bread.....	.05
Salted pork or fish.....	.02
Cheese or fruit.....	.02
Flour paste.....	.03
Red beans, cabbage, or other greens.....	.01
Wine (one pint).....	.03
Total.....	17

The total population of the Kingdom is subdivided into the following classes :

Mechanical spinning.....	41,000	In the extraction of sulphur.....	20,000
Manufacture of ropes.....		Total.....	934,000
Weaving.....			
Cotton:			
Spinning.....	54,000	Agricultural class.....	8,208,000
Weaving.....	80,000	Soldiers, reserve and active.....	1,545,000
Woolen.....	550,500	Employés.....	490,000
Silk:		Students.....	2,070,000
Stretching.....	70,000	Prisoners.....	80,000
Spinning.....	75,000	Proprietors.....	765,000
Carding.....	6,500	Artisans and laborers (not before described).....	1,740,000
In paper mills.....	14,000	Without profession.....	11,700,000
In mechanical industries (sundry).....	10,000		
In porcelain manufactures.....	7,000	Total population.....	28,500,000
In glass manufactures.....	6,000		

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AUSTRIA.

The comprehensive report from Consul-General Weaver, of Vienna, leaves very little to be desired as far as a complete showing of the labor conditions of Austria is concerned. The fact, however, that the order of arrangement as defined in the circular was not adhered to renders it difficult to give therefrom abstracts for comparative purposes without overloading this review with details. It is believed, however,

that the following statements are fair averages; but as the consul-general's report will fully repay a careful perusal, it is referred to for such details as may not be found herein.

The population of Austria is given as 22,144,244, of which 10,819,737 are males and 11,324,507 females. The total population is divided into four classes, as follows: Independent persons, 3,868,619; employés, 6,639,231; families, 10,746,187; servants, 890,207.

The total number of persons engaged in agriculture is given as 11,736,839—being 1,116,876 more than one-half of the whole population—classified as follows: Proprietors, 2,275,511; employés, 3,668,249; members of families, 5,474,315; servants, 319,158; farmers, 90,036; employés of farmers, 123,263; members of farmers' families, 222,781; servants in farmers' families, 16,079. The division of employment showing the highest number of persons engaged therein, after agriculture, is set down under the head of "trade," viz, 4,710,047, followed by "day laborers," given as numbering 1,650,902. No mention is made of the manufacturing industries, but it is more than likely that they are embraced by "trade," as the number engaged in "commerce" is set down, independent of trade, as 839,628. The number of persons employed in the mines is given as 316,187. It will thus be seen that agriculture is the great industry of Austria.

An average of the various categories of workmen embraced in the miscellaneous table compiled by Consul-General Weaver shows that the weekly earnings of the Austrian workman amount to \$4.05. "These rates, however," writes the consul-general, "must be understood as applying to the provinces of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg and the Tyrol, and in a less degree to Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, for where the wages of Silesia, Moravia, Bohemia (which is treated of further on) and Galicia are considered, this average should be further reduced from 20 to 40 per cent.

The hours of labor among the trades in Austria may be estimated at 61 per week, although in the textile trades and in the mines the hours often reach 72 per week; and even a working time of 90 and 96 hours per week in the former is not unusual. The new labor bill now before the Reichsrath fixes the hours of labor as not to exceed 11 per day. This reduction is opposed by the textile manufacturers, who say that, should it become a law, they will not be able to compete in trade with other nations. The bill was prepared by the Government, and has already passed the popular branch of the Reichsrath.

"The working classes of Austria," writes the consul-general, "are steady and trustworthy, industrious and sober." Even with such admirable characteristics they are unable to save anything.

The relations which exist in Austria between employers and employés are said by the consul-general to be excellent, and the destruction of property even in the most exciting times of disagreement and strikes never occurs.

Consul-General Weaver's report deals very fully and ably with the question of female labor in Austria. The total female population of Austria, according to the census of 1880, is 11,324,507, engaged as follows: Industries and manufactures, 2,237,849; commerce, 839,628; agriculture and forestry, 6,335,133; mines and furnaces, 142,263; transportation, 171,826; teachers, 82,085; artists, 21,330; hospitals, 49,335; asylums and institutions, 72,764; day laborers, 896,973; all other employments, 475,321. It should be remembered that this distribution shows not only the persons employed in the several callings, but it also shows the total female population dependent upon the various industries and professions for sustenance, as the following subdivision will

show: Self-dependents ("bosses"), 949,265; employés in industries and manufactures, 3,627,004; members of families, 6,703,516; servants in families, 644,722.

A comparative review of the numbers of both sexes engaged in labor proper in Austria gives the following result: Engaged in the industries, manufactures, agriculture, trade, commerce, science, art, &c., 3,027,004 females and 3,612,227 males; household servants, 644,722 females and 245,485 males; independent persons (property-owners, factors, churchmen, proprietors, &c.), 949,265 females and 2,919,354 males; members of families, 6,703,516 females against 4,042,671 males. It thus appears that in Austria female laborers number 3,671,726 against 3,857,812 male laborers, an excess of the latter of only 186,086, so that the women of Austria about evenly divide the hardships and the burdens of labor with the men.

The hours of female labor in Austria—the greater number of females being engaged in agriculture—are longer than the hours of male labor, while the wages are from 50 to 25 per cent. less. The greater portion of field labor, and much of the labor of factories, mills and mines, fall to the share of woman in Austria.

BOHEMIA.

Bohemia forming a distinct industrial portion of the Austria-Hungarian Empire, and its conditions, wages, habits, trades and industries being peculiar, the report of Consul Phelps, of Prague, will be found both interesting and valuable, especially those portions relating to the celebrated glass and porcelain industries. Bohemia is especially an agricultural country, 25 per cent. of its population being engaged in the cultivation of the land, 17 per cent. in industries and trades, and only 1½ per cent. in commerce.

The Bohemian workingmen, according to Consul Phelps, are, for the most part, orderly. Compulsory education has had a good effect on their moral well-being. They are attached to their families, steady in their working habits, and saving where saving is possible.

A fact worthy of mention is recorded by Consul Phelps, viz, that as the consumption of beer increases drunkenness decreases. In Prague, a city of 260,000 inhabitants, where beer is the universal drink, the sight of a drunken person is a rarity.

The feeling between the employers and the employed is that of mutual independence and respect.

Strikes, fomented by strangers, it is thought, have recently been more common in Bohemia than formerly, but have produced no appreciable effect on the improvement of the laborer's condition, while causing much loss to both the employers and the laborers.

Coöperative societies, for the cheap supply of food to the working class in Bohemia, are only successful among the coal miners. For various reasons, many of the societies started among other trades and industries ceased to exist after short and unsatisfactory experiences.

The principal portion of Bohemian emigration is composed of agricultural laborers; lack of employment and the hope of bettering their condition are the causes which lead thereto.

The wages paid in spinning and weaving mills near Prague run from \$1.50 to winders and \$1.80 to spinners up to \$3.88 to mechanics, per week of 71 hours. Laborers in these mills earn only \$1.50 per week. Even these rates are from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than in other portions

of Bohemia. An infrequent circumstance in the usual relation of male labor and wages to those of females in Europe is here observable, for women in these mills are paid the same as men. The wages paid in calico-printing establishments are higher than those earned in the spinning and weaving mills, running from \$2.80 up to \$6 per week, for male operatives.

Glassware being imported from Bohemia into the United States to the value of about \$1,300,000 per year, our glass operatives and manufacturers will be interested in the following table of wages:

Wages paid per week of 71 hours in Bohemian glass-works.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Blowers.....	\$3 80	Engravers.....	\$5 20
Melters.....	2 40	Painters.....	5 00
Stokers.....	1 20	Gilders.....	5 00
Founders.....	1 50	Grinders.....	3 50
Molders.....	4 00	Polishers (mostly females).....	2 50

Workers in fancy articles generally work by the piece, and earn according to their abilities. It is estimated that 18,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of Bohemian glassware. Many operatives work at the glass trade during the winter only, seeking more profitable employment in field labor in summer. Women and children are employed in polishing and other light work, earning 60 per cent. less than the male workers.

The number of operatives employed in Bohemian mines was estimated in 1882 at 45,699, of whom about 2,000 were women, and 1,856 were children. The wages per day of 12 hours average for children 15 cents, for women 20 cents, and for men 25 to 50 cents.

The wages in dry-goods shops and groceries in Prague average from \$10 paid to clerks and salesmen to \$20 paid to book-keepers per month. Household wages in Prague average from \$2.80 to female servants and \$3.60 to female cooks, up to \$8 to coachmen, per month, with board and lodging.

During the year 1882 there were 30,198 male laborers employed in the beet-root culture in Bohemia, at a daily compensation without board or lodging, of 14 to 60 cents, and 12,270 females at 8 to 46 cents. General agricultural wages in Bohemia are given as follows: Plowmen, thrashers, reapers, &c., males, 30 cents per day, and female thrashers, mowers, &c., 20 cents per day, without board and lodging. Females are employed in dress-making, in millinery, in the spinning and weaving mills, in the glass and porcelain works, as saleswomen in shops and cigar stores, in beer and liquor saloons, as telegraph operators, as school-teachers and as hod-carriers, throughout Bohemia. They do the most of the field labor, as before noted.

COST OF LIVING IN AUSTRIA AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

In answer to this question Consul-General Weaver writes as follows:

The difference in the cost of the necessities of life—food, for example—in Austria when compared with that in the United States, is not very great, but when the mode of living is taken into account the difference becomes very striking. Flour, meat and vegetables generally cost more in Austria than in the United States, particularly the flour and meat, as these articles can almost be imported from the United States to this country with profit. House rent is approximately as high as in the United States; but in the article of

clothing the difference is largely in favor of this country, being about the only article of prime necessity to the laboring man which can be purchased at less cost in Austria than in the United States. But when we come to consider the mode of life practiced here by the laboring man the contrast is very great. Food and clothing are limited to a minimum, both in quantity and quality, the former consisting generally of rye bread with figs, coffee and soup, or meat with vegetables not more than once a day, in many cases only once a week, while the clothing is coarse and durable. Were it otherwise the small pittance earned would not suffice, even with the greatest economy.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Statement showing the average weekly wages paid in the several consular districts in Austria-Hungary.

Occupations.	Vienna (60 hours).	Trieste (72 hours).	Prague (72 hours).	Average wages for Austria.
BUILDING TRADES.				
Bricklayers	\$4 50	\$3 14	\$3 00	\$3 55
Hod-carriers	2 00	1 72	1 92	2 00
Masons	3 40	4 20	3 60	3 72
Tenders		1 92	1 92	1 92
Plasterers	3 63	3 60	4 60	4 01
Tenders		1 72	1 92	1 82
Slaters			4 00	4 00
Roofers			4 20	4 20
Tenders			2 80	2 80
Plumbers		3 22	5 00	4 11
Assistants		2 32	2 50	2 41
Carpenters	5 50	6 79	3 00	5 10
Gas-fitters		5 18	7 00	6 00
Painters	4 55			4 55
OTHER TRADES.				
Bakers	*3 70	4 72	*1 50	4 72
Blacksmiths		3 35	3 00	3 18
Strikers		3 50	2 80	3 15
Bookbinders	4 20	4 50	3 60	4 10
Brickmakers	3 40		2 80	6 20
Brewers	4 20	9 44	4 00	5 87
Butchers	*3 80	4 70	2 00	3 50
Brass founders		3 20	4 00	2 80
Cabinet-makers		4 80	4 00	4 40
Cigar-makers	3 00		3 00	3 00
Coopers	4 20	2 93	3 00	3 94
Cutlery			3 00	3 00
Distillers	4 00		2 00	3 00
Drivers:				
Draymen and teamsters		2 40	2 00	2 20
Cab and carriage	4 60	4 56	2 85	4 00
Street railways	4 05	4 20	2 80	3 68
Dyers	4 00	3 60	3 00	3 60
Engravers	4 60	4 70	5 00	4 77
Furriers	4 00	3 20	3 20	3 67
Gardeners	*2 50		12 80	
Hatters:				
Males		3 70	4 00	3 85
Females			1 20	1 20
Horse-shoers				3 48
Jewelers	5 20	5 40	3 80	3 80
Laborers, porters, &c		3 20	2 80	3 00
Lithographers	5 60	5 20	6 00	5 93
Millwrights		3 10	3 10	3 10
Potters	3 20	3 30	3 00	3 17
Printers	5 80	5 14	3 60	4 85
Teachers (public schools)	6 00	11 40	8 00	8 47
Saddle and harness makers	4 60	3 30	3 60	3 60
Sail-makers		3 80	2 80	3 50
Stevedores		7 40	7 40	7 40
Farmers		3 20	5 00	4 15
Tailors	4 40	4 70	3 00	4 03
Telegraph operators	7 50		6 00	6 75
Tinsmiths	4 20	3 40	3 50	3 70
Weavers (outside of mills)	3 30		3 00	3 15

* With board and lodging.

* With lodging.

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Weekly wages.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>Cotton-spinning mill in Lower Austria (per week of 78 hours).</i>		<i>Spinners of yarn, &c.—Continued.</i>	
Foremen	\$5 20	Spoolers	\$1 45
Mechanics	4 40	Reelers	1 50
Spinners:		Cotton:	
Male	3 90	Spinners	3 50
Female	2 40	Twisters	1 85
Reelers	2 75	Mechanics	4 75
Day laborers:		Jute-yarn spinners	1 90
Male	2 88	<i>Spinning and weaving mills in Bohemia* (per week of 71 hours).</i>	
Female	1 20	Spinners	1 80
Boys and girls	84	Mule-spinners	2 00
Machinists and engineers	5 00	Winders (girls)	1 50
<i>Spinners of yarn and thread in Austria (per week of 66 hours).</i>		Overlookers	3 20
Wetted yarns:		Piecers	1 80
Sorters	3 20	Engine-drivers	4 50
Washers	3 00	Stokers	2 50
Spinners	4 00	Spoolers (children)	1 00
Dyers	2 60	Warpers	2 20
Rippers	6 00	Weavers	2 00
Helpers	2 75	Tenders (girls)	1 98
Ready:		Joiners	2 60
Spinners	4 80	Mechanics	3 88
		Laborers	1 50

*In Bohemia women are mostly employed in cotton-weaving establishments, receiving the same rates of wages as the male employes.

Wages paid in leather factories in Vienna per week of 60 hours.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Assistant workmen	\$4 20	Assistant workmen—Continued.	
Porters (day laborers)	3 60	Third class	\$8 00
Assistant workmen (piece-work):		Day laborers (piece-work)	3 80
First class	4 80	Firemen	5 20
Second class	6 40		

Wages of weavers and manufacturers of textiles in Lower Austria.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>Silk weavers:</i>		<i>Jute—Continued.</i>	
Foremen	\$3 30	Finishers	\$2 70
Helpers, male	2 50	Sack-makers	1 84
Helpers, female	2 00	Bleachers	3 80
Helpers, apprentices	1 00	Dyers	4 10
Helpers (ribbons), male	2 95	Coverlet-weavers	4 40
Helpers (ribbons), females	2 35	Cotton:	
<i>Jute:</i>		Hand-loom	2 10
Weavers	3 12	Jacquard machines	3 00

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid per week of 66 hours in blast furnaces in Austria.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Strikers, by the piece.....	\$5 00	Head smiths.....	\$3 20
Head rollers, by the piece.....	5 20	Smiths.....	2 00
Rollers, by the piece.....	3 00	Masons.....	3 10
Engineers, by the shift.....	4 50	Carpenters.....	2 30
Boiler men, by the shift.....	2 50	Day laborers:	
Turners, by the shift.....	5 40	Males.....	1 00
Locksmiths, by the shift.....	3 50	Females.....	1 50

Rolling mills and machine-shops, per week of 60 hours.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>In smelting-houses.</i>		<i>In the rolling mills, &c.—Continued.</i>	
Ore washers and furnace men.....	\$2 24	Second and third rollers.....	\$3 13
Raw iron weighers and dross drawers.....	1 67	Catchers and runners.....	1 72
Masons and carpenters.....	2 09	Bunch binders.....	3 04
Other laborers.....	1 64	Bunch binders' assistants.....	1 52
<i>In the refining works.</i>		File forgers.....	2 37
First puddlers.....	5 85	File grinders.....	3 78
Assistant.....	3 43	File cutters.....	2 53
Refining master.....	4 87	Nail smiths.....	1 04
Welders and squeezers.....	3 78	<i>In the machine-shops.</i>	
Forgers, stretchers and stokers.....	3 05	Model joiners.....	2 02
Lump rollers.....	2 87	Tool smiths.....	2 00
<i>In the rolling-mills.</i>		Molders and founders.....	3 01
Head rollers.....	4 02	Molders and founders' assistants.....	1 02
		Mechanists.....	5 33
		Smiths and turners.....	3 13
		Other workmen.....	1 30

Wages paid in foundries and iron-works in Trieste per week of 60 hours.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Foundries.....	\$3 00
Machine-shops.....	5 00
Iron-works.....	3 70

IV.—GLASS WORKERS.

Wages paid per week to glass workers in Austria.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>IN LOWER AUSTRIA.*</i>		<i>IN BOHEMIA.†</i>	
Blowers.....	\$3 55	Glass-blowers, masters.....	\$3 24
Smelters.....	2 45	Glass-blowers, helpers.....	2 31
Model-makers.....	2 40	Grinders and polishers.....	4 00
Gilders.....	4 00	Grinders and helpers.....	1 85
Engineers.....	4 80	Decorators, masters.....	6 00
Masons and carpenters.....	2 50	Decorators, helpers.....	3 24
Glass-cutters.....	2 40	Engravers cutters.....	4 00
Superintendents.....	4 50	Engravers, helpers.....	2 00
Day laborers.....	1 40	Furnace personnel.....	3 10
House servants.....	1 60	Crushers, masters.....	3 75

* Per week of 66 hours.

† As given by the consul-general in Vienna (per week of 66 hours).

Wages paid per week to glass workers in Austria—Continued.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
IN BOHEMIA—Continued.		IN BOHEMIA—Continued.	
Crusbers' helpers, masters.....	\$2 90	Melters.....	\$2 40
Carriers, boys.....	60	Stokers.....	1 20
Fragment collectors, females.....	1 25	Pounders.....	1 50
Wrappers, females.....	1 25	Molders.....	4 00
Packers.....	3 00	Engravers.....	6 00
Pot makers.....	3 75	Painters.....	5 00
Day laborers.....	1 80	Gilders.....	5 00
		Grinders.....	3 50
		Polishers, mostly females.....	2 50
IN BOHEMIA.*			
Shwers.....	8 30		

* As given by the consul-general at Prague, Bohemia (per week of 71 hours).

V.—MINES AND MINING.*Wages paid per day or week of 60 hours in and in connection with iron mines, kaolin mines and lead mines in Austria.*

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
IRON MINES.		KAOLIN MINES—Continued.	
Job miners and first diggers.....	\$2 21	Women in drying-house.....	\$1 08
Miners, tool-makers, diggers, and carpenters.....	1 75	Foremen.....	5 00
Barrowmen.....	1 61		
Other day laborers.....	1 61	LEAD MINES.	
WOODS AND COLLIERIES.		Surveyor of mine.....	3 50
Wood-cutters and coal-miners.....	1 95	Assistant surveyor of mine.....	2 50
Coal heavers and measurers.....	1 67	Foremen carpenters and masons.....	2 05
KAOLIN MINES.		Carpenters and masons.....	1 72
Miners, diggers.....	2 18	Hewers, reolers, and heavers.....	1 47
Miners, barrowmen.....	1 56	Engine men.....	1 75
Ore-washers.....	1 68	Barrow men.....	1 12
Pressers.....	1 80	Cutters.....	60
Carpenters.....	2 40	Strikers.....	54
Smiths.....	2 40	Sifters and refiners, female.....	70
		Foremen.....	1 75
		Ore pounders and washers.....	1 72
		Sifters, female.....	68
		Melters.....	2 74

Wages paid per shift of 12 hours by the Witkowitz Iron Mining Company in Witkowitz, Moravia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
I.—Furnaces.		III.—Coal-washing and coke-oven—Continued.	
Smelters.....	\$1 24	Dredgers and carters.....	\$0 50
Smelters' helpers.....	1 02	Principal coke-makers.....	60
Dressers.....	74	Helpers.....	33
Pourers.....	93	Boys attending oven-doors.....	52
Iron carriers, weighers, unloaders.....	71	Engine attendants.....	52
Machine attendants.....	62	Boiler men.....	44
Apparatus and boiler men.....	50	Day laborers.....	32
II.—Copper smelting.		IV.—Steel-works.	
Ore-carriers.....	79	Smelters and welders.....	1 55
Ore-roasters.....	68	Pokers.....	88
Pourers.....	50	Workmen at retorts.....	80
Millers.....	54	Helpers.....	62
Ore drawers and ore-carters.....	56	Engine attendants.....	1 05
Helpers.....	43	Boiler men.....	72
Machine attendants.....	54	Molders.....	90
Boiler men.....	74	Hammer-smiths.....	1 32
III.—Coal-washing and coke-oven.		First rollers.....	1 20
Washers.....	57	Helpers.....	80
		Turners.....	80

Wages paid per shift of 12 hours by the Wilkowitz Iron Mining Co., &c.—Continued.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
IV.—Steel-works—Continued.		X.—Boiler shop.	
Day laborers	\$0 32	Smiths	\$0 76
Apprentices	22	Boiler-smiths	82
V.—Puddling works.		Helpers	48
Head puddlers	1 50	Engine and boiler men	54
Helpers	92	Day laborers	46
Head rollers	1 14	Apprentices	24
Helpers	80	XI.—Pottery works.	
Hookers	62	Men for pattern pieces	54
Hammer-smiths	1 88	Brickmakers, male	39
Forge attendants	78	Brickmakers, female	33
VI.—Rolling works.		Quarrymen and workers in clay mill	47
Welders	1 64	Quarrywomen workers in clay, female	22
Pokers	1 02	Day laborers, male	1 32
Coal-carriers	54	Day laborers, female	20
Head rollers	1 98	Engine attendants	56
Head stretchers	1 52	Boiler men	46
Assistants	1 25	XII.—Gas works.	
Hookers	90	Fitters, per week	6 00
Engine men	78	Smiths, per shift	48
VII.—Machine shop.		Firemen at retorts	50
Smiths	90	Lamp-lighters	48
Turners	90	Day laborers	32
Planers	64	XIII.—Building departments.	
Model-makers	64	Masons	45
File-cutters	1 00	Hod-carriers, female	18
Tool-smiths	1 12	Day laborers	30
Helpers	62	Carpenters	50
Engine attendants	48	Joiners, glaziers, painters	48
Boiler men	38	Apprentices	14
VIII.—Foundry.		XIV.—Railway connected with works.	
Founders	1 16	Engine-drivers, per week	6 50
Cart-cleaners	50	Stokers and shifters, per shift	48
Day laborers	56	Day laborers	28
Apprentices	28	Average daily wages of 79 categories of workmen	68
IX.—Bridge-building works.			
Skilled workmen	1 32		

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to railway employés, those engaged about stations as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c., in Austria.

Description of employment.	Yearly salary.	Yearly rent commutation.
Engine-house inspectors	\$240 to \$400	\$100 to \$140
Station masters	240 340	100 120
Train dispatchers	240 340	100 120
Interpreters	280 340	120
Locomotive engineers	200 340	80 120
Station men, bell-ringers, gas and station inspectors	200 260	80 100
Conductors	200 260	80 100
Signal men	200 260	80 100
Freight-station foremen, car-inspectors, lamp men, engine and reservoir attendants	160 220	60 80
Station porters, storehouse and freight depot attendants	120 220	48 80
Freight-car loaders, car-cleaners, station servants	120 180	48 60

Vienna Street Railway Company.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Starters	\$3 12	Smiths	\$2 88
Conductors	2 32	Saddlers	2 84
Drivers	2 82	Controllers	3 36
Relay rider	2 08	Watchmen	1 84

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in ship-yards in Austria.

GENERAL AUSTRIAN SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY IN LINZ.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Smiths	\$3 00
Locksmiths	3 24
Joiners	3 36
Carpenters	2 38
Helpers	2 16

SHIP-BUILDING IN TRIESTE.

Iron-ship builders	\$8 40
Wood-ship builders	6 30

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid to employés of First Imperial Royal Danube Steamship Company of Vienna.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Captains per year ..	\$520 00	Cockswains per month ..	\$14 00
First officers do ..	240 00	Firemen do ..	12 30
Chief engineers do ..	424 00	Ordinary seamen do ..	12 30
Assistant engineers do ..	192 00	Apprentices do ..	7 20
Inspectors do ..	320 00	Helmsmen on tow-boats do ..	16 00
Assistant inspectors do ..	192 00	Pilots do ..	14 00
Purvers do ..	344 00	Seamen do ..	12 00
Pilots do ..	264 00	Cooks do ..	12 00
Quartermasters:		Stewards do ..	6 00
First class do ..	252 00		
Second class do ..	180 00		
Assistants do ..	168 00		

Seamen's wages in Trieste.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
OCEAN.		COASTING.	
First mates per month ..	\$18 00	First mates per month ..	\$13 50
Second mates do ..	14 00	Second mates do ..	7 00
Cooks and stewards do ..	17 00	Cooks and stewards do ..	9 00
Seamen do ..	8 75	Seamen do ..	4 50

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid in the offices, stores, and shops of Vienna and Trieste, to clerks and other employés.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
VIENNA. *		VIENNA—continued.	
Buyers and salesmen	\$10 00	Packers, girls	\$2 00
Correspondents do ..	8 00	Office servants	3 75
Book-keepers do ..	8 00		
Cashiers do ..	9 00	TRIESTE. †	
Clerks:		Women in retail stores	10 00
First class do ..	7 50	Men in retail stores	16 40
Second class do ..	4 50	Men in wholesale stores	27 00
Messengers and packers	4 75		

* Per week of 66 hours.

† Per month of 360 hours.

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants in Vienna, with board and lodging.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
VIENNA.		VIENNA—Continued.	
Cooks:		Governesses	\$20 00
Male professional	\$25 00	Teachers	20 00
Female professional	18 00	Day laborers	9 00
Assistant	9 00		
Ordinary	6 00	TRIESTE.	
Seamstresses	6 50	Governesses	7 00
Chamber-maids	5 00	Chamber-maids	4 80
Maids of all work	7 00	Women cooks	5 20
Cochmen	17 50	Servant maids	1 92
Butlers and footmen	15 00	Cooks, men	17 80
Gardeners	10 00	General servants, men	12 55
Childrens' nurses	6 00		

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Austria, with or without board and lodging (per week of 73 hours).

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Men, with board	\$2 10	Men, without board	3 50
Women, with board	1 40	Women, without board	2 50
Children, with board	1 00	Children, without board	1 92

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of 60 and 72 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Austria.

Description of employment.	Average wages.		
	In Prague.	In Vienna.	In Ghent.
Foremen	\$8 00	\$10 00	.....
Compositors:			
Newspaper	5 00	9 00	\$4 56
Job work			
Pressmen	3 60	4 80	4 56
Proof-readers	7 20	7 20	4 02
Apprentices		90	.....
Laborers	3 00	3 20	.....
Feeders, females	1 60	1 00	.....
Printers and rulers		2 80	.....
Bookbinders		4 20	.....

DENMARK.

In his comprehensive report on the labor conditions of Denmark Consul Ryder, of Copenhagen, draws attention to the facts that that country has no mining population whatever; that its factories are comparatively of little importance, and that while one-half the population lives exclusively by agriculture, less than one-fourth lives by the various branches of general trade and commerce.

Consul Ryder estimates the average annual earnings of ordinary day laborers in towns and cities at from \$188 to \$214, and of general me-

chanics at from \$240 to \$268. The higher class of artisans, whose rates of wages are difficult to ascertain, earns more than these amounts. The hours of labor vary in the different trades and according to the season from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 in winter and summer, respectively, for masons and carpenters; and 14 to 16 for agricultural laborers per day. Considerable work is done by the individual trades on Sundays, although it can be said that Sunday work is not the rule in Denmark.

Consul Ryder estimates the daily expense of food for an ordinary laborer's family of four—himself, wife, and two children—as follows: Breakfast and supper: Bread, 4 pounds; lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; coffee, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, and milk; the whole costing 19 cents. Dinner, which consists of milk porridge, fish and potatoes, or pea soup, with pork, about 15 cents; making the total daily expenses 34 cents, or about \$124 per year. The better class of mechanics with families lives at the rate of about 40 cents per day, or \$145 per annum. It is worthy of remark that as the country produces little coal, and that of inferior quality, kerosene is largely in use among the Danish artisans for cooking and heating as well as for illuminating purposes.

While agricultural wages have not varied to any appreciable extent since 1878, those of mechanics and artisans have increased from 10 to 15 per cent. The increase in the cost of living, however, has kept pace with that of wages, and so the condition of the workmen has not been materially bettered. The general condition of the best-paid laborers in Denmark is fairly comfortable, while that of the agricultural laborers and the lower-paid artisans is one of economy and self-denial.

Considering the fact that labor organizations were only inaugurated in 1870, and that there are at present over forty trades unions in Copenhagen alone, it is evident that the Danish artisans are alive to the necessity of co-operation, for the aim of these societies is beneficiary as well as protective. Both workingmen and employers are beginning to resort to arbitration for the settlement of trade disputes.

Co-operative societies have no existence in Denmark, unless beneficiary trades unions are held to come under this head.

Mr. Ryder gives the following estimate of the yearly incomes and expenses of four representative Danish laborers' families, which may be taken as a fair average for the workingmen of Denmark:

Items of expense.	First family.	Second family.	Third family.	Fourth family.
House rent	\$30 80	\$42 90	\$49 60	\$56 30
Food	123 30	134 00	134 00	144 70
Clothing	10 70	13 40	16 10	21 40
Fuel and light	12 10	13 40	17 40	18 80
Tobacco and spirits	6 70	6 70	10 70	13 40
Total expenses	183 60	210 40	227 80	254 60
Total income	188 00	214 00	240 00	268 00
Balance	4 40	3 60	12 20	13 40

It will be noted that nothing is entered for incidental expenses, such as sickness or accidents, while the incomes are based upon steady labor and wages. The female head of the family very rarely contributes anything to its support, and thus, while more free to attend to her household duties, leaves the family wholly dependent on the father's earnings.

WAGES IN DENMARK.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in Copenhagen.

Nature of employment.	Average wages.	Nature of employment.	Average wages.
BUILDING TRADES.		OTHER TRADES—Continued.	
Bricklayers	\$7 00	Drivers of cabs, carriages, &c	\$4 80
Hod-carriers	4 30	Street railways	4 29
Masons	5 36	Dyers	4 29
Tenders	4 29	Engravers	8 00
Plasterers	6 97	Furriers	5 36
Tenders	3 86	Gardeners	4 00
Roofers	8 00	Horseshoers	4 82
Plumbers	6 90	Jewelers	5 26
Assistants	4 29	Laborers, porters, &c	4 29
Carpenters	7 00	Lithographers	5 50
Gas-fitters	5 90	Millwrights	5 87
OTHER TRADES.		Nailmakers (hand)	4 82
Bakers	*2 25	Potters	4 02
Blacksmiths	4 82	Printers	5 36
Strikers	4 82	Teachers (public schools)	1500 00
Bookbinders	4 82	Saddle and harness makers	4 82
Brickmakers	5 90	Sailmakers	4 82
Brewers	3 75	Stevadores	5 00
Butchers	4 37	Tanners	5 09
Brass-founders	4 82	Tailors	1275 00
Cabinetmakers	4 58	Telegraph operators	1222 00
Cigarmakers	5 00	Tinsmiths	6 76
Coopers	4 82	Weavers (outside of mills)	3 50
Cutlery	6 70	House-painters	5 00
Drivers	3 22	Glove-makers	4 82
Draymen and teamsters	3 22	Joiners	4 39
		Shoemakers	3 50
		Watchmakers	5 96

* Including board.

† Per annum.

Female labor employed in agricultural, industrial, commercial, and other pursuits throughout the kingdom.

Classification.	Numbers.	Classification.	Numbers.
State civil service	119	INDUSTRIAL—Continued.	
PROFESSIONAL.		Weavers	2,710
Teachers	3,859	Tobacco and cigar fabrics	312
Artists	272	Divers and others not specified	819
Midwives	766	COMMERCIAL.	
INDUSTRIAL.		Retail stores, dealers and assistants	2,557
Bakers and confectioners	399	Coffee and eating houses	941
Bookbinders	26	Fish dealers	189
Book-printers	68	Fruit and game dealers	93
Furriers	36	Hucksters	256
Goldsmiths	39	Furniture dealers	94
Glovemakers	114	Milliners	769
Cloth fabrics	183	Bookbinders	33
Flour and grist mills	90	State lottery agents	72
Hairdressers	89	Divers other trades	390
Machinery fabrics	150	Daily employment not included in factories, trades, &c	8,210
Paper fabrics	68	Messengers	138
Shoemakers	99	Cooks on daily hire as extra help	2,308
Tailors	234	Domestic servants	121,181
Seamstresses	21,863		

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC., IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in factories or mills in Copenhagen.

Nature of manufactures, employment, &c.	Average wages of men.	Average wages of women.	Nature of manufactures, employment, &c.	Average wages of men.	Average wages of women.
Cement	\$6 42		Porcelain	\$3 70	\$1 88
Chocolate			Salt-refinery	3 22	
Chicory	4 16	\$2 14	Playing-cards		
Cinder	4 08		Candle	4 02	2 01
Crockery, earthenware	4 02	2 10	Tiling	4 02	
Dyeing	4 50		Straw hat		3 48
Tanneries	4 02	2 68	Hosiery	3 48	2 01
Chemical preparations	4 02		Stucco	3 88	
Cloth	3 75	2 28	Sugar-refinery	4 29	
Conserve	3 22		Hog-slaughtering	4 29	
Envelope	4 02	2 14	Paper hangings	4 32	
Corkware	4 89	2 46	Terra cotta	4 62	2 95
Carding (wool)	3 75	1 68	Wadding		2 14
Machine	3 75		Wagon	5 20	
Mineral water			Oil-cloth	3 75	
Flour-mills	2 75		Tool	5 70	
Oil	4 02		Match	4 29	
Piano	5 63				

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in foundries, machine-shops and iron-works in Copenhagen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Tinsmiths	\$4 74	Coppersmiths	\$4 74
Formers	5 58	Machinists	4 56
Blacksmiths	4 20	Metal-turners	4 92
Boilersmiths	3 90	Joiners	4 92

IV.—GLASS-WORKERS IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours to glass-workers in Copenhagen.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
Workmen	\$4 80	\$6 40	\$5 50

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per year to railway employés (those engaged about stations as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Copenhagen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
OFFICE DEPARTMENT.		ENGINE DEPARTMENT—Continued.	
Chiefs of each department	\$1,081 00	Foreman	\$536 00
Chief clerks	870 00	Assistants	536 00
Assistant clerks (besides free house)	348 40	Watchman (besides house and fuel)	348 40
Apprentices	187 80	Locomotive driver *	452 40
Chief superintendent	1,808 06	Firemen *	289 84
Civil engineers	911 20		
Draftsmen and building inspectors	526 00	GENERAL DEPARTMENT.	
Line inspectors (besides free house)	402 00	Chief superintendent	1,078 00
Assistants (besides free house)	165 80	Superintendents	1,072 00
ENGINE DEPARTMENT.		Station-master	670 00
Superintendent's engineer (besides free house and fuel)	1,474 00	Station-master at Copenhagen	948 00
Chief engineers	804 00	Chief conductor *	452 40
Engineers (besides house and fuel)	536 00	Assistant conductor *	239 44
		Railroad laborers	240 00

* Locomotive drivers receive, besides wages, \$2.01; firemen, 46.90 cents; chief conductor, \$1.40; and assistant conductor, 30.50 cents for every 100 Danish miles traveled, as a premium.

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per day of 10 hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
IRON-SHIP BUILDING YARDS.			
Shipsmiths per day ..	\$0 59	\$0 87	\$0 87
Workmen do ..	54	62	56
Shipsmiths per week ..	3 54	5 22	4 02
Workmen do ..	3 24	3 72	3 26
WOODEN-SHIP BUILDING YARDS.			
Ship carpenters, work in one year: 30 weeks, 11 hours daily; 4 weeks, 10 hours daily; 4 weeks, 9 hours daily; 14 weeks, 8 hours daily; and receive wages per day for a working-day of—			
11 hours per day ..			1 03
10 hours do ..			96
9 hours do ..			94
8 hours do ..			89

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
First mates in steamers	\$25 00	Donkeymen	\$15 00
Second mates in steamers	20 00	Storekeepers	15 00
First engineers	40 00	Firemen	12 00
Second engineers	25 00	Captains in sailing vessels†	45 00
Third engineers	15 00	First mates in sailing vessels	18 00
Stewards*	20 00	Second mates in sailing vessels	14 00
Cooks in steamers	18 00	Carpenters	16 00
Carpenters	14 00	Sailmakers	14 00
Boatswains	14 00	Cook and steward in sailing vessels	13 00
Sailors	10 00	Able-bodied seamen	11 00
Ordinary seamen	9 00	Ordinary seamen	9 00
Boys	7 00	Boys	5 00

* Stewards in steamers are generally paid \$12 to \$14, but are allowed to sell refreshments on which a profit is made; otherwise, \$20.

† Five per cent. allowance on gross freight; otherwise, \$45.

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month of 10 hours per day, in shops, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Clerks in wholesale and retail stores	\$50 00
Female clerks	12 to 25
Clerks in retail grocery stores*	10 70
Apprentices, per year*	14 50

* Including board.

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in city of Copenhagen and other towns in Denmark.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>In the city.</i>		<i>In the towns.</i>	
Coachmen	\$8 04	Coachmen	\$5 36
Men servants	6 70	Men servants	4 28
Men helpers	5 36	Helpers	3 22
Female cooks	5 36	Female cooks	3 75
Housemaids	3 00	Housemaids	2 70
Wet-nurses	6 70	Wet nurses	3 75
Nurses	2 70	Nurses	2 14

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per half year, as the case may be, to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Denmark, with board and lodging.

Description of employment	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Steward	\$48 24	Females:	
Men servants	32 50	Housekeepers	\$25 73
Helpers	16 08	Butter and cheese makers	32 50
Boys	8 04	Ordinary servants	16 08

XII.—CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours to the corporation employés in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
Workmen at gas-houses belonging to the city of Copenhagen	\$4 00	\$7 50	\$5 90
Workmen at the water-works belonging to the city of Copenhagen	4 00	7 50	5 90

The city of Copenhagen has no other laborers than the above-mentioned, but lets out its work to contractors, who employ the workmen at the rates given in this report.

The wages paid to all other officials employed by the corporation of Copenhagen are analogous with those of the Government departments and offices.

XIII.—GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices (exclusive of tradesmen and laborers) in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.
CIVIL OFFICERS.		
Chief of department*	\$1,400 00	\$1,825 00
Chief of office*	858 00	1,290 00
Head clerk †	429 00	750 00
Clerks	215 00	825 00
[The salaries of the above-mentioned officials vary for the lower grades of clerks between \$215 and \$485; for the higher grades, such as chief of office, between \$540 and \$1,290 per year. The established rule is that the salary is increased from \$25 to \$125 every five years.]		
COURTS.		
Supreme court judges*	1,608 00	2,150 00
Other judges in Copenhagen*	880 00	1,290 00
Judges and justices in other towns and cities in Denmark †	750 00	1,825 00

* Increase for every five years' service, \$125.

† Increase for every five years' service, \$55.

‡ Increase for every five years' service, \$50 to \$125.

XIV.—TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the day of 10 hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ (navy-yard) in Copenhagen, Denmark.*

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	\$0 71
Joiners.....	55	71
Blacksmiths.....	55	71
Machinists.....	55	1 00
Locksmiths.....	55	70
Sailmakers.....	55	71
Workmen.....	55	71
Laborers.....	55	58

*Workmen at the navy-yard have permanent employment, and receive, besides the above wages, tools and cheap house rent, say \$37.50 per annum; also a pension and discharge when sick and too old to work. Their appointment is for life.

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of 60 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
MALES.			
Compositors.....	\$5 30	\$5 40	\$5 40
Pressmen.....	5 40	6 70	6 05
Printers.....	4 80	8 00	6 40
Proof-readers.....	7 00	8 00	7 50
FEMALES.			
Girls.....	2 14	2 40	2 40

PORTUGAL.

The report from Consul-General Francis recites the general conditions and rates of wages. Wages in Portugal are very low compared with those in the United States, and even with those in England and France. The hours of labor may be stated as running from sunrise to sunset, with two hours for meals and rest. The Portuguese working classes, as a rule, are temperate, industrious and economical. Women in Portugal, as in most other European countries, do their share of active labor, working as stevedores and at other outdoor work as well as in the fields. Out of a population of 4,500,000, only 185,000 are mechanics and artisans, the great bulk of the working classes being employed in primitive labor.

The wages earned in and around Lisbon are given as follows: General trades, 60 to 80 cents per day, some running up to \$1.25 in exceptional cases, and others being as low as 50 cents.

Women coal-carriers at the docks earn 30 cents per day, while male coal-heavers receive 80 cents; male laborers, 30 to 40 cents per day.

Agricultural laborers, per day, without board: Males, 16 to 35 cents; females, 10 to 20 cents.

Cotton mills, 11 hours per day: Male operatives, first class 60 cents, ordinary 32 cents per day; women operatives, by the piece, 40 to 50 cents; children under 14 years, 14 cents.

Woolen mills, 11 hours per day : First-class operatives, 66 cents, and ordinary operatives, 45 cents ; women, 27 cents ; and children, 12 cents.

These wages, being for Lisbon and vicinity, are higher than the wages paid elsewhere in Portugal.

As a whole, says Mr. Francis, the laboring people of Portugal are in humble circumstances, but seem content with the compensation they get. It should be borne in mind, however, that, owing to the climate of Portugal, the working classes do not require clothing, fuel, and animal food in the quantities which are necessary for similar classes in the colder and damper climates of England and Germany.

The prices of the necessaries of life, as will be seen in the recapitulatory statements for all countries, are about the same as in Germany and Belgium.

In connection with Portugal, an interesting report will be found on the state of labor in the Azores, and although not of consequence as affecting general results, it is necessary to the completion of this work, and Consul Dabney, for the care taken in the preparation of his statistics, is entitled to much credit.

EUROPEAN TURKEY.

Turkey is not usually considered in a comparison of the labor conditions of the great commercial and manufacturing nations, but the trades and industries of the country are of consequence in a review of the general labor conditions of Europe.

For many reasons—the want of official statistics heretofore, and the consequent freshness of the subject being the principal—the report by Consul-General Heap, of Constantinople, is of much interest.

The great cost of internal communication in Turkey and the lack of highways, railways and waterways have had the effect of localizing industries ; hence each community has conditions of trade peculiar to itself. While wages are comparatively high in Constantinople and other large cities, they are extremely low in distant villages and rural districts.

The consul-general says that the working classes are steady and industrious, especially the Mussulmans and Armenians, among whom drunkenness is almost unknown. The food of the laborers is simple and frugal, such workmen as porters, farm-hands, stevedores, gardeners, &c., being satisfied with coarse bread, dried salted fish, common cheese, curdled milk, and the cheaper vegetables and fruit. Meat is very rarely indulged in, and a cup of coffee is a luxury.

With the exception of guilds for the protection of trades from overcrowding, there are no labor organizations, and strikes are very rare. The trade guilds partake in some degree of the nature of co-operative societies for mutual benefit.

The nature of these trade organizations is described by the consul-general, that of the *hamals* (porters) being given as an illustration. Each quarter of the city and suburbs has its own porters, all being under one head or chief, who is recognized by the Government, and who buys his place. The chief pays to the Government the taxes of all the members. The members can only work in their assigned quarters, and the total earnings for each day are divided *pro rata*. In cases of

sickness or disability of any kind they relieve each other. The *hamals* are mostly all natives of distant Asiatic provinces, and the members are assisted in visiting their homes, which they do every two or three years. The hours of labor in Turkey are from daylight to one hour before sunset, with an hour for dinner. The weekly wages of the general trades in Constantinople are about the same as those which prevail in the large cities of continental Europe; higher if anything.

In Turkey, where everything is accomplished by hand, manual labor is necessarily in demand to accomplish that which is done by machinery elsewhere. Turkish women are employed in certain districts in raising silkworms and weaving carpets, but the greater number are engaged in agriculture, where they take the place of the men who are doing military service, or who are acting as porters, teamsters, &c., in the towns and cities. The difference between the Turkish and other European female farm-workers is that the former work on their own farms, never living out, while the latter do both. Turkish women are also employed as domestics, and in silk and woolen factories. Their work, however, is generally done at home. Their wages are very low, about one-half those paid to men.

RUSSIA.

The labor conditions of Russia may be said to be wholly peculiar to that Empire.

From the nature of the governmental and social systems of Russia, as well as of the heterogeneous and segregated condition of the working classes, labor unions are unknown. It must further be borne in mind that labor in Russia should not be gauged by the standards of other countries. Although the legal abolition of serfdom tends to assimilate Russian labor to continental standards, the feudal relationship of the employed to their employers still survives to an extent which makes intelligent comparison difficult through excessive contrast.

Wages throughout Russia are much lower than those which rule in continental Europe. It is not easy to arrive at average rates for the general industries, but those paid in some of the principal industries will be found in the tabulated forms.

In regard to women's wages, Consul Rawicz, of Warsaw, reports that girl assistants in artificial-flower factories earn from \$1.50 to \$2 per month; if boarded they must work 15 to 18 hours per day. Women flower-makers earn \$3 per month of 9 working hours per day, without board, but exceedingly expert workers earn from \$7 to \$9 per month. In bookbinding establishments women receive from \$2.50 to \$3 per month. In paper-box factories girls earn \$1 per week; girls engaged in printing labels \$5 per month, holidays deducted. Retouchers in photographing establishments earn from \$15 to \$17.50 per month. In toilet-soap and perfume factories girls earn from 90 cents to \$1.50 per week. Chair polishers in furniture factories receive 37½ cents per day. Women laboring in tanneries receive 15 cents for 10 hours' labor.

Women engaged in house and shop work, living in the premises, work generally from early morning until late at night, going to bed at 12 o'clock and getting up at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The report from the consul-general at St. Petersburg, Mr. Stanton,

covering the agencies of Cronstadt, Revel, and Riga, is as complete as was possible under the circumstances.

In the largest rope and cordage factory in St. Petersburg, this being a leading industry in Russia, the workers earn from 29 cents to 55 cents per day of 10 hours, with lodging and fuel in the factory.

In the leading glass works the laborers earn from \$57.60 to \$86.40 per annum, with food and lodging in the works. This system of feeding and lodging employés in the factories prevails in Russia. Its object is doubtless twofold, viz, to provide steady workers, and to hold men aloof from rival industries, as well as to preserve a certain amount of secrecy about the works. It naturally involves the almost complete dependence of the workers upon their employers. Master-workmen in these glass factories earn from \$46 to \$65 per month; overseers, assorters, and clerks from \$16.80 to \$48 per month.

The foregoing are given not only as illustrations of the rates of wages and different conditions which prevail in special industries, but they also serve to show the difficulty of arriving at anything like an average. Wages in St. Petersburg are regulated more by individual bargaining than by any fixed trade rate. At present, writes the consul-general, the building trades are very dull, and it is easy enough to hire working-men at 24 cents per day, although in brisk times their wages may be reckoned at from 48 cents to 58 cents per day.

The cost of living in Russia is as difficult to average as the rates of wages. Many of the married laborers who work in St. Petersburg have their families living in villages, while they themselves live in the city.

With free lodging and fuel, a manufacturer estimated that a laborer can live in St. Petersburg on 9.6 cents per day. Cotton operatives are supposed to consume food and clothing to the following amounts per month: Men, \$4.80; women, \$3.84; children, \$2.88. In the country these operatives have rents free in "barracks"; in St. Petersburg and Moscow they pay about 48 cents per month rental.

The expenses of a glass-worker's family are estimated at from \$16 to \$24 per month. In a steam biscuit manufactory a laborer is able to live on 72 cents per week.

Russian employers say that the working classes are intelligent, but wasteful and not to be relied upon.

The general condition of the working classes, writes Mr. Stanton, is one of poverty and want, and he gives several interviews with Russian workmen of the better class in regard to their incomes and expenditures.

HOW A METAL TURNER LIVES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Aged 45; has a wife and 2 children; earns 72 cents per day of 11 hours; his wife earns \$2.40 per month sewing; total income, \$254 per year, estimating on full time. Expenses: Rent, \$34.56; food, \$190; clothing, \$24; taxes, \$2.40; sundries, \$3.44; total annual expenses, \$254. It is not probable that the average workman can make full time throughout a year, and therefore the above estimates must be regulated accordingly.

Russian workmen, generally speaking, do not save anything, most parents being supported in old age by their children. This filial devotion is one of the noblest characteristics of the Russian laboring classes.

The wages paid in the general trades in St. Petersburg are of such a discrepant character that they cannot be included in the general estimates for all Russia. For instance, in St. Petersburg, masons, plasterers, &c., are paid for the summer, which appears to be all there is of the working year in that latitude, \$60, with board, and hodcarriers and tenders, \$19.20, with board. Plumbers receive \$12 per month, with board; bakers, \$9.60 per month, with board; carpenters, \$43.20 for the summer, with board; and so on in proportion through the whole list.

AVERAGE WAGES IN RUSSIA.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Average wages paid per week of 72 hours.

Occupations.	* Riga.	Warsaw.	All Russia.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$4 32	.....	\$4 32
Hodcarriers	2 45	.....	2 45
Masons	6 72	.....	6 72
Tenders	2 88	.....	2 88
Plasterers	6 72	\$2 50	4 61
Tenders	2 60	2 50	2 55
Slaters	4 84	3 60	4 20
Roofers	3 75	.....	3 75
Tenders	2 60	.....	2 60
Plumbers	4 32	.....	4 32
Assistants	2 30	.....	2 30
Carpenters	4 80	1 80	3 30
Gaolitters	5 28	2 25	3 76
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	3 84	2 00	2 92
Blacksmiths	3 84	3 80	3 72
Strikers	2 75	2 70	2 72
Bookbinders	3 84	3 00	3 42
Brickmakers	3 86	2 25	2 80
Brewers	5 76	2 87	4 06
Butchers	4 32	1 50	2 91
Brass founders	4 80	3 60	4 20
Cabinet-makers	5 76	.....	5 76
Confectioners	3 60	3 13	3 36
Cigar-makers	6 00	4 00	5 00
Coopers	4 32	3 00	3 68
Cutlers	4 32	3 50	3 91
Distillers	5 76	2 25	4 00
Drivers .....	.....	3 50	3 50
Draymen and teamsters	3 60	.....	3 60
Cab and carriage	3 60	.....	3 60
Street railway	2 40	3 50	2 95
Dyers	4 32	2 00	3 16
Engravers	4 32	5 00	4 66
Furriers	4 32	3 00	3 66
Gardeners	4 80	3 00	3 90
Hatters	7 20	3 00	5 10
Horse-shoers	4 80	2 70	3 75
Jewelers	4 80	3 50	4 15
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 88	.....	2 88
Lithographers	5 76	4 00	4 88
Millwrights	4 80	1 80	3 30
Nailmakers (hand)	4 80	2 50	3 65
Potters	5 76	.....	5 76
Printers	5 76	.....	5 76
Teachers (public schools)	9 60	.....	9 60
Saddle and harness makers	6 00	3 00	4 50
Shoemakers	2 59	.....	2 59
Stevedores	2 88	.....	2 88
Tanners	4 80	5 00	4 90
Tailors	3 84	3 00	3 42
Telegraph operators	7 00	3 50	5 25
Tinsmiths	4 32	3 00	3 66
Weavers (outside of mills)	4 00	1 50	2 96

* The wages in Riga substantially represent those of St. Petersburg.

The following tables were compiled by the consul-general at St. Petersburg:

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per month for 12 to 13 hours' daily work in cotton factories or mills in Russia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
COTTON MILLS.		COTTON MILLS—Continued.	
Marva (working 76 hours per week):		City and country mills—Continued:	
Wages in spinning department.....	\$7 20	Roving tenders	\$5 28
Wages in weaving department	to	Reelers	4 83
City and country mills:	7 44	Makers-up	8 16
Cotton mixers, men and women	9 60	Packers	9 12
Scutching-room	5 28	Winders	5 28
Grinders	7 20	Warpers	7 20
Strippers	6 72	Weavers	5 76
Can-tenders, boys and girls	8 84	Mechanics	12 96
Lap-pickers	5 28	Foremen	12 96
Drawing tenders	5 28	Blacksmiths	10 56
Slubbing tenders	5 25	Laborers	5 28
Intermediate tenders	5 28	Dressers	6 24
		Spinners	12 48
		Pleacers	4 80

Wages paid in various factories.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
GLUE FACTORY.		BRONZE FACTORY—Continued.	
(Per month, 10 to 12 hours daily.)		Cutters	\$1 53
Common hands:		Gilders	1 28
Male	\$6 72	Common laborers	48
Female	4 80	Grinders	1 08
Fire-boilers	36 00		
Mechanics	36 10	ROPE AND CORDAGE FACTORY.	
Overseers	18 00	(Per week of 60 hours.)	
BISCUIT AND CRACKER FACTORY.		Spinners by hand	2 86
Various hands	2 40	Spinners by machine	2 02
BRONZE FACTORY.		Layers, reelers, &c.	2 56
Bronze caster	1 53	Men attending forming machine	1 95
Mounters	1 28	Men attending bobbing machine	2 14
		Former	1 80
		Common laborers and boys	1 58

* Including lodging, light, and fire.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid per week of 68 hours in iron works in Russia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Casters and formers	\$4 62	Tinsmiths	*\$5 20
Apprentices	1 44	Solderer	*6 77
Common laborers in foundry	2 28	Coppersmith	*8 84
Coating-cleaners	8 16	Grinder and polisher	*4 17
Joiners and model-makers	4 17	Bronze-workers	4 61
Locksmiths	5 10	Gilders	4 08
Locksmiths' assistants	2 61	Metal-workers	4 90
Blacksmiths	*5 33	Metal-turners	*5 47
Strikers	2 88	Metal-planers	*5 76
Painters	*4 61	Laborers	2 18
Chislers and mounters	5 76		

* Piece workers, and consequently attain so high an average.

IV.—GLASS WORKERS.

Wages paid per week to glass-workers in Russia.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.
Firemen	\$2 40	\$3 84	Assorters	\$3 36	\$4 80
Melters	3 60	4 80	Packers	1 92	7 20
Melters' assistants	1 92	2 88	Potters	7 20	12 00
Glass-masters	14 40	21 60	Smiths	4 32	6 00
Glass-masters' assistants	3 40	8 84	Grinders	3 84	9 00
Boys	96	1 20	Female packers	96	3 26

V.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in St. Petersburg.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.
Manager	\$980 00	\$2,880 00	First saleswoman	\$168 00	\$482 00
Book keeper	480 00	1,440 00	Second saleswoman	96 40	144 00
Corresponding clerks	384 00	1,200 00	Apprentice	57 60	120 00
Office clerks	240 00	960 00	Artelshick (cashier)	208 40	576 00
Clerks	192 00	480 00	Artelshick (porter)	48 00	120 00

VI.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in St. Petersburg.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Cooks:		Seamstress	daily.. \$0 28
Male	\$14 40	Cochman	8 40
Female	4 80	Landress	4 45
Butlers	24 00	Scullery maid	3 26
Man servant	19 20	Lady's maid	7 20
Maid servant	4 80		

VII.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Russia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Laborer:		Laborer—Continued:	
Summer	\$0 50	Wages, for summer, from March 15	
Autumn	48	to October 15, with board	\$26 40
Winter	24	Wages, for winter, from October	
Spring	50	15 to March 15, with board	14 40

VIII.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per month for 10 to 12 hours' daily work to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in St. Petersburg.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Printing office:		Publishing house:*	
Lithographers.....	\$30 00	Type-setters, furnishing themselves	\$23 80
Type-setters.....	25 20	Type-setters (placards).....	19 20
Printers.....	14 40	Printer (hand-press).....	14 40
Laborers.....	6 00	Master at machine (fast press).....	\$1 00
		Feeder at machine.....	12 00
		Turner at machine.....	7 68

* These men have free lodging, but feed themselves at a cost per month of \$3.36.

RECAPITULATION.

LABOR IN EUROPE AND IN THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.

Having reviewed the labor conditions of the several countries by consulates, a tabular recapitulation is herewith presented of the results by countries, by which the rates of wages in the several nations of Europe as averaged from the returns of the consuls may be compared, not only with each other, but with the rates of wages in leading cities in the United States. It is to be regretted that national labor statistics for the United States are not available; but as comparisons are made between representative districts in Europe and representative districts here, these tables will enable the reader to appreciate the labor conditions of the Old and New Worlds at their approximate value.

In the remarks accompanying the following statements British results are principally selected for comparisons, as English wages are, generally speaking, the highest in Europe, and English trade conditions have more in common with American customs and usages than those of the other countries.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Comparison of the average weekly wages paid in the general trades in Europe with those paid in similar trades in New York and Chicago.

Occupations.	England and Wales.	Germany.	France.	Belgium.	Austria.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Russia.	Chicago.	New York.
BUILDING TRADES.										
Bricklayers.....	\$7 56	\$4 21	\$5 74	\$4 56	\$3 55	\$4 80	\$5 21	\$4 32	\$24 00	\$20 00
Hod-carriers.....	4 94	2 92	3 13	3 22	2 08	3 60	2 90	2 45	10 50	11 00
Masons.....	7 68	4 07	5 33	5 22	3 78	4 80	5 27	6 72	24 00	18 00
Tenders.....	5 07	3 15	3 23	3 09	1 92	4 00	3 50	2 88	10 50	10 00
Plasterers.....	7 80	4 43	6 34	4 66	4 01	4 00	5 03	4 61	27 00	18 00
Tenders.....	5 27	2 91	3 23	3 02	1 82	4 00	3 40	2 55	15 00	10 00
Slaters.....	7 10	4 20	5 65	4 98	4 00	4 00	4 35	4 20	21 00	14 00
Roofers.....	7 35	4 28	5 65	4 97	4 20	.....	2 99	3 75	16 50	12 00
Tenders.....	4 24	2 81	3 64	3 28	2 80	.....	3 18	2 60	10 50	9 00
Plumbers.....	7 90	4 26	6 10	5 46	4 11	4 80	5 18	4 32	22 50	16 00
Assistants.....	4 69	2 72	3 61	2 93	2 41	2 80	3 30	2 30	5 70	10 00
Carpenters.....	7 66	4 11	6 20	4 07	5 10	4 80	4 74	3 80	16 50	14 00
Gas-fitters.....	7 66	4 08	6 07	5 00	6 09	5 60	5 04	3 78	18 00	12 00
OTHER TRADES.										
Bakers.....	6 17	.....	.....	4 28	4 55	4 80	3 88	2 92	12 00	7 00
Blacksmiths.....	7 37	4 00	5 81	5 38	3 18	4 80	5 20	3 72	15 00	13 00
Strikers.....	5 80	2 94	4 72	3 29	3 15	3 60	4 43	2 72	10 50	9 00
Bookbinders.....	6 77	4 20	5 17	5 35	4 10	4 00	4 68	3 42	16 50	14 00
Brickmakers.....	*7 00	3 98	5 32	4 25	6 20	3 20	4 43	2 80	17 40	10 00
Brewers.....	6 85	.....	4 43	4 45	5 87	6 00	3 78	4 06	.....	5 00
Butchers.....	5 50	3 32	.....	4 31	3 50	3 60	4 66	2 91	16 50	8 00
Brass-founders.....	7 47	4 38	6 54	6 02	3 60	4 00	4 92	4 20	15 00	10 00
Cabinetmakers.....	7 68	4 25	6 14	5 66	4 40	4 80	5 59	5 76	15 00	12 00
Confectioners.....	6 84	3 43	4 85	5 03	.....	4 40	5 94	3 36	12 00	.....
Cigarmakers.....	6 07	3 63	4 69	6 28	3 00	4 00	2 30	6 80	18 00	11-15
Coopers.....	7 50	3 97	5 58	5 17	3 64	4 80	4 78	3 06	12 00	12 00
Cutlers.....	7 00	3 90	5 16	5 28	3 00	.....	4 93	3 91	.....	10 00
Distillers.....	.....	3 56	7 06	5 00	3 00	6 00	4 02	4 00	.....	9 00
Drivers.....	.....	.....	4 80	3 95	.....	5 00	.....	3 50	.....	.....
Draymen and teamsters.....	5 37	2 96	5 57	3 77	2 20	4 40	.....	3 60	12 00	10 00
Cab and carriage.....	5 15	3 21	4 82	3 92	4 00	2 50	.....	3 60	.....	9 00
Street railways.....	6 09	3 44	4 47	4 09	3 68	4 40	3 84	2 95	13 50	11 00
Dyers.....	6 18	3 45	4 83	6 15	3 80	3 60	4 91	3 16	16 50	13 00
Engravers.....	8 38	5 12	7 35	6 42	4 77	8 00	6 35	4 06	24 00	16 00
Furriers.....	18 52	4 20	7 00	6 35	8 67	4 00	4 63	3 66	15 00	13 00
Gardeners.....	5 80	3 78	5 11	3 91	.....	3 60	3 83	3 90	12 50	9 00
Hatters.....	6 10	4 36	5 50	4 60	3 85	4 00	3 84	5 10	.....	13 00
Horse-shoers.....	6 32	3 61	5 89	5 62	1 20	4 40	4 65	3 75	18 00	13 00
Jewelers.....	8 76	5 21	6 24	6 84	3 80	.....	6 35	4 15	13 50	11 00
Laborers, porters, &c.....	4 70	8 11	8 93	3 77	3 00	3 20	8 61	2 88	10 50	9 00
Lithographers.....	7 07	5 59	7 07	5 86	5 93	4 80	5 51	4 58	.....	12 00
Millwrights.....	6 97	4 18	6 74	5 00	3 10	4 80	6 30	3 30	.....	14 00
Nailmakers (hand).....	5 90	3 12	4 84	.....	.....	.....	2 64	3 65	.....	.....
Potters.....	5 20	3 60	4 78	4 86	3 17	.....	4 17	6 76	.....	10 00
Printers.....	7 17	.....	6 64	5 94	4 85	6 00	5 93	5 76	18 00	13 00
Teachers public schools.....	12 00	.....	7 00	7 74	8 47	6 40	.....	9 80	.....	13 00
Saddle and harness makers.....	6 03	3 69	5 70	5 51	3 80	.....	5 20	5 10	12 00	11 00
Sailmakers.....	7 02	2 85	6 04	4 56	3 80	4 80	.....	2 50	15 00	12 00
Shoemakers.....	6 23	2 95	2 90	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	11 00
Stevadores.....	8 44	5 70	6 72	4 36	7 40	.....	.....	2 88	18 00	12 00
Tanners.....	6 38	4 85	5 18	5 81	4 15	4 00	4 92	4 90	.....	.....
Tailors.....	7 40	3 41	5 02	5 58	4 03	5 00	6 36	3 42	.....	7-12
Telegraph operators.....	7 65	5 11	6 92	6 35	6 75	5 60	.....	6 55	.....	12 00
Tinsmiths.....	6 56	3 55	5 46	4 40	3 70	4 00	4 40	2 96	12 72	11 00
Weavers (outside of mills).....	6 31	2 79	3 23	3 95	3 15	3 60	8 03	3 96	.....	10 00
Machinists.....	.....	4 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....
Painters.....	.....	4 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....
Upholsterers.....	.....	4 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....

* About.

† With board.

‡ Men.

§ Women.

To reduce the foregoing statements to an equitable level of comparison the following tabulation is given, showing the rates of wages in the principal cities of Europe as compared with those in the United States:

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Occupations.	London.	Antwerp.	Bremen.	Berne.	Vienna.	Amsterdam.	Rouen and Marseilles.	Copenhagen.	Turin.	Riga.	Chicago.
BUILDING TRADES.											
Bricklayers	\$8 40	\$4 40	\$4 50	\$7 50	\$4 50	\$4 80	\$6 95	\$7 00	\$4 20	\$4 32	\$24 00
Hod-carriers	4 60	3 12	3 50	2 22	2 60	3 60	3 47	4 30	1 70	3 45	10 50
Masons	8 40	6 00	5 00	6 06	3 40	4 80	5 79	5 36	3 00	6 72	24 00
Tenders	4 90	3 12	3 65	3 90	2 60	4 00	3 47	4 28	1 70	3 58	10 50
Plasterers	7 50	4 40	4 50	6 36	3 65	4 00	6 95	6 97	5 04	6 72	27 00
Tenders	4 90	3 12	3 61	3 90	1 72	4 00	3 47	3 86	1 70	3 60	15 00
Sisters	7 50	5 00	4 35	3 78	4 00	4 00	6 94	.....	4 20	3 60	21 00
Roofers	7 50	.....	4 35	3 78	4 20	.....	6 94	8 00	4 20	3 75	16 50
Tenders	4 60	.....	3 89	3 08	2 86	.....	4 24	4 50	1 70	3 60	10 50
Plumbers	8 10	4 40	4 57	4 94	4 50	4 80	6 96	6 90	3 60	4 32	22 50
Assistants	4 87	3 06	3 20	3 36	2 50	2 80	3 47	4 28	1 70	3 80	5 78
Carpenters	8 00	4 82	5 00	5 20	5 50	4 80	7 50	7 09	4 00	4 80	16 50
Gas-fitters	8 00	5 79	4 11	3 78	5 18	5 60	7 50	5 90	3 40	5 28	18 00
OTHER TRADES.											
Bakers	6 50	2 70	3 55	4 32	4 75	4 80	4 84	4 25	4 00	3 84	12 00
Blacksmiths	7 80	5 50	4 28	5 40	3 50	4 80	6 00	4 82	3 60	3 84	15 00
Strikers	6 00	2 45	3 57	4 62	3 86	3 60	5 00	4 82	3 40	2 75	10 50
Bookbinders	7 00	4 68	5 15	4 80	4 20	4 00	6 18	4 82	3 80	3 84	16 50
Brickmakers	6 00	3 20	4 75	4 92	3 40	3 20	6 00	5 90	5 00	3 36	17 40
Brewers	7 00	3 20	4 61	3 78	4 20	6 00	6 00	3 75	.....	5 76	15 00
Butchers*	4 38	2 90	3 60	4 32	4 50	3 60	5 00	4 37	.....	4 32	16 50
Brass-founders	8 10	6 96	4 28	4 92	4 00	4 00	7 50	4 82	4 60	4 80	15 00
Cabinetmakers	8 80	6 00	3 33	4 62	4 00	4 88	7 96	4 58	3 40	5 76	15 00
Confectioners	6 00	4 65	3 43	6 36	.....	4 40	4 86	4 25	3 75	3 60	12 00
Cigar-makers	6 80	6 50	4 19	3 30	3 00	4 00	6 00	5 09	2 00	6 00	18 00
Coopers	8 00	3 47	4 28	3 76	4 20	4 80	6 95	4 82	2 00	4 82	12 00
Cutlers	8 00	4 65	3 91	4 32	3 00	.....	5 79	6 10	3 80	4 52	.....
Distillers	.....	5 21	2 86	4 02	4 00	6 00	5 79	4 50	4 20	5 76	50 00
Drivers:											
Draymen and teamsters.	6 50	2 95	3 17	3 06	2 40	4 40	7 53	3 22	1 50	3 60	12 00
Cab and carriage.	5 00	3 00	2 46	3 06	4 60	2 50	5 40	4 80	2 50	3 60	.....
Street railways.	7 50	4 63	3 10	3 06	4 05	4 40	4 82	4 29	3 60	2 40	13 50
Dyers	7 50	6 00	8 53	4 62	4 00	3 60	6 00	4 29	3 30	4 32	16 50
Engravers	8 50	6 00	4 92	5 76	4 60	8 00	8 75	8 00	6 60	4 32	24 00
Furriers	8 50	7 53	5 15	5 22	4 60	4 00	8 50	5 36	4 60	4 82	15 00
Gardeners†	5 20	4 40	3 10	3 66	.....	3 60	5 79	4 00	4 00	4 80	12 50
Hatters	5 40	4 75	4 85	4 62	4 00	4 00	5 21	5 00	5 20	7 20	.....
Horsehoers	7 10	4 05	3 00	3 64	3 48	4 40	6 79	4 82	5 20	4 80	18 00
Jewelers	8 00	6 50	4 67	5 76	5 20	.....	8 80	5 36	3 80	4 80	13 50
Labors, porters, &c	4 87	3 47	3 63	3 78	3 20	3 20	5 00	4 29	3 60	2 82	10 50
Lithographers	8 50	5 80	4 90	3 78	5 60	4 80	9 00	5 50	.....	5 76	24 00
Millwrights	8 70	3 00	3 67	6 60	3 10	4 80	9 80	5 87	.....	4 80	.....
Shoemakers (hand)	.....	.....	3 57	2 64	.....	.....	4 14	4 82	3 20	4 80	.....
Potters.	4 40	4 25	4 28	3 78	3 20	.....	{ 6 10 11 58 }	4 22	5 20	5 76	.....
Printers	7 30	5 80	.....	6 06	5 80	6 00	11 00	5 36	4 60	5 76	18 00
Teachers:											
Males	15 00	7 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	7 80	.....	.....	.....	6 00	6 40	10 00	10 00	5 00	8 60	.....
Saddle and harness makers.	7 80	5 00	3 75	4 32	4 50	.....	7 25	4 82	2 80	4 50	12 00
Shoemakers	7 80	5 80	2 85	.....	4 80	.....	6 98	4 82	2 80	2 58	15 00
Skeddores	8 00	5 00	5 70	.....	7 40	.....	5 79	5 00	2 00	2 58	18 00
Tanners	7 00	5 50	8 57	4 92	4 50	4 00	6 94	5 09	2 20	4 80	16 00
Tailors	7 50	4 50	3 95	6 36	4 40	5 00	6 00	5 50	4 00	3 84	15 00
Telegraph operators	8 00	6 50	5 75	.....	7 50	5 00	8 00	6 50	4 20	5 25	20 00
Blacksmiths	7 00	3 47	4 25	3 66	4 20	4 00	6 00	6 70	6 60	4 32	12 72
Weavers (outside of mills)	.....	.....	2 50	2 64	3 30	3 60	3 50	3 00	5 20	4 00	.....

* With board.

† With house.

From the foregoing statement it appears that bricklayers and masons in Chicago are paid very nearly three times the wages; plasterers, nearly

four times; slaters, three times; plumbers, nearly three times; carpenters, twice; blacksmiths, twice; bookbinders, more than twice; brickmakers, nearly three times; brass-founders and cabinetmakers, nearly twice; confectioners, twice; cigarmakers, nearly three times; coopers, once and a half as much; draymen, teamsters, and street-railway drivers, nearly twice; dyers, more than twice; engravers, nearly three times; furriers, twice; horseshoers, three and one-half times; jewelers, more than one and one-half times; laborers, porters, &c., more than twice; lithographers, three times; telegraph operators, twice and one-half; sailmakers, more than twice; printers, twice and one-half times; saddlers and harness-makers, more than one and one-half times; stevedores, more than twice and one-fourth times; tailors, twice; and tinsmiths, once and three-fourths the wages paid to similar trades and callings in London.

WAGES IN 1878 AND 1884.

The following statement shows the rates of wages paid to the general trades in countries of Europe in 1878, when the last general reports from our consuls in Europe were compiled, as compared with the wages paid in 1884, given in the present reports. It is to be regretted that the meagerness of the statistics of 1878 does not permit of as full comparisons as could be desired. They are sufficient, however, to mark the general changes which have taken place in eight years. Comparisons between the Chicago rates for both years are also given.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.
 Table showing comparative average weekly wages in 1878 and 1884.

Occupations.	Germany.		France.		Belgium.		Italy.		Denmark.		Switzerland.		England.		Chicago.	
	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.
BUILDING TRADES.																
Bricklayers.....	\$3 45	\$4 21	\$4 00	\$5 74	\$6 00	\$4 56	\$3 45	\$4 20	\$4 45	\$7 00	\$4 80	\$5 21	\$8 12	\$7 58	\$8 60	\$24 00
Masons.....	4 00	4 67	5 00	5 33	6 00	5 22	4 00	3 60	4 45	5 36	4 80	5 27	8 16	7 68	13 60	24 00
Plasterers.....	4 35	4 43	5 00	5 34	5 40	4 98	4 35	5 04	6 79	6 79	4 60	5 03	8 10	7 80	12 00	27 00
Slaters.....	3 90	4 20	5 00	5 65	6 00	4 98	3 90	4 20	.....	.....	4 60	4 85	7 90	7 10	14 00	15 00
Plumbers.....	3 90	4 28	5 50	6 10	6 00	5 46	3 90	3 60	.....	6 90	4 60	5 18	7 75	7 90	15 00	23 50
Carpenters.....	4 18	4 11	5 43	6 24	5 40	4 07	4 18	4 00	4 25	7 00	4 60	4 74	8 25	7 66	9 75	16 50
Gas-fitters.....	3 95	4 08	.....	6 07	5 40	5 00	3 95	3 40	.....	5 90	4 60	5 04	7 25	7 68	11 00	18 00
OTHER TRADES.																
Bakers.....	3 90	4 00	5 45	5 81	4 40	4 28	3 90	4 00	4 25	4 82	4 80	3 88	6 50	6 17	10 00	12 00
Blacksmiths.....	3 90	4 20	4 85	5 17	5 35	5 38	3 94	3 60	3 90	4 82	4 80	5 20	8 12	7 37	10 50	15 00
Bookbinders.....	3 90	4 32	5 43	.....	4 81	4 20	3 90	3 80	3 72	4 37	4 60	4 68	7 83	6 77	14 50	16 50
Butchers.....	5 50	4 38	.....	.....	.....	4 20	5 49	4 60	4 20	4 82	4 60	4 66	7 23	5 50	15 00	16 50
Brass-founders.....	4 95	4 25	.....	.....	4 80	4 95	3 40	.....	.....	4 58	5 00	5 59	7 70	7 47	16 50	15 00
Cabinet-makers.....	4 85	3 97	5 00	5 68	5 17	4 25	2 60	.....	4 10	4 82	4 60	4 78	7 70	7 68	11 00	15 00
Coopers.....	3 85	3 90	4 63	5 16	5 28	3 90	3 80	3 85	3 85	6 10	4 60	4 83	8 00	7 00	10 50	12 00
Cutlery.....	4 00	5 12	5 40	7 35	6 42	5 62	3 50	5 20	3 85	4 82	4 60	4 65	9 72	8 38	16 00	16 50
Engravers.....	3 50	3 61	.....	5 89	5 62	3 77	4 95	.....	4 00	5 87	6 00	6 30	7 20	6 32	17 00	18 00
Horsehoovers.....	2 60	3 11	.....	6 74	3 00	5 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	4 70	7 00	10 50
Laborers, porters, &c.....	4 85	4 18	.....	6 64	5 94	5 94	3 90	4 60	4 62	.....	5 50	5 83	7 50	6 97	16 00	18 00
Millwrights.....	3 90	.....	4 71	5 70	4 80	5 51	3 90	.....	3 85	.....	5 00	5 20	7 75	7 17	14 00	12 00
Printers.....	3 90	3 69	5 00	6 04	4 66	3 90	2 80	2 80	3 85	.....	.....	.....	6 80	6 63	9 00	12 00
Saddle and harness makers.....	3 90	2 85	.....	6 04	.....	4 56	3 90	.....	4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailmakers.....	4 30	3 41	5 10	5 02	5 58	4 30	4 40	.....	4 80	.....	.....	6 86	6 50	7 40	10 00	12 72
Tailors.....	3 90	3 55	4 40	5 46	4 80	4 40	3 90	6 80	3 90	.....	4 50	4 40	7 30	6 56	11 50	13 72
Thiamiths.....	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The advance in wages at Chicago from 1878 to 1884 presents a striking contrast to the fixedness of wages in Europe. A slight advance in rates, but still an important one when the relation of the cost of living to the rate of wages is considered, is generally noticeable in every country specified save in England, where a general decrease has taken place.

Passing from the general trades to those industries more directly subject to the influence of European competition, we find that the difference between European and American wages becomes less in proportion to the force of such competition.

II.—FACTORIES AND MILLS.

As an illustration of the ability of foreign manufactures to influence in a large degree the wages of American mill and factory operatives the following short statement of the imports of foreign textile fabrics into the United States during the past year is presented:

COTTON GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

From the United Kingdom	\$18,696,000
From Germany	8,711,000
From France	8,788,000
From all other countries	669,000
Total imports of cotton goods	36,854,000

LINEN MANUFACTURES.

From the United Kingdom	\$16,241,000
From Germany	1,288,000
From France	1,197,000
From Belgium	375,000
From all other countries	637,000
Total imports of linen goods	19,738,000

JUTE MANUFACTURES.

From the United Kingdom	\$3,920,000
From all other countries	2,691,000
Total imports of jute goods	6,611,000

SILK GOODS.

From France	\$21,055,000
From England	5,745,000
From Germany	4,227,000
From Belgium	3,833,000
From all other countries	1,904,000
Total imports of silk goods	36,764,000

WOOLEN GOODS.

From the United Kingdom	\$19,415,000
From France	15,572,000
From Germany	6,279,000
From Belgium	1,634,000
From all other countries	935,000
Total imports of woollen goods	43,835,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total imports of cotton goods	\$36,854,000
Total imports of linen goods	19,738,000
Total imports of jute goods	6,611,000
Total imports of silk goods	36,764,000
Total imports of wool goods	43,835,000
Grand total	143,802,000

The following statement shows an increase in the importation of European manufactures :

TEXTILE IMPORTS IN 1878 AND IN 1883.

Manufactures.	1878.	1883.	Increase.
Cotton	\$19,933,000	\$36,354,000	\$16,421,000
Linon	14,692,000	19,725,000	5,045,000
Jute	1,777,000	6,611,000	4,834,000
Silk	24,012,000	86,764,000	12,752,000
Wool	24,329,000	43,835,000	19,506,000
Totals	84,744,000	143,802,000	59,058,000

This increase may be principally ascribed to two causes—an increase in the general prosperity of the people of the United States, with consequent augmentation of their ability to purchase, and a reduction in the prices of the imported products.

The textile manufacturers of Europe, in their active competition with each other for leading positions in the valuable markets of the United States, have brought about an increased production and an annual decrease in the price value of their fabrics, and consequently the increase in the quantities imported is relatively much larger than in the values. This decrease in price and increase in quantity have their influence in regulating the wages in our mills, which must manufacture fabrics and place them on the domestic market as cheaply as the foreign manufacturers.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Either from the different labor systems which prevail in these industries or from the different technical terms made use of in describing the several branches of employment, it is impracticable to prepare a detailed comparative table of the exact conditions which prevail in the iron-works in Europe and in the United States. The following statement, which gives the wages as taken from the Birmingham, Hull, Holyhead, and Newcastle lists (the highest in Europe) and the average wages paid in rolling-mills in Chicago, is approximate.

Weekly wages in English iron-works and Chicago rolling-mills.

BIRMINGHAM.		NEWCASTLE FORGES—continued.	
Molders	\$11 50	Rollers	\$17 74
Holdsup	8 00	Assistant rollers	5 88
Bailer-makers	10 50	Coal-wheelers	5 42
Riveters	9 80	Chargers	5 88
Planers and slotters	9 80	Laborers	4 32
Drillers	7 00	Boilermen	5 64
Dressers	7 75		
Pattern-makers	11 50	CHICAGO ROLLING-MILLS.	
Turners	10 50	Heaters	36 00
Strikers	6 25	Rollers	48 00
		Hookers	18 00
		Roughers	80 00
		Catchers	24 00
		Laborers	7 50
		Chargers	10 50
		Coal-wheelers	9 00
		Steel blowers	42 00
		Steel-blowers' helpers	18 00
		Fitters	9 00
		Iron-molders	21 00
		Machinists	16 50
		Blacksmiths	15 00
		Engineers	16 50
		Painters	15 00
NEWCASTLE FORGES.			
Puddlers	10 14		
Underhand puddlers	5 52		
Hammerers	19 26		
Assistant hammerers	8 10		

IV.—GLASS-WORKS. V.—MINES AND MINING.

The Department's circular called upon the consuls to furnish special statistics of the glass and pottery and mining industries of Europe, and

the results have been shown in the preceding summary by countries. No corresponding statistics being available as to these industries in the United States, a comparison between the home rates and those of Europe is found impracticable.

VI.—RAILWAY WAGES.

Wages paid per week to railway employes (those employed about stations as well as those on the locomotives and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Europe and in the United States.

Description of employment.	London and Liverpool.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	Holland.	Chicago.
Locomotive engineers	\$8 00	\$6 00	\$7 70	\$8 15	\$7 80	\$9 00	\$7 44	\$27 00
Firemen	5 25	4 80	5 86	.....	4 20	6 00	4 56	15 00
Clerks	6 00	4 20	6 00	.....	.....	6 75	6 00	12 00
Switchmen	5 75	4 20	4 81	5 85	4 20	6 75	3 60	15 00
Trackmen	4 45	3 75	3 48	3 00	4 00	4 00	2 58	8 70
Laborers	4 45	3 90	4 81	3 00	4 20	4 60	3 12	9 00

It appears from this statement that the Chicago railway engineers (called engine-drivers in Europe) get three times the highest wages in Denmark, the highest paid in this class in Europe, and nearly five times the wages paid in Austria, the lowest on the list. Firemen are paid on the Chicago railroads from twice and one-half to nearly four times the wages paid in Europe; clerks, twice to three times; trackmen and laborers, about twice; and switchmen from twice and one-half to four times.

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

For lack of statistics concerning the rates of wages in American ship-yards—the returns from New York and Chicago only specifying ship-carpenters, who appear as receiving \$12 in the first city and \$15 in the latter city per week, and calkers, who receive \$11 and \$15 in the respective cities—no detailed comparisons can be made between the wages paid in ship-yards in Europe and in the United States. One of the leading iron-ship builders on the Delaware having, however, kindly furnished a detailed list of the wages paid in his yard, a special comparison with European wages in the same industry is herewith presented.

Wages paid per week in ship-yards in Europe and in the United States.

Description of employment.	On the Tyne.	On the Clyde.	On the Delaware.
Foremen .....	.....	.....	\$28 00
Iron-molders .....	.....	.....	12 24
Brass-molders .....	.....	.....	10 96
Machinists, best	\$7 42	\$7 42	16 56
Machinists, ordinary .....	.....	.....	12 00
Fitters	8 15	.....	14 00
Painters	6 80	7 06	13 56
Joiners	8 08	7 11	12 72
Blacksmiths	7 78	7 06	13 56
Helpers	5 50	4 66	9 00
Carpenters	8 51	7 06	14 24
Coppersmiths .....	.....	.....	12 24
Boiler-makers .....	.....	.....	12 00
Riveters	8 08	.....	12 00
Holders-in	6 52	.....	8 16
Flange-turners .....	.....	.....	16 02
Boys under instruction .....	.....	.....	7 02
Laborers	5 22	3 89	7 22
Pattern-makers	8 51	.....	14 64
Apprentices .....	.....	.....	4 50
Plumbers .....	.....	8 75	.....
Riggers .....	.....	6 86	.....

The ship-building wages in the other countries of Europe are here-with exhibited:

Wages paid per week in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Europe.

Description of employment.	Germany. (Bremen.)	Belgium. (Ant- werp.)*	France. (Mar- seilles.)	Holland. (Am- sterdam.)	Denmark. (Copen- hagen.)	United States.
IRON-SHIP BUILDING.						
Shipwrights	\$5 40	.....	\$5 21	\$6 40	\$4 02	\$14 22
Joiners	4 28	.....	5 14	6 00	4 02	12 72
Foremen	6 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00
Iron-finishers	5 95	.....	5 21	7 20	4 02	14 00
Turners	6 65	.....	5 21	7 20	4 02	14 00
Fitters	6 65	.....	5 21	7 20	4 02	14 00
Riveters	6 66	.....	4 63	7 20	4 02	12 00
Blacksmiths	6 66	.....	4 28	5 00	4 02	13 50
Strikers	4 28	.....	4 28	.....	.....	9 00
Brace-finishers	5 40	.....	5 21	7 20	4 02	12 24
Turnsmiths	4 28	.....	.....	.....	4 02	12 24
Calkers	3 85	.....	4 92	.....	4 02	.....
Painters	3 85	.....	3 70	.....	.....	13 50
Pattern-makers .....	.....	.....	5 14	.....	4 02	14 64
Laborers	2 92	.....	3 80	4 00	3 36	7 22
Riggers	4 21	.....	4 63	.....	.....	.....
Tool-makers	3 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WOODEN SHIPS.						
Shipwrights	5 40	7 00	6 95	5 28	6 18	15 00
Foremen	13 80	.....	10 22	6 00	.....	.....
Carpenters	4 28	7 00	6 95	5 28	6 18	15 00
Calkers .....	.....	.....	6 95	.....	.....	.....
Painters	3 57	.....	4 80	.....	.....	.....
Joiners	4 28	6 65	6 95	5 28	6 18	15 00
Mast and spar makers	6 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitters	3 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths	4 28	6 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....
Riggers	5 40	.....	6 95	.....	.....	.....
Sawyers	5 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine-men	5 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers	3 57	.....	3 46	4 08	.....	.....

* No specifications given as to steel or iron.

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Owing to the great differences between store and shop keeping in Europe and in the United States, it is almost impossible, with the returns at hand, to give full and satisfactory comparative statistics. The following table may, however, be of interest:

Wages paid per week in stores and shops in Europe and in the United States.

Description of employment.	Leeds.	Germany.	Brussels.	Rheims.	Vienna.	Chicago.
Dry-goods clerks (males)	\$7 00	\$5 80	\$5 00	\$6 65	\$8 00	\$15 00
Dry-goods clerks (females) .....	.....	3 85	2 50	2 96	.....	7 50
Drummers	2 50	2 00	.....	.....	2 50	8 00
Coal-boys	1 20	.....	1 85	.....	.....	7 25
General salesmen (retail)	5 50	*3 50	*2 50	*2 23	*2 50	15 00
Bookkeepers (males)	7 00	6 50	9 00	.....	8 00	24 00

* Females. In Europe retail shops are usually attended by females.

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Europe and in the United States.

Description of employment.	Liverpool.	Bremen.	Brussels.	Marseilles.	Amsterdam.	Vienna.	Copenhagen.	Chicago.
Servant girls	\$5 60	\$1 98	\$5 79	\$6 75	\$6 80	\$7 00	\$3 00	\$14 00
Women cooks	9 00	4 96	11 50	5 79	8 80	6 00	5 36	20 00

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement of the wages paid per week to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Europe and in the United States.

Description of employment.	London.	Bremen.	Antwerp.	Rhénia.	Berne.	Amsterdam.	Vienna.	Chicago.	Washington Gov. Print- ing Office.
Proof-readers	\$9 78	\$5 00	\$8 90	.....	.....	\$7 00	\$7 20	\$31 00	\$25 44
Makers-up .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00
Imposers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00
Compositors	9 50	5 00	5 80	\$3 40	\$7 24	4 80	7 60	18 00	19 30
Stereotypers	9 50	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 12
Pressmen	8 24	5 00	5 80	7 52	7 24	6 40	4 80	21 00	19 30
Feeders on printing presses (fe- males) .....	.....	2 00	.....	3 03	3 86	2 40	1 60	.....	9 00
Bookbinders	8 76	.....	5 80	7 24	5 50	.....	4 20	.....	19 20
Pressmen in bindery (females)	8 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00
Sewers in bindery (females) .....	.....	.....	4 63	2 60	2 70	.....	.....	.....	11 04
Feeders on ruling machines (fe- males) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	.....	8 00
Watchmen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 50
Messengers .....	.....	3 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00
Laborers .....	.....	8 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 20	.....	12 00
Mechanics, general .....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	4 84	.....	.....	.....	19 30
Lithographers	7 53	.....	6 86	5 79	.....	.....	.....	21 00	.....
Engravers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	.....
Electrotypers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	.....
Typefounders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....

It will be seen that while the wages of compositors, proof-readers and stereotypers are alike in London, the readers and stereotypers in the United States are paid much more than the compositors. A comparative equality is observable in the wages of this industry throughout Europe, and it may be said that in most countries they rule higher than in the other trades. The following statement of a very intelligent and representative printer, as given by Consul Potter, is of interest.

J — F. G —, a printer in Crefeld, is 44 years of age; has a wife and six children; foreman in a newspaper composition room; has been 29 years in the printing business; wages of compositors in Crefeld, from \$3.57 to \$5.71 per week; in nearly all of the places in Prussia printers are paid by the piece; the regular rate for piece-work is 17 cents per 1,000 *ens*, and double that rate for rule and figure work; 1,000 German *ens* are equivalent to 500 English *ens*. Compositors can, on an average, set up from 12,000 to 15,000 *ens* per day of 9½ hours work. Proof-readers receive per week from

\$6.42 to \$7.14. Pressmen, on hand-machines, earn from \$3.57 to \$4.28, and pressmen who have charge of steam presses, \$7.14 per week. Foremen of composition rooms are usually paid \$8.56 per week. A printer's days work throughout Prussia is 9½ hours.

Compositors and pressmen with families find it very difficult to live upon their wages, unless their wives can earn something by working in some other business, such as winding and warping in silk manufactories. This is possible in Crefeld, but in other towns it is difficult for them to find employment, and, as a result, printers with families have a very hard tussle for existence. Never knew a German printer who had a family who was able to save a penny. Unmarried printers, of course, get on very well. Compositors in Germany are not of a roving character, but generally remain in one position during their lives. Compositors are the most intelligent of Germany's workmen. Compositors' apprentices receive 72 cents per week for the first year; second year, 96 cents; third year, \$1.20; and fourth year, \$1.43 cents per week, and find themselves. Pressmen's apprentices receive 24 cents per week more than compositors' apprentices.

PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The next obvious basis for a comparison is the purchasing power of the wages earned in the several countries.

It is frequently asserted that the cheapness of living in Europe more than equalizes the lower wages there paid.

In the volume on labor in Europe, published by this Department in 1873, it was shown that the prices of food in the United States were actually lower than in Europe, and that the working classes in the United States could purchase more and better aliment dollar for dollar, than the working classes of any country in Europe. The contrary impression is probably due to the fact that the working people of Europe live more cheaply than the working people of the United States, from which it is inferred that the purchasing power of their wages is greater than the purchasing power of similar wages here. It appears from the reports hereto annexed that the American workingman consumes more and better food than the mechanic or laborer abroad, and that the cost of this food is as small in the United States as in Europe.

The following statement gives the retail prices of the principal articles of food consumed by the laboring classes in seven European countries, and of the same articles in New York, Chester, Pa., Newark, N. J., and Chicago. The European statistics are compiled from the consular reports, and those for the United States have been kindly supplied by the same person who furnished the rates of wages in the cities named:

Retail prices of the necessities of life in Europe and the United States.

Articles.	England (Liverpool).	Germany (Berlin).	Switzerland (Berne).	France (Marseilles and Rhodan).	Austria (Vienna and Prague).	Belgium (Brussels).	Holland (Amsterdam).	New York.	Chicago.	Chester, Pa.	Newark, N. J.
Meats:	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Bacon.....per pound	12 to 20	25 to 30	— to 80	15 to 20	15 to 18	16 to 20	16 to 18	16 to —	14 to 20	— to 12	— to 18
Ham.....do	20 to 24	17 to 20	15 to 18	40 to 60	30 to 38	16 to 20	16 to 20	16 to 18	14 to 18	11 to 16	13 to 18
Beef.....do	14 to 20	17 to 20	15 to 18	14 to 30	10 to 16	15 to 17	15 to 20	16 to 18	6 to 15	8 to 16	16 to 22
Mutton.....do	16 to 20	17 to 20	14 to 18	14 to 25	9 to 16	15 to 18	16 to 24	11 to 15	9 to 12	8 to 13	14 to 16
Veal.....do	16 to 20	22 to 25	16 to 18	25 to 35	9 to 18	18 to 18	14 to 22	17 to 25	10 to 18	10 to 20	8 to 20
Pork.....do	16 to 20	16 to 20	18 to 20	15 to 20	—	16 to 16	—	8 to 13	12 to 14	10 to 15	12 to 18
Sausage.....do	16 to 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse and donkey flesh do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Groceries:	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Sugar.....per pound	4 to 7	8 to 13	8 to 13	5 to 13	7 to 8	12 to 12	9 to 15	8 to 8	7 to 8	6 to 8	8 to 8
Tea.....do	32 to 80	70 to 80	\$1.00 to \$1.50	\$1.00 to \$1.40	—	—	17 to 54	25 to 70	25 to 100	30 to 80	40 to 60
Coffee.....do	24 to 40	20 to 40	18 to 32	35 to 60	—	16 to 16	13 to 25	20 to 32	20 to 35	20 to 25	30 to 30
Butterine.....do	12 to 24	—	—	—	—	—	16 to 22	—	—	—	—
Butter.....do	24 to 32	20 to 38	30 to 30	32 to 60	{ 25 to 27 } { 16 to 28 }	20 to 20	22 to 33	30 to 30	20 to 28	25 to 32	25 to 35
Dripping.....do	12 to 16	16 to 16	20 to 20	12 to 16	12 to 16	—	16 to 23	15 to 15	12 to 12	12 to 12	14 to 16
Lard.....do	12 to 16	16 to 16	20 to 20	12 to 16	12 to 16	—	16 to 23	15 to 15	12 to 12	12 to 12	14 to 16
Chico.....do	12 to 16	16 to 16	20 to 20	12 to 16	12 to 16	—	16 to 23	15 to 15	12 to 12	12 to 12	14 to 16
Rice.....do	4 to 8	5 to 10	4 to 6	5 to 10	3 to 5	4 to 5	2 to 6	10 to 10	5 to 5	8 to 8	10 to 10
Flour.....do	3 to 4	4 to 6	4 to 6	5 to 10	3 to 5	4 to 5	2 to 6	10 to 10	5 to 5	8 to 8	10 to 10
Corn-meal.....do	3 to 4	4 to 6	4 to 6	5 to 10	3 to 5	4 to 5	2 to 6	10 to 10	5 to 5	8 to 8	10 to 10
Bread.....do	2 to 4	5 to 6	4 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	2 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5
Ornamental.....do	2 to 4	5 to 6	4 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	2 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5
Potatoes.....do	4 to 5	5 to 6	4 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	2 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5
Cabbages.....do	2 to 4	5 to 6	4 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	2 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5
Codfish.....each	2 to 4	5 to 6	4 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	2 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5
.....per pound	2 to 4	5 to 6	4 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	2 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5	5 to 5

It should be borne in mind, in making a comparison, that the better classes of food, the beef, mutton, veal, butter and rice, are not only for the most part cheaper in the great cities of the United States than in Europe, but they are here daily necessities for the table of the better grade of skilled workmen, rarely absent from some one meal of the day, and often present at the morning and evening meal; while the concurrent testimony is that, even to the best-paid working classes of Europe they are, in the main, luxuries which are seldom enjoyed; so that, as far as meats of all kinds are concerned, especially fresh meats and ham, they can be passed over as of little comparative value. The lower classes of Europe usually eat dark or black bread, so that even wheat flour and wheat bread may be set aside with the meats as furnishing no sufficient basis for comparison.

Besides this, several articles which are staples of food in Continental Europe, the *garbanzos* or chick-peas of Spain, the *poleata*, or coarse corn-meal with bran, of Italy, the blood puddings of Germany, and the like, are not found in the markets of the United States; so that, outside of England, where the food supplies approximate in kind and degree to those of this country, there is but little left in common whereby to make comparisons between the food-purchasing power of wages in Europe and the United States.

The working classes of Europe live mainly on black or rye bread, potatoes, cheap coffee and tea, vegetable soups; and lard and olive-oil of a low grade take the place of butter.

As to quality, the contrast which has been mentioned in the case of bread and breadstuffs extends to many other items of the list. The coffee of the poorer classes, for instance, is not only of a lower class, but is largely adulterated with chicory and fortified by a so-called "coffee-essence." Consul Smith of Mayence reports an instance of a laborer at Mayence, earning 50 cents a day on which to maintain himself, a wife and five children, who buys among other things "a package of 'surrogate coffee,' which lasts about two weeks," and which costs 2½ cents.

The standard noonday meal of the workmen of Mayence is thus given by Consul Smith: Potatoes and a little meat with peas or beans cooked together in the form of a thick soup, to which a little green cabbage or lettuce is sometimes added. This dish they eat day after day with very little change in the character of its contents or in the manner of its preparation. This is the dinner eaten at his work; the food of the wives and children at home is said to be cheaper and less nutritious.

The following statement of food products exported from the United States to the United Kingdom during the year 1883 will show how much the people there depend upon this country for the necessities of life:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Live animals:		
Horned cattle..... number..	76, 000	\$7, 602, 000
Sheep..... do.....	63, 000	678, 000
All other live animals.....		10, 000
Total live food-animals.....		8, 290, 000
Breadstuffs:		
Wheat..... bushels..	65, 267, 000	73, 080, 000
Wheat flour..... barrels..	5, 717, 000	35, 231, 000
Indian corn..... bushels..	30, 011, 000	20, 512, 000
Bread and biscuits..... pounds..	453, 000	39, 000
Barley..... bushels..	187, 000	114, 000
Rye..... do.....	66, 000	46, 000
All other breadstuffs.....		670, 000
Total breadstuffs.....		129, 022, 000

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Provisions:		
Bacon	pounds 242,464,000	\$28,845,000
Hams	do 37,645,000	4,671,000
Fresh beef	do 59,071,000	8,161,000
Beef (salted or cured)	do 28,127,000	2,605,000
Butter	do 4,817,000	905,000
Cheese	do 91,582,000	10,210,000
Condensed milk		48,000
Fish of all kinds		2,002,000
Lard	pounds 67,170,000	7,941,000
Canned meats		8,677,000
Fresh mutton	pounds 2,183,000	182,000
Oysters		271,000
Pork	pounds 15,083,000	1,533,000
All other provisions		70,000
Total provisions		71,221,000
Grand total of food supplies		208,533,000

As illustrating the dietary of the British working classes, two extremes may be taken, viz, an artisan in Birmingham, who earns from \$7.20 to \$8.40 per week at his trade, and whose wife and children also work, the total income of the family amounting to about \$583 per annum, as representing the most favorable conditions of labor in England, and a female tackmaker of St. Quintain, who may be taken as a representative of the minimum conditions of the English working classes.

The bill of fare of the first family is given as follows: Breakfast—bread, butter, and tea, or bread and bacon; dinner—fish or meat, vegetables, and beer; tea—bread and butter; supper—bread and cheese and beer.

In the second instance, at St. Quintain, the female tackmaker earns \$1.16 per week of four days, this being counted full time at present in this trade. Her husband is a gardener, earning \$4 per week; her brother and her brother's wife both work at nailmaking, and earn about \$3.35 per week, or \$172 per annum; after paying rent and fuel for the forge, they have \$2.43 left for food and fuel; their food consists of bread and butter, with a bit of bacon at times, and they hardly ever eat fresh meat.

It should not be forgotten that the manipulation of the food supplies, after they reach England, is conducted on the most economic plan, under the beneficent control of the great co-operative societies. Everything is done that can be done to bring the producer and consumer as directly and closely together as possible, and the competition for custom which prevails keeps the handling-cost at the lowest possible minimum, so that the prices of the co-operative stores of England approximate to wholesale prices elsewhere.

Thus, for instance, bread made out of American flour can be bought cheaper in London than in Chicago. In London bread is quoted at from 2½ cents to 4 cents per pound, while in Chicago it is quoted at from 5 cents to 7 cents per pound. In explanation of this apparent anomaly several circumstances are to be considered. In the first place, the average British bread is not white and light like American bread; it is more solid and darker in color, and while probably more nutritious, it is less palatable and of intrinsically cheaper quality. The finer products, the so-called French and Vienna breads, are more costly in London. Again, owing to the want of the home facilities which enable American housekeepers to do their own baking, all classes go to the baker for their bread. The question of higher-paid labor here should

also be remembered. It will be noted, also, that London bread is apparently sold at less prices than the flour out of which it is made, for while the flour costs from $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 5 cents per pound, bread is quoted at from $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 4 cents per pound, which would seem to imply that the increase in weight from flour to bread makes the larger share of the profits.

PRICE OF CLOTHING IN EUROPE.

In general, clothing can be purchased cheaper in Europe than in the United States, especially clothing of the higher grades.

As to relative quantity and quality of clothing, the bases for an identical comparison do not exist. The same influence which prompts the higher-paid workingman in the United States to purchase better and more varied food than his European comrade, extends also to his clothing, for he buys more and better garments.

Consul Schoenle, of Barmen, gives a schedule of the outlay of a Barmen workingman's family of seven persons, the parents and five children, the cost of clothing for the family being set down at \$17 per annum, exclusive of shoes; and this may be taken as a fair average of the clothing expenses of workingmen's families throughout Germany.

In a statement showing the weekly expenditures of two workingmen's families in Tunstall, Consul Lane gives the estimate for clothing, including shoes, of the first as 37 cents out of a total expenditure of \$4.62, and as 48 cents for the second in a total expenditure of \$6. This would give an annual expenditure for clothing for the first family—husband, wife, and four children—of \$19.24, and for the second family—husband, wife, and three children—of \$24.96, or about the same proportion as the expenses for the Mayence laborer's family.

Consul Shaw, of Manchester, in his report draws particular attention to this question of the cost of workingmen's clothing in England and in the United States. He says:

I believe that clothing similar to that which English operatives wear can be purchased in the United States at about the same prices. There is a great deal of misleading sentiment about this fact, for the reason that the cost of clothing worn by American work people is known to be more than that paid by operatives here, but sufficient importance is not given to the superior quality and make-up of the former. Give the same styles, make, and quality, and we can equal the English in cheapness, if not undersell them. Surprising as this will appear, a visit to a great ready-made clothing house in New York will abundantly verify the statement here made.

HOUSE RENTS IN EUROPE AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

House rent in Europe is apparently lower than here, but the habitations are usually inferior to those in the United States.

In Dundee, one of the most thriving industrial centers in Europe, 23,670 persons live in 8,620 houses of one room each; 74,374 persons live in 18,187 houses of two rooms each.

Of workingmen's homes in Manchester Consul Shaw writes:

Great numbers of houses visited by me contained only one living-room, and this served as parlor, kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, and, in some instances, also as a bed-room.

The representative workman of Glasgow, writes Consul Harte, lives in a house of two rooms, known in Glasgow and all over Scotland as "room and kitchen." These houses are built together in certain localities, near public works or factories, and go by the name of tenements. One tenement, built to a height of four stories, generally contains as many as sixteen "dwellings," as these combined apartments are called. The lower order of workmen live in houses of one room, built in tenements similar to the foregoing.

The question of artisans' dwellings in Great Britain has of late years attracted a very large share of public and legislative attention, and in no country in the world has the general movement in the direction of their amelioration been more earnest and more successful.

On the continent, where the conditions of life are not only widely different from those of England, but exhibit wide contrasts in the several countries and even in the several local districts of the same country, opportunities for identical comparison with analogous conditions in the United States are rarer, and tables of relative rentals do not afford trustworthy means of estimating general results. There, as here, the question is one of locality, and the amount of physical comfort obtainable by the individual is measured as much by the ability to purchase and the extent of the demand as by the nature of the accommodation offered, while both are influenced and controlled by climatic influences and by national habits and traditions.

RELATIVE COST OF MANUFACTURE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

There are certain natural and artificial conditions which so largely affect the direct conditions of wages as to be entitled to consideration in any analytical examination of the great questions of labor; but from their abstruseness they are less evident to the general mind and more debatable than the simple relations shown in the reports of the consuls and summarized in this letter. It would be a legitimate field of inquiry to ascertain what are the conditions which enable England to manufacture machinery and other products at less prices than similar goods can be manufactured in France, and at prices equal to those in Germany, while the rates of wages paid to the workmen engaged in those manufactories in England are on the whole higher than those paid for similar labor in France and, as the foregoing table shows, more than double those paid in Germany.

A very interesting contribution from Consul Williams, of Rouen, in answer to the labor circular of the Department, which will be printed in the collected reports of the consuls, deals with this question so far as regards the relative cost of production of a complex piece of machinery, such as a locomotive, in the great machine shops of England, France, and Germany. Mr. Williams's report is valuable as almost the only attempt on the part of the consuls to treat this essential phase of the question.

SOCIAL AND MORAL CONDITIONS.

The social and moral conditions of independent peoples are legitimate subjects of investigation by another government when they directly affect its national policy, but only as they may throw light on the precise point under discussion. In collecting information for a comparison of the wages and state of labor at home and abroad, while the consuls were expected to furnish only such details as might tend to establish the connections between individual habits and labor, if any existed, a review

of many of their reports leads to the conclusion that so far as moral conditions affect production and wages or are affected by them, the relations, if any, are indirect, obscure, and often contradictory. Improvidence, intemperance, and immorality may often be found prevalent in communities side by side with successful conditions of labor. From elements like these, not reducible to statistics, no effective general conclusions can be drawn. The physical and psychical traits of communities are most often due to natural causes, climate, race, tradition, and to virtuous and religious advantages and training. This subject, however, belongs rather to the domains of higher political economy and to the philosophy of morals than to the practical questions of labor, and of the purchasing power of labor, to which this present examination is mainly confined.

CONCLUSION.

This review of the consular reports has, of course, omitted much interesting and valuable information furnished by the different officers, and has been necessarily confined to the simpler conditions of labor which admitted of comparison with those here existing.

The facts have been presented as they were reported, without regard to any political or economical argument which may be drawn from them.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

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CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BREWER, OF BERLIN.

In accordance with directions contained in Circular Letter of February 15, 1884, I beg leave to submit the following observations with accompanying statistical information, touching the question of labor and the cost of living in Germany, more especially in the city of Berlin. There seems to have been no report made from this consulate general in 1878 touching these questions, and I am unable to find any statistical information here upon the subject matter previous to the year 1881. I am therefore unable to make the comparison suggested, showing the difference between the price of labor in 1878 and the present time. The great depression in trade and business in the United States, which was so felt from 1873 to 1878, extended over Germany as it did over nearly all the other European countries, but in the latter year this state of depression here had somewhat passed away, and business began to assume its normal condition. At this time the Government began to hold out hopes that measures would be enacted for the relief of the laboring classes, while it at the same time enacted very stringent laws looking to the preservation of the public peace and the repression of certain organizations and societies possessing socialistic tendencies. This hope of relief, together with the penal laws thus enacted, had the tendency to break up many such organizations, and drive the indolent and riotous classes from the larger cities.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

In the year 1879, in accordance with such previous suggestions, the Government enacted a tariff law, having in view, no doubt, a twofold object: first, the raising of revenue, and, second, the protection of the agricultural and other industries in the Empire from the competition which they met with by the importation of the productions of other countries. By this law a heavy import duty was placed on many articles; still but little regard seems to have been paid to the fact as to whether such imported articles came into competition with home productions or not, for a very heavy duty was placed on tea and coffee, as well as upon many other articles which cannot be produced in Germany. There is the usual difference of opinion among the German people as to the general effect of this measure upon the price of labor, the cost of living, and the general industries of the Empire, the friends of protection claiming the measure was wise and that the effect thereof has been beneficial, while its opponents insist to the contrary. Whatever may be the fact my observation has led me to the conclusion that protection is the settled policy of Germany for many years to come. The customs duties collected under this law during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1883, amounted to \$44,378,944.

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYÉS IN GERMANY.

In the year 1878 measures were taken looking towards the inspection of mines, factories, &c., in the interest of the people therein employed, and in January, 1881, a more stringent law was enacted making it the duty of inspectors to be appointed to inspect factories, shops, mines, and other places where laborers are employed, and making it obligatory upon such inspectors to see that such places shall be properly ventilated, and that the machinery and appliances in such shops, mines, &c., shall be properly adjusted so that the workmen shall not be endangered. It is also provided by law that young persons shall not be allowed to be put to work earlier than 5.30 a. m. or allowed to work later than 8.30 p. m. Children under twelve years of age shall not be employed, and those under fourteen shall not be allowed to work to exceed six hours per day, and those between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall not be allowed to work longer than ten hours a day, and women shall not be employed within three weeks immediately after child birth. These provisions are applicable in the principal factories and to the principal trades, and the enforcement of the law rests with the public inspectors above mentioned.

By a law enacted in 1883 it is made compulsory upon principal employers, in connection with their workmen, in each community to organize and maintain a bank, or funds for the relief of those employed in case of sickness or other disability, which shall prevent them from laboring. One-third of such fund is contributed by the employer, and two-thirds by the employés, the latter contributing according to the amount of wages received, and receiving relief accordingly. Space will not permit me to give at length these several measures for the protection and relief of workmen. The Government here is entitled to much commendation for the interest which it takes in protecting the person and rights of the laboring classes.

POPULATION, AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE SAME.

By the census returns for Germany for the year 1882 the population of the Empire was shown to be 45,213,901, of which 22,146,783 were males, and 23,067,118 were females. Thirteen million three hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred and nine males and 4,258,405 females were engaged in professions or trades, including masters, employés, assistants, apprentices, &c.; besides, there were 36,529 males and 1,153,580 females classed as servants, being such persons as are usually employed in and about the house.

Female persons employed in some of the principal industries and trades in Germany, household servants and officials not included.

Occupations.	Independent.	Assistants, laborers.
Preparation of spinning stuffs	174	4, 908
Spinning, &c.:		
At home	9, 775	3, 592
In factories	318	61, 682
Weaving:		
At home	6, 668	21, 919
In factories	354	84, 212
Knitting:		
At home	7, 029	3, 501
In factories	155	7, 088
Bleaching dyeing, &c.	783	15, 685
Trimming makers	421	6, 850

Female persons employed in some of the principal industries and trades, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Independent.	Assistants, laborers.
Paper-goods workers	377	17, 135
Cartoon makers	527	7, 461
Toledo workers	599	35, 623
Seamstresses	206, 758	53, 460
Tailors	45, 241	22, 358
Ladies' dress makers	5, 170	18, 133
Milliners	14, 713	16, 797
Cravat, &c., makers	1, 331	5, 302
Shoemakers	2, 720	4, 937
Laundresses, &c	81, 373	16, 218
Printers, lithographers, &c	341	5, 557
Merchants	93, 301	52, 637
Hotel inn keepers	29, 900	77, 820
Domestic servants		116, 475
Persons doing work of a changing nature		67, 260
Persons in hospitals, mid-wives, &c	23, 521	4, 993
TOTALS.		
1. Farming, horticulture	276, 831	2, 136, 000
2. Forestry, hunting, fishing	352	2, 931
3. Mining, foundries, industry, building	421, 412	545, 246
4. Trade and commerce	150, 557	141, 252
5. Work of a changing character for wages and domestic services		183, 735
6. Professions and officers of state, church, &c	115, 262	
Total of female persons actively engaged in all professions, trades, &c		4, 258, 405
Servants		1, 153, 058
Members of family		16, 240, 398
Total		21, 660, 861
Females without occupation or unknown occupation		1, 406, 257
Grand total of females in Germany		23, 067, 118
Against males		22, 146, 783
Total population of the German Empire		45, 213, 991

MORAL EFFECTS OF FEMALE LABOR IN GERMANY.

Females under the German laws are permitted to carry on business in their own name, but young persons and females may be prevented from entering upon any employment which shall be dangerous to health or morals, and women in no event are to be employed in mining under ground. But little attention can be paid by very many of the laboring women of the poorer classes to their household affairs, for their labor is mostly performed in the shop, the factory, or the field, and away from their home. Their children, of course, must be much neglected, and their moral education and training dispensed with. The number of illegitimate children born in Germany is very large, reaching in some provinces as high as 20 and 25 per cent. of all the births. The mothers of these natural-born children are mostly found among the laboring classes mentioned.

FEMALE WAGES.

The average price paid per year for common house servants (females) in Berlin is from \$27 to \$40, while cooks in large families get from \$60 to \$75 per year. House servants of all kinds expect, and usually get, a liberal Christmas present from their employer. The size of this present depends upon the ability of the employer to pay. The "trink geld," or present, is an important matter in Germany, and too many people expect the same to make it pleasant for the traveler or the employer. As I have said, every house servant, male or female, expects a Christmas

present, so every person who assists you at the restaurant or at the hotel expects his "trink geld," while the droschke drivers, the street-car conductors, and the schaffner or conductor on the railroads are much more accommodating to those who place a few pfennigs in their hands for their own benefit.

CREDIT AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN GERMANY.

In the year 1882 there were reported to have been 1,875 "credit and loan associations" in Germany. These associations are incorporated, and formed by such artisans, workmen, and small dealers or tradesmen as are able to contribute to their support. The object of their formation is to create a safe place for the deposit of the savings of its members, and such members also acquire a certain amount of credit at such association, so that they can borrow therefrom should they at any time desire to do so. Whatever profit may accrue to the association is divided among the members, the division being based upon the amount deposited by the respective members. These associations might properly be called mutual savings banks. Whether the classes who belong to these associations derive much benefit from becoming members thereof I am unable to say, but from the fact that so many of the associations exist it may be safe to conclude that they are beneficial.

In 1882 there were 954 "unions" in the several trades (not labor or trade unions); also 621 "co-operative stores and supply unions," and 35 unions for building purposes. The number of people belonging to all these associations and unions are given as 1,100,000 to 1,200,000. It seems to be well understood that associations for trade—co-operative stores have not been successful, and I think there are less now in Germany than there were three years ago.

TRADE SOCIETIES.

There are many so-called "labor associations" in the large cities and industrial centers of Germany, quite similar to such as are found in the United States. They are permitted under the laws, but with some limitation in their scope of action. They must remain local, and they are not permitted to extend their organization or jurisdiction over the Empire. They are forbidden to discuss political or governmental questions at their meetings. The feeling between the employer and the employed, I think, has been quite satisfactory during the last few years until quite recently.

STRIKES.

During the last two months there have been several strikes; one at the "Berlin Velvet Factory," where about nine hundred women and girls are employed, and nearly as many men.

About twelve hundred men engaged in sewing-machine factories here were recently on a strike, and also several thousand joiners. I think in each case the workmen demanded an increase of wages, and some of them also a decrease in the hours of labor, which was refused by the employers.

The strike at the Berlin Velvet Factory was of brief duration, and the workmen mostly returned to their work without accomplishing their object, although the manager allowed some few of them a small increase in their wages. The strikers at the sewing-machine factories were compelled to yield and return to their work at the old rates, while the strik-

ing joiners were generally allowed a small increase of wages and have now returned to their labor. These striking workmen, especially the joiners, received money assistance to aid them in their contest from other similar associations in Berlin and other cities. The governing power here is much more strict than in the United States, and Berlin, with its excellent and large police force, supplemented with forty thousand soldiers in and about the city, is at all times able to preserve order, and other workmen who seek to take the places of those out upon a strike are generally protected from harm from those whose places they seek to fill. No provision is made for the settlement of disagreements between employer and employed by means of arbitration.

FOOD PURCHASES.

Workmen, at least in this portion of Germany, purchase the necessities of life where they see fit, the employer not attempting to control that matter, and for their labor they are paid in gold, silver, and paper money, usually on each Saturday.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The habits of the working people may generally be considered good. They are usually found at work whenever they can find employment, whether wages be great or small. But very few of them are able to earn any more than a scanty living for themselves and their families, however much economy they may exercise, and if they have families each member thereof of sufficient age must assist in doing something for their own support. The excessive amount of beer consumed by the workmen and their families may, and undoubtedly does, tend to stupify and make them sluggish, yet it is very seldom you see one exhibiting symptoms of intoxication. These workmen are usually able-bodied, apparently enjoying good health. Whenever the weather is suitable and time will permit, the men, women, and children are accustomed to spending much of their time out of doors, in beer gardens, &c., sipping their beer, listening to music, and visiting. For this purpose places are supplied on a basis suitable for the pockets of all, rich and poor, and the quality of the beer is graded accordingly. The German workmen dress comfortably well, but employers, generally speaking, give but little attention to the morals, well being, and happiness of their workmen. The workmen are expected to care for themselves. There are a few large establishments, like those of Krupp, at Essen, where the workmen are supplied with comfortable houses at a small rental value, together with church and school accommodations, but such are exceptional cases.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

All male citizens of twenty five years of age, and upwards, not including paupers, &c., are qualified to vote for members of the German Reichstag, but under the laws of the kingdom of Prussia the right of voting and power exercised by the voter is based somewhat upon the amount of taxes paid by him.

For the purpose of electing city councilmen in Berlin the voters are divided into three classes, according to the amount of taxes which they pay, communal, district, provincial, and state taxes. The first class is composed of those highest tax-payers, who pay an aggregate of one-third of the entire amount of taxes paid by the entire body of voters.

The second-class of those highest tax-payers paying the aggregate second third, and the third-class includes all the other voters not included in the two former classes. Under the laws of Prussia every male citizen twenty-four years of age and upwards, except paupers, &c., who pay at least 6 marks class tax, can vote for municipal officers in Berlin or for members of the Prussian Parliament, upon the basis above given. Each of the three classes into which the voters are divided exercise the same, or an equal power in the selection of such officers, although there may be many less voters in the first and second classes than in the third class.

As a general rule only a small percentage of the voters belonging to the third class take any interest in election matters or attend the polling places.

ARMY SERVICE AND FEMALE FIELD-WORK.

A large portion of Germany, especially of Prussia, has a light soil, and is only made to produce reasonably sized crops by being carefully tilled.

Every young man able to bear arms must serve in the army from one to three years. Those who are well advanced in their studies and can clothe themselves while in the service usually serve only one year, while those who have been less fortunate in educational and financial acquirements serve three years. This is the case with nearly all the sons of the poorer people. Their places upon the farm, and often in the shop, are filled by their mothers and sisters. Many young men seeking to avoid this service find a home in America. This military system, together with the small wages paid for labor, and the inability of the laborer to see any way to better his condition or that of his family of children growing up around him, is undoubtedly what tends to cause 200,000 and upward of German subjects to leave their fatherland annually and seek a home in the United States. Undoubtedly a very large proportion of the emigrants from Germany to America comes from the classes I have mentioned, while the small tradesmen, artisans, and a few educated and professional men go to make up the large number stated. The Germans seem to be a very prolific people, for notwithstanding the large numbers which leave the empire annually the population is continually on the increase.

TAXATION IN GERMANY.

The question of taxation is important in considering the price of labor and cost of living and, therefore, I take the liberty of here quoting a large portion of the very full and interesting report upon that subject lately presented to the Department by Mr. Smith, late consul at Mannheim.

This refers to the system of taxation in Prussia.

In Prussia the tax called "Klassen-Steuer," or classed tax, is levied on every person whose income does not exceed 3,000 marks. Except—

- (a.) All persons whose income is less than 420 marks.
- (b.) All persons who are not sixteen years of age, and whose annual income does not exceed 660 marks.
- (c.) Members of the army.
- (d.) Foreigners during their first year of residence, except those who carry on a trade, do business, or practice their professions.
- (e.) Owners of the iron cross and other military distinction.
- (f.) Those who took part in the wars of 1806 and 1815.
- (g.) Minors yet under the control of their parents and supported by them.

In Prussia the amount of this tax is about 42,000,000 marks. It is divided into twelve classes and paid annually, according to the annual income, as follows:

ANNUAL TAX.

Classes.	Income.	Tax.
	Marks.	Marks.
1.....	420 to 660	
2.....	660 to 900	6
3.....	900 to 1,050	9
4.....	1,050 to 1,200	12
5.....	1,200 to 1,350	18
6.....	1,350 to 1,500	24
7.....	1,500 to 1,650	30
8.....	1,650 to 1,800	36
9.....	1,800 to 2,100	42
10.....	2,100 to 2,400	48
11.....	2,400 to 2,700	60
12.....	2,700 to 3,000	72

[NOTE 1.—Since the preparation of Consul Smith's report provision has been made so that no class tax for State purposes is collected on incomes of less than 900 marks, but in Berlin the class tax for municipal purposes is paid on incomes precisely as given in this table.—BREWSTER.]

Taxes are levied according to households. Members of the household who are paid for their services, or who pay for their board, are also subject to payment of this tax.

Tax on annual incomes exceeding 3,000 marks is levied on all persons receiving an income greater than that sum, and foreigners who carry on trade, manufacture, and who do business, excepting the members of the royal house of the princely families of Hohenzollern, of the royal family of Hanover, of the family of the Prince-Elector of Kurbessen, of the family of the Duke of Nassau. Exempt from this tax are:

- (1) The military: Salary and perquisites of the members of the army.
- (2) That part of the income which originates in estates in a foreign country, if it can be shown that the tax is already paid in the foreign country.

It is levied as follows:

Classes.	Income.	Annual tax.	Classes.	Income.	Annual tax.
	Marks.	Marks.		Marks.	Marks.
1.....	3,000 to 3,600	90	18.....	32,400 to 36,000	972
2.....	3,600 to 4,200	104	19.....	36,000 to 42,000	1,080
3.....	4,200 to 4,800	126	20.....	42,000 to 48,000	1,260
4.....	4,800 to 5,400	144	21.....	48,000 to 54,000	1,440
5.....	5,400 to 6,000	162	22.....	54,000 to 60,000	1,620
6.....	6,000 to 7,200	180	23.....	60,000 to 72,000	1,800
7.....	7,200 to 8,400	216	24.....	72,000 to 84,000	2,160
8.....	8,400 to 9,600	252	25.....	84,000 to 96,000	2,520
9.....	9,600 to 10,800	288	26.....	96,000 to 108,000	2,880
10.....	10,800 to 12,000	324	27.....	108,000 to 120,000	3,240
11.....	12,000 to 14,400	360	28.....	120,000 to 144,000	3,600
12.....	14,400 to 16,800	432	29.....	144,000 to 168,000	4,320
13.....	16,800 to 19,200	504	30.....	168,000 to 204,000	5,040
14.....	19,200 to 21,600	576	31.....	204,000 to 240,000	6,120
15.....	21,600 to 25,200	648	32.....	240,000 to 300,000	7,200
16.....	25,200 to 28,800	756	33.....	300,000 to 360,000	9,000
17.....	28,800 to 32,400	864			

And so on, always rising 60,000 marks, and the tax 1,800 marks each.

The income tax is levied on the income derived from: (1) Real estate; (2) capital; (3) trade, business, or from any paying profession.

Gewerbe-Steuer (trade-tax) is levied on: (1) Commerce; (2) hotels, restaurants, and innkeepers; (3) manufactures and trades employing a number of persons; (4) mill industry; (5) navigation, freight establishments, livery-stables, &c.; (6) peddlers. These are divided into three classes: A I, A II, and B.

1. A I includes large manufacturing and commercial establishments of commission and shipping. (Agents of insurance companies are free from this tax.) Banking, exchange, insurance companies, shipping establishments, and all establishments based

on commercial or money transactions, circulating libraries, mill, baking, butchering, brewing establishments, and all others where the capital employed is large and the business is important.

2. A II includes smaller establishments of the same kind as A I.

3. B includes business establishments of the least important class, including dealers in fruit, vegetables, &c., unless their business is quite important.

Foreign insurance companies possessing an establishment and officers with general agent in Prussia are subject to taxation. Exempt from this tax are:

(1) Die Königliche Seehandlung and all industrial establishments belonging to the State; (2) foreigners during their visits at fairs, &c.; (3) foreign purchasers of domestic productions; (4) agents of insurance companies; (5) authors who sell only their own publications; (6) persons who do literary work for others; (7) dentists; (8) barbers; (9) persons who have rented bridge tolls; (10) distillers of brandy; (11) persons who are engaged in making discoveries of amber on their own estate; (12) Farmers who sell self-baked bread on market days.

Class IV includes small tradesmen who employ more than one assistant and an apprentice, and the mill industry. Only men who have technical ability are considered assistants.

Mere physical strength is not accepted under the title of "tradesman."

B includes freight and livery establishments and navigation.

In order to ascertain the amount of taxes, four departments have been created within the Prussian Government, according to its wealth and industry, yet for the taxes under A I only two departments exist. First, the Government districts, Aix-la-Chapelle, Arnberg, Breslau, Cologne, Danzig, Düsseldorf, Königsberg, Liegnitz, Magdeburg, Merseburg, Potsdam, Stettin, and the city of Berlin.

The other Government districts belong to the second department. The first department includes some of the largest cities; the second includes cities of medium size; the third, all other cities of about 1,500 inhabitants and more, and one-fourth of the flat countries and all towns not belonging to one of the three previous departments.

In order to estimate the amount of tax to be levied it is customary to suppose a medium tax; thus, if there are 80 tax-payers in one class, and the medium is found to be 30 marks, the amount of the tax will be 2,400 marks. In case the tax-payer is not able to pay the medium tax, a lower rate is granted him and the sum is added to the taxes of other rate-payers. Medium taxes are levied on—

(a) Commercial pursuits; (b) hotels, restaurants, and innkeepers; (c) tradesmen.

The rates are levied—

I.—Commerce.

CLASS A I.

(a) *Medium rate.*—(1) First department, 288 marks annually, or 24 marks monthly; (2) second department, 216 marks annually, or 18 marks monthly.

(b) *Lowest rate.*—The lowest rate in both departments 144 marks annually, or 12 marks monthly. By a special royal decree the medium tax can be reduced to 144 marks, and the lowest tax to 72 marks.

CLASS A II.

(a) *Medium rate.*—(1) First department, 72 marks annually, or 6 marks monthly; (2) second department, 48 marks annually, or 4 marks monthly; (3) third and fourth departments, 30 marks annually, or 2.50 marks monthly.

(b) *Lowest rate.*—(1) First department, 36 marks annually, or 3 marks monthly; (2) second department, 24 marks annually, or 2 marks monthly; (3) third and fourth departments, 18 marks annually, or 1.50 marks monthly. The rates rise from 18 to 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 72, 84, 90, 96, 108, 126, 144, 156, 168, 180, and upwards (each time for the amount of 36 marks), according to the importance of the transactions.

CLASS B.

(a) *Medium rate.*—(1) First department, 24 marks annually, or 2 marks monthly; (2) second department, 18 marks annually, or 1.50 marks monthly; (3) third department, 12 marks annually, or 1 mark monthly; (4) fourth department, 6 marks annually, or .50 mark monthly.

(b) *Lowest rate.*—(1) In the three departments, 6 marks annually, or 50 pfennigs monthly; (2) in the fourth department, 3 marks annually, or 25 pfennigs monthly. The rates rise, according to the importance of the transactions, up to 6, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 36, 54, 72, 90, 108, 144 marks, and upwards, each time for 36 marks.

II.—*Hotels, restaurants, and inn-keepers.*

CLASS C.

(a) *Medium rate.*—(1) First department, 54 marks annually, or 4.50 marks monthly; (2) second department, 36 marks annually, or 3 marks monthly; (3) third department, 24 marks annually, or 2 marks monthly; (4) fourth department, 12 marks annually, or 1 mark monthly.

(b) *Lowest rate.*—(1) First and second departments, 12 marks annually, or 1 mark monthly; (2) third and fourth departments, 6 marks annually, or 50 pfennigs monthly. The rates above 6 marks rise in the same way as in Class B.

III.—*Trade.*

CLASS II.

(a) *Medium rate.*—(1) First department, 24 marks annually, or 2 marks monthly; (2) second department, 18 marks annually, or 1.50 marks monthly; (3) third and fourth departments, 12 marks annually, or 1 mark monthly.

(b) *Lowest rate.*—(1) First department, 12 marks annually, or 1 mark monthly; (2) in the three other departments, 6 marks annually, or 50 pfennigs monthly. The rates rise in the same way as in Class B. In certain cases exemption from the tax is granted, especially to poor trades people.

IV.—*Navigation, freight, and livery business.*

Navigation.—Ships of the following measure (1 last = 32.9769 hectoliters) pay: 3 to 6 lasten, 2 marks; 7 to 12 lasten, 4 marks; 13 to 18 lasten, 6 marks; 19 to 24 lasten, 8 marks. Steamboats on rivers, &c., are taxed according to their machinery, 75 pfennigs each horse-power annually. Navigation on the coasts, oceans, &c., is taxed as commerce (A I).

Freight and livery-stables.—People engaged in the freight and livery-stable business, who keep two horses and more, pay 3 marks annually for each horse.

Miscellaneous.—Peddlers pay an annual tax of 48 marks. The secretary of the treasury has the right to commute this tax to 36, 24, 18, and 6 marks in particular cases; for instance, when the peddler is deformed. He has also the power to raise the tax to 72, 96, and 144 marks for circus companies, actors, &c.

In order to control this system of taxation, each municipality has to present a list with the names and professions of the inhabitants, indicating such cases as are subject to the tax.

Those inhabitants who are subject to taxes in Classes A I, A II, and C, must be present during the allotment of the rate of tax.

GRUNDSTEUER—TAXES ON LANDED PROPERTY, REAL ESTATE, ETC.

According to the law of May 21, 1861, the "Grundsteuer" is divided as follows: (1) Tax on houses and court-yards, gardens, &c., belonging to them; this tax is generally called "Gebäude-Steuer" (house-tax). (2) The "Grundsteuer" proper, i. e., the tax on landed estates, farms, &c.

Exempt from the "Grundsteuer" are: (1) property of the state; (2) property of those princes and counts who formerly were independent of the Empire (law of 1820); (3) property belonging to and being in *general use* by the provinces, districts, municipalities, &c.; (4) bridges, high roads, canals, and railways; (5) property which at the time of the issue of this law was already in possession of the Protestant or the Roman Catholic Church, and property rents of which are used for schools, charity establishments, &c.; (6) real estate in possession of the Empire.

GERÄUDE-STEUER (HOUSE-TAX.)

All houses with yards and gardens not exceeding the extension of 25 *are* (53 square meters) are subject to this tax. More extensive ones are subject to the "Grundsteuer." Exempt from it are: (1) Edifices belonging to the royal family and to all princes and counts formerly independent of the Empire; (2) edifices belonging to the state, provinces, &c., used for public purposes; (3) university and school buildings; (4) churches, chapels, &c.; (5) the habitations of the clergy; (6) hospitals, orphan houses, &c.; (7) such buildings as are necessary to farming purposes; (8) water buildings.

The annual amount of the tax is for: (1) Houses designed for habitation, shops, ateliers, theaters, &c., 4 per cent. of the estimated annual value; (2) factories and all buildings designed for the carrying on trade, breweries, distilleries, forges, mills, buildings designed for purposes of agriculture, stables, &c., 2 per cent. of the estimated annual value. The amount of the tax is assessed by a committee whose members are elected by the board of aldermen, and whose deliberations are presided over by a special commissioner of the Government. The system of taxation is subject to a revision every fifteenth year.

KOMMUNAL (MUNICIPAL TAXES.)

The respective dispositions are contained in the municipal and town ordinances. The income from that part of the property being outside of the town limits cannot be taken into account. The consent of the Government is necessary for—(a) All additions to the income tax (see note 1); (b) all additions to the other direct taxes, if the addition exceeds 50 per cent; (c) all additions on indirect taxes. Special municipal taxes may be assessed, but only by consent of the Government. The laws regulating the same subject in the other provinces contain the same principles in about the same form.

The general principle of municipal taxation is as follows: According to the municipal constitutional laws the municipal budget may be provided for: (1) by additions to the state taxes; (2) by special direct or indirect municipal taxes.

The first-named taxation forms the rule, and has been designated several times by the secretary of the treasury as being the best mode of municipal taxation.

Additions are especially levied on: (a) *Klassen* and income tax; (b) taxes on trades, with the exception of the tax on peddlers, which trade cannot be taxed by the municipalities; (c) ground and house tax.

There exists no uniform legislation for municipal taxation in cities, towns, or villages. Town ordinances for the provinces of Prussia, Posen, Pomerania, Silesia, Brandenburg, and Saxony state that it is the duty of every inhabitant to contribute to the town budget. Where the municipal tax is levied in the form of an addition to the class tax it is only paid by those subject to the class tax.

When the income of the town is not sufficient to pay the expenses of the municipality, then the aldermen possess the right to assess municipal taxes: (1) by an addition to the state tax; (2) in case of addition to the income tax the income from property outside of the town limits cannot be assessed; (3) the consent of the Government is necessary for all additions to the income tax and all other direct taxes if the addition exceeds 50 per cent., and for all additions on direct taxes.

The increase of the municipal budget, when necessity occurs through the increase of the state tax, forms the rule, and has been designated by the secretary of the treasury as the best mode of municipal taxation rather than by special direct taxation. It is generally added to *Klassen* or income tax.

[NOTE 2.—In the city of Berlin a so-called rent-tax is annually levied for municipal purposes, and paid by the lessee of any shop, store, dwelling-house, or other apartment. The amount is a fixed per cent. based upon the amount of money annually paid by the lessee for the use of the premises. The rate is usually 6½ per cent. per annum.—BREWER.]

TAX ON TRADES.

Ground and house tax.—In some towns, by Government decree, the municipal tax is fixed as follows (see note 1):

Annual income of—	Annual tax in marks.
300 to 450 marks	6
450 to 600	9
600 to 750	12
750 to 900	15
900 to 1,050	18
1,050 to 1,200	24
1,200 to 1,500	30
1,500 to 1,950	36
1,950 to 2,400	45
2,400 to 2,700	60
2,700 to 3,000	72

An annual income of more than 3,000 marks is assessed by the state tax. This assessment is made by a committee of eight members elected by the board of aldermen.

In towns, cities, &c., where the "*Mahl- und Schlachtsteuer*" (tax on butchering and grinding), abolished on January 18, 1875, existed as a municipal tax, the "*Schlacht-*

steuer" (tax on butchering) may yet be levied as a municipal tax as the requirements of the municipal budget demands its continuation.

Exempt from municipal taxation are: (a) public endowments maintained by the state, namely, pensions of widows; (b) retired officers and officials; (c) officers, &c., of the army; (d) clergymen and teachers of elementary schools.

The salary of Government officials can only be taxed one-half of its amount. The Klassen and income tax of Prussia do not vary much during different years.

The figures referring to the "Klassensteuer" show that the number of tax-payers whose income is estimated at from 420 marks to 1,500 marks annually is 4,734,277 or 20.01 per cent. of the whole number of the inhabitants subject to this class of taxation. They pay the largest part of the tax, i. e., 27,906,393 marks.

The figures of the "income tax" show that the lowest class of tax-payers (whose income varies between 3,000 marks to 6,000 marks annually) number 121,071, and, consequently in the majority, pay the largest part of the tax, i. e., 13,527,324 marks.

Regarding "communal taxes" ("Kommunal Steuer") it has been already stated that the communities provide for the expense of this budget, as the income from their property does not suffice by addition to the state income tax.

It has been observed, and it is the cause of bitter complaint, that this system is an unjust one. The state tax in itself is not large; but additions for municipal purposes make it in many parts of Germany burdensome.

[NOTE 3.—It seems to be generally conceded that this system of taxation works much hardship upon the poorer classes of the people, more especially those provisions of the law which prescribe the "rent tax" and the tax on the smaller incomes.—BREWSTER.]

Statement showing the rates of wages in different parts of Germany on July 1, 1883.

[Taken from a recent publication of the Concordia, a periodical of the Society for the Promotion of Laborers' Interest, published at Mayence.]

City.	Popula- tion.	Builders.						Joiners, jour- men.		Looksmiths, jour- neymen.		Tailors, jour- men.		Shoemakers, jour- neymen.	
		Foremen.		Journeymen.		Common work- men.		Daily work.	Weekly wages.	Daily work.	Weekly wages.	Daily work.	Weekly wages.	Daily work.	Weekly wages.
		Daily work.	Weekly wages.	Daily work.	Weekly wages.	Daily work.	Weekly wages.								
Tilsit, East Prussia	21,225	Hours. 11	40 42	Hours. 11	43 92	Hours. 11	41 85	Hours. 11	\$2 85	Hours. 11	\$3 57	Hours. 13	\$2 38	Hours. 13	\$2 38
Dirschau, West Prussia	10,900	12	3 92	12	3 57	12	2 14	12	1 19	12	3 45	12	2 85	12	2 85
Reichendorf, near Berlin	1,245	10	6 42	10	4 76	10	2 85	10	2 85	10	3 57	10	1 42	10	3 57
Schlesien	8,182	11	5 54	11	2 58	11	1 57	11	2 25	11	2 14	11	1 90	11	1 90
Stettin, Pomerania	91,707	10	5 71	10	4 28	10	2 85	10	3 57	10	4 28	10	2 85	10	2 85
Posen	64,448	11	4 28	11	3 57	11	1 78	11	2 85	11	3 57	11	2 14	11	2 14
			4 99		4 28		2 14		3 57		3 57		3 57		3 57
Breslau, Silesia	288,109	10	4 28	10	3 42	10	1 71	10	2 14	10	2 85	10	3 57	10	3 57
Königsbitter, Silesia	27,432	12	4 28	12	2 42	12	1 99	12	2 14	12	3 57	12	3 57	12	3 57
Buchau, near Magdeburg	12,506	10	4 99	10	4 28	10	2 85	10	2 85	10	3 57	10	2 85	10	2 85
Emden, Hanover	12,804	11	4 99	11	3 57	11	2 85	11	3 57	11	3 57	11	3 57	11	3 57
Dortmund, Westphalia	75,000	11-12	4 99	11-12	4 28	11-12	3 57	11-12	3 57	11-12	4 28	11-12	3 57	11-12	3 57
Frankfort-on-the-Main	143,800	10	4 28	10	4 99	10	3 57	10	4 28	10	5 23	10	5 23	10	5 23
			5 71		4 99		3 57		4 99		5 23		5 23		5 23
Aix-la-Chapelle	95,432	11	4 99	11	3 90	11	2 61	11	3 68	11	3 68	11	3 68	11	3 68
Barmen	85,961	10	5 71	10	4 28	10	3 57	10	4 28	10	4 99	10	3 92	10	3 92
Elberich	8,671	10	5 71	10	3 21	10	2 57	10	2 85	10	3 57	10	2 85	10	2 85
Essen (Krupp's establishment)	54,937	11	4 76	11	3 90	11	3 09	11	3 57	11	4 40	11	3 57	11	3 57
Mülheim-on-the-Ruhr	23,006	11	5 47	11	4 76	11	2 97	11	4 40	11	4 40	11	4 28	11	4 28
Düsseldorf	99,075	11	5 47	11	4 76	11	2 97	11	4 40	11	4 40	11	4 28	11	4 28
Nuremberg	99,075	10	6 42	10	4 99	10	3 33	10	4 99	10	4 99	10	5 23	10	5 23
Munich	223,864	10	6 42	10	4 99	10	3 33	10	4 99	10	4 99	10	5 23	10	5 23
Dresden	226,316	11	4 76	11	3 92	11	2 97	10-11	3 57	10	3 57	11-12	1 19	10	4 16
Freiburg, near Dresden	25,547	11 1/2	3 57	11 1/2	2 61	11 1/2	2 38	11 1/2	2 14	11 1/2	2 38	11-12	1 42	11 1/2	1 90
Annaberg	12,014	12	4 28	12	3 45	12	2 57	12	1 07	12	2 85	12	2 85	12	2 85
Pilsen	88,075	11	4 52	11	3 09	11	2 14	11	2 85	11	3 57	12	2 85	12	2 85

Stuttgart.....	117,808	11	7 14	13	4 80	11 {	2 65	11 {	2 57	11 {	4 28	11 {	2 65
Darmstadt.....	41,614	11	5 71	11	4 28	11 {	2 57	11 {	2 57	11 {	2 28	10 {	2 57
Karlsruhe.....	51,808	11	5 49	11	4 28	11 {	2 66	11 {	2 58	11 {	4 16	11 {	4 16
Brunswick.....	75,028	10	4 90	10	3 92	10 {	2 87	10 {	2 87	10 {	3 02	11-12 {	2 97
Gera.....	21,711	11	5 23	11	3 08	11 {	1 78	11 {	2 97	11 {	3 38	11-12 {	1 18
Bremen.....	124,000	10 {	5 23	10 {	4 70	10 {	3 57	10 {	3 57	10 {	4 25	11 {	2 61
Hamburg.....	290,065	10 {	6 66	10 {	5 71	10 {	4 28	10 {	4 28	10 {	5 28	11 {	5 28
Mulhouse, Alsace.....	6,557	11	5 71	11	4 56	11	3 14	13	5 71	13	3 80	13	3 80

* With board.

Statement showing the rates of wages in different parts of Germany on July 1, 1883—Continued.

[Taken from a recent publication of the Concordia, a periodical of the Society for the Promotion of Laborers' Interests, published at Mayence.]

City.	Popula- tion.	Machinists.		Weavers by ma- chine.		Wool-spinners.		Other skilled op- eratives.		Day laborers—			
										In factories.		In gardens.	
		Daily work.	Weekly wages.	Daily work.	Weekly wages.	Daily work.	Weekly wages.	Daily work.	Weekly wages.	Daily work.	Weekly wages.	Daily work.	Weekly wages.
		Hours.		Hours.		Hours.		Hours.		Hours.		Hours.	
Tilsit, East Prussia.....	21,225	11	43 57					11	\$1 99	11	1 90	12	1 14
Dirschau, West Prussia.....	10,900	11	7 14					11	2 57	11	2 38	11	1 71
Reinickendorf, near Berlin.....	1,245	11	8 57					11	3 57	11	2 14	11	2 14
Schwibbus.....	8,182	10	4 76					10	3 57	10	3 57	12	2 49
Stettin, Pomerania.....	91,707	12	2 34	12	2 85			12	1 90	12	1 78	12	1 90
Posen.....	64,448	10	3 57					10	3 57	10	2 85	12	2 85
		11	2 85					11	2 14	11	2 14	11	1 49
			4 28						2 85		2 85		2 14
Breslau, Silesia.....	283,109	11	3 38			12	3 57	10	3 21	10	2 49	12	2 14
Königsbütte, Silesia.....	27,432	11	3 33					11	4 28	11	3 57	12	1 42
Bückau, near Magdeburg.....	12,506	11	4 99	11	4 28			11	3 57	11	3 57	11	2 85
Emden, Hanover.....	13,804							12	3 57	11	2 85	11	2 85
Lerthmund, Westphalia.....	75,000	11-12	4 28					10	5 66	10	3 71		
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	143,300	10	4 76					11	2 38				
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	85,432	11	3 57	11-12	2 85			11	4 28				
Barr-en.....	95,951	11	4 28	11-12	3 57			11	4 28	11	2 85	11	2 85
Emmerich.....	8,671	10	5 71					10	2 85	10	2 14	10	2 14
Essen (Krupp's establishment).....	56,987	10	3 75					10	4 56	10	3 28		
								10	5 37				
								8	3 80				
Muhlheim-on-the-Ruhr.....	22,695	11	4 28	10	3 83			10	2 85	12	2 14	12	2 14
Nuremberg.....	99,475												
Munich.....	229,584	10	4 76					10	2 61				
Dresden.....	220,216	9	3 21			12	3 80	10	5 23	10-11	2 38	12	2 85
Freiburg, near Dresden.....	25,547	12-13	3 00					12-13	3 06	12	2 85	12	2 85
Annaberg.....	13,014	12	4 28					11	3 80	11	2 14	11	2 38
Plauen.....	35,075	12	4 16	11	2 49			11	2 49	11	2 14	12	2 14
		11	4 28	11	2 85			11	3 57	12	3 57	12	2 85
Stuttgart.....	117,903	11	5 71	11	3 57			11	4 28	12	4 28		3 57

	41, 014	10	2 57			104	2 57	104																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												</
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*Table showing the average price of agricultural labor in Germany. **

Provinces.	Winter.	Summer.	Average.
Prussia	\$0 31	\$0 20	\$0 25
Pomerania	43	26	35
Posen	33	29	36
Brandenburg	37	26	31
Silesia	23	17	20
Saxony	35	27	31
Hanover	41	32	36
Schleswig-Holstein	48	31	39
Westphalia	41	33	37
Rheinland	43	33	38
Saxony	38	29	34
Bavaria	37	28	32
Wurtemberg	44	33	39
Baden	44	35	39
Hesse-Darmstadt	35	29	32
Elsass-Lothringen	49	39	44

* This table is taken from a work published by S. Baring Gould in 1881, entitled "Germany, present and past," and I am informed that but little, if any, change has occurred in the price of farm labor since then.

Total income of a day laborer and his family living on a manorial estate in the province of Pomerania.

Wages in money per year	\$35 70
Wages in "naturalia":	
Lodging	\$14 28
Fuel	7 14
Use of land for raising potatoes	10 71
Use of land for raising flax	4 28
Keeping cow	24 09
Keeping sheep	4 28
Keeping geese	7 14
Grain and wages for thrashing	66 40
Carrying (fare)	2 85
Physician and medicines	2 14
	<hr/> 143 31
Total income	179 01

In this budget there is not included the wage earned by the wife and children, nor the profit accruing from hog-raising and working up flax and wool. Inclusive of these items the grand total income is given at \$265.

A SIMILAR STATEMENT MADE UP IN THE PROVINCE OF EAST PRUSSIA.

In this instance it is supposed that the laboring family (wife and two to three children) keeps a helper, that both are employed during the whole year (Sundays and holidays excepted), and that the laborer's wife works for the proprietor in the afternoon during summer season.

WAGES IN MONEY.

Husband for himself and helper in summer time (fixed)	\$8 56
Wife in summer (average)	7 14
Husband and helper earn in winter for the days on which they do not thresh, on an average	5 71
Total	<hr/> 21 41

WAGES IN "NATURALIA."

Lodging	\$14 28
Fuel, inclusive of carrying	9 99
Potato land, manured and worked	8 56

Flax.....	\$1 42
Pasture and winter food for 1 cow	17 85
Pasture for 2 hogs.....	2 14
Pasture for 2 geese and their young	3 57
Cereals furnished during summer, on an average:	
16.5 bushels rye, valued at.....	\$13 00
3 bushels barley.....	1 90
3 bushels oats.....	1 19
3 bushels peas	2 38
	<hr/>
Average amount of 81 bushels winter grain and pulse per family (for thrashing), every bushel estimated at \$0.7137, equals, round.....	57 83
Waste grain in thrashing.....	1 42
Physician and medicines, gratis, given by employer.....	2 14
	<hr/>
Total	137 76

PROFITS FROM OWN USE AND FURTHER WORKING OF "NATURALIA" RECEIVED.

Additional amount derived from utilizing the potato land.....	\$9 28
Additional amount derived from utilizing flax land.....	7 14
Wife's spinning, weaving, and making clothes in winter.....	7 14
Additional profits from hog-raising	10 71
Additional profits from geese and chickens.....	8 56
	<hr/>
Total	42 83
	<hr/>
Grand total of income	202 06

Referring to this last statement showing the income of a laboring family (husband, wife, and two to three children) and helper, a statement showing the expenditures for same is given, which is reported to have been made up by a committee after hearing the respective laborers:

Food:	
Rye and pulse, round	\$42 84
Potatoes	17 13
Pork (250 pounds), 9.5 cents per pound.....	23 75
Other meat (50 pounds), 7.1 cents per pound.....	3 57
Three-fourths of a barrel herrings, \$4.28 per barrel.....	3 21
900 liters milk, 1.78 cents per liter.....	16 06
100 pounds of salt, 2.38 cents per pound.....	2 38
5 pounds of coffee, 28 cents per pound.....	1 42
13 pounds of sugar, 14 cents per pound.....	1 85
26 liters whisky.....	2 47
Spices	30
	<hr/>
Total	\$114 98
Clothing:	
2 pair boots for husband	4 99
2 pair boots for wife.....	1 90
4 pair boots for children	1 90
Flax, wool, cotton for spinning, knitting, and weaving.....	10 71
Smaller wearing apparel.....	1 70
100 days' work, 7.14 cents each, of wife in spinning, &c.....	7 14
	<hr/>
Total	28 54
Lodging	14 28
Firing and light.....	10 83
Sundries:	
Train oil for boots.....	1 14
Soap (27 pounds).....	2 14
Tear and wear of furniture, beds, &c.....	4 28
Tools, implements.....	1 78
Physician, medicines	2 14
	<hr/>
Total	11 48

Taxes, wages:

Wage to the helper.....	\$14 28
Taxes to state, church.....	1 72
And school.....	71

Total \$16 41

Grand total of expenditures 196 53

Grand total of income 202 06

Balance 5 54

Rates of wages in Berlin.

[Taken from a recent publication of the statistical bureau of the city of Berlin.]

Occupations.	Wages per week.						Per day, average.	Work-time per day.
	Time-work.			Piece-work.				
	Low-est.	Aver- age.	High- est.	Low-est.	Aver- age.	High- est.		
Stone-cutters:							Cents.	Hrs.
Journeyman	\$5 00	\$5 42	\$6 28	\$3 57		\$6 43		10
Same (in factories)	5 71	6 43	7 14		\$5 23			10
Marble-cutters	5 00	5 71	7 14					12
Marble grinders	3 57	4 28	4 76	4 28		5 23		12
Marble workmen	3 57	3 80	4 28					12
Millstone workers, laborers	3 57	4 28		4 76	5 71			12
Crookeryware:								
Turners				4 28	4 64	5 00		12
Workmen							47	13
Lads							23	13
Molders		5 71						
Model joiners		5 00						
Firemen		5 35						12
Coachmen		3 82	4 25					
Laborers	3 21	3 37	3 92				52	
Potters:								
Journeyman	3 57	5 00	5 71	3 57	6 71		71	12
Laborers							35	12
Porcelain:								
Turners				3 57	5 25	7 25		
Painters				3 92	5 71	7 73		
Burners				2 61	3 57	4 76		
Grinders				2 61	3 57	4 76		
Apprentices	71	1 42	2 38					12
In porcelain factories:								
Founders	5 71	6 06	6 42					
Molders	4 28	4 76	5 23					
Burners	2 85	3 37	3 92					
Casters								
Goldsmiths:								
Journeyman	2 85	4 28	6 42					11
Female laborers	2 38	2 85	4 28					11
Apprentices	71	1 07	1 42					11
In silver-goods factories:								
Pressers	3 57	5 00	7 14					
Rollers		5 71						
Luters	3 57	5 00	7 14					
Journeyman, silver-workers			4 76	5 71	8 56			10
Polishers, female	2 14	2 38	3 57	1 90	2 38	4 76		
Apprentices	71		2 14					
In German silver factories:								
Girdlers				4 28	5 71	11 90		
Grinders, workmen	2 85	5 71	14 28			14 28		
Locksmiths	5 00	5 71	7 14	4 28	5 71	11 90		
Pressers	5 71	7 14	14 28			14 28		
Cutters, female	2 14	2 38	3 80					
Polishers, male	5 95	8 56	11 90					
Polishers, female				3 14	4 04	5 71		
Apprentices	71	1 07	1 42					
Workmen	3 57	4 28	5 00					
Girdlers:								
Journeyman	3 57	4 28	5 00	4 28		6 43		12
Apprentices	71		1 78					12
Tin-founders, journeymen	3 57	4 28	7 14	4 28		8 56		12

Rates of wages in Berlin—Continued.

Occupation.	Wages per week.						Per day, average.	Work-time per day.
	Time-work.			Piece-work.				
	Low-est.	Aver. age.	High-est.	Low-est.	Aver. age.	High-est.		
Brassers:							<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Hrs.</i>
Journeymen	\$3 57	\$4 76	\$5 71	\$4 76	\$5 95	\$7 14		13
Founders	3 57	4 76	5 85	4 04	5 00	6 18		12
Turners	2 85	4 28	5 06	4 04	5 00	6 18		12
Apprentices	71	95	1 19					12
Workmen	2 85	3 85	3 57					12
In Berlin brass works:								
Artisans	5 00	5 71	7 14					13
Founders		6 95						13
Operatives	3 92	4 76	5 83					13
In Berlin copper and brass works:								
Artisans	4 28	5 71	7 28					12
Workmen	3 28	4 85	7 80					12
Coppersmiths:								
Journeymen	3 57	4 28	5 71	5 71	6 42	7 14		12
Laborers	2 85	3 57	4 28					12
In metal-goods factories:								
Turners	4 28	5 00	7 14					10
Locksmiths	3 57	4 28	5 71					10
Coppersmiths	4 28	5 00	7 14					10
Painters		5 00						10
Girdlers	5 85	5 95	6 42					10
Polishers	3 57	4 76	5 95	3 57	5 85	7 14		10
Operatives, male	2 14	3 21	4 28					10
Operatives, female	1 78	2 38	3 57					10
Apprentices	68	95	1 19					10
Girdlers, female	1 78	2 85	3 57					10
In foundries of articles of art:								
Founders, molders	3 33	3 57	4 28	4 28 4 76	4 52			9
Workmen	2 88	2 61	2 85				47	9
Needle-makers, journeymen	2 85	3 57	5 00					12
	3 85	3 80	4 76	3 57	4 28	5 00		12
File cutters, journeymen	3 57	4 28	5 00					10
Locksmiths, journeymen				2 85	4 28	5 71		12
Blacksmiths, journeymen	3 57	2 92	4 28					12
Toolsmiths, journeymen	3 88	3 57	5 71	2 14	4 28	5 71		12
Cutters, journeymen	2 85	4 76	6 42	2 88	4 28	6 42		12
Bladesmiths, journeymen	3 85	3 57	5 71	3 57	4 28	6 42		12
Steel-pen workers:								
Journeyman	4 90	5 71	6 42	3 21	5 71	10 71		11
Girls	1 42	1 78	2 14					11
Nailsmiths, journeymen	3 85	3 57	4 76	2 14	2 85	3 57 4 76		12
In engine works:								
Mechanics	4 28	4 45	5 71		6 11			11
Blacksmiths	4 28	4 76	5 71		7 54			11
Joiners					6 23			11
Molders	4 28	4 63	5 71		8 00			11
Workmen	3 21	3 72	4 28					11
In sewing-machine factories:								
Locksmiths				4 28	5 47	6 18		11
Joiners				4 28	5 28	5 95		11
Workmen, male				3 33	4 28	5 00		11
Workmen, female				2 61	3 33	3 80		11
Cartwrights, journeymen	2 85	3 57	4 76		4 28			12
Telegraph-makers, journeymen	3 59	4 61	6 42		6 90			11
Mechanicians, journeymen	2 85	4 28	5 71	3 57		7 14		12
Surgical-instrument makers	2 85	4 76	6 42	2 38	4 28	6 42		9
Watch-makers, journeymen	2 85	4 28	7 14	3 57	4 76	7 14		12
In lamp factories:								
Brassiers	5 00	5 17	6 42					
Girdlers	4 28	5 00	6 42	4 28	5 95	7 14		12
Turners	5 00	5 71	7 14					
In a chemical factories:								
Foremen	5 47	5 95	7 14					
Laborers	2 85	3 54	4 28					
Lads	1 90	2 38	2 85					
Women and girls	1 43	1 90	2 38					
Workers under sixteen years	1 42	1 42	1 90					

Rates of wages in Berlin—Continued.

Occupations.	Wages per week.						Per day, average.	Work-time per day.
	Time-work.			Piece-work.				
	Low-est.	Aver-age.	High-est.	Low-est.	Aver-age.	High-est.		
In an aniline color factory:							Cents.	Hrs.
Foremen	\$5 00	\$5 71	\$6 42					12
Artisans	5 00	5 71	6 42					
Laborers	3 14	3 14	3 74					
Operatives	3 57	3 92	4 28					
Soap-makers	4 28	4 76	5 95					12
Day laborers	3 21	3 57	5 00					
Ethereal oils factories, operatives		4 28						12
Asphalters	5 00	5 95	7 14					10
Roofers	4 28	5 28	6 42					10
In silk-goods factories (operatives):								
Male	3 57	3 92	5 00					12
Female	1 66	2 14	2 61	\$2 14	\$2 85	\$3 57		11
In wool mills:								
Weavers				2 14	3 45	4 76		10
Shearers				4 28	5 71	7 14		10
Winders, female				2 14	2 85	3 57		10
Hand-workers, female	1 42	2 14	3 21	1 90	2 85	4 76		10
Machine-workers, female	1 42	1 90	2 88	1 66	2 38	4 26		10
Warpers, female			4 28					10
Ribbon-makers, journeymen	2 85	3 57	4 28					10
Weavers:								
Journeymen	2 85	3 21	3 57	1 42	2 85	4 28		14
Warpers	2 85	4 28	5 71					14
Winders, female	1 19	1 78	2 49					14
Carpet weavers:								
Operatives	3 57	4 28	5 00					12
Workers, female	1 78	1 90	2 14	2 88		3 57		12
Weavers				4 76	7 14	9 52		12
Cloth-makers, journeymen				2 88	2 85	3 33		12
In a Berlin velveteen factory:								
Operatives	2 85	3 21	4 28	3 57	4 28	5 71		12
Apprentices		2 49						12
Women	2 88	2 85	3 57	2 85	3 57	4 28		12
Girls	1 90		2 14					12
In bleaching and dyeing works:								
Laborers	3 21	3 57	3 92	3 57	5 11	6 06		12
Women	1 78		2 49	1 90	2 38	2 85		12
Foremen	5 71		8 56					12
Girls	1 64							12
In refining works (dressing fabrics):								
Masters	5 00	6 59	8 33					12
Laborers, male	2 38	2 85	4 28					12
Laborers, female	1 66	1 90	2 38					12
Fullers	3 57	4 28	5 71					12
Carders, female	3 57	4 28	5 71					12
Silk button and trimming makers:								
Foremen	6 42	7 14	8 56					11
Manager, female	2 38	2 85	3 57					11
Journeymen	(3 57) (4 28)	5 00	5 71	4 28	4 99	6 42		11
Girls	1 42	1 90	(2 38) to (2 85)	1 19	2 38	4 28		11
Rope-makers:								
Journeymen	3 21	3 57	4 28	1 07	1 42	1 78		12
Apprentices	1 07	1 30	1 54					12
Lads	1 42	1 78	2 14					12
Statuary, paste-board factories:								
Foremen		7 49						12
Gilders	4 28	5 71	7 14	3 57	5 00	6 42		12
Joiners	4 28	5 00	5 71	3 57	5 00	6 42		12
Bookbinders	3 57	3 92	4 64	3 57	5 00	6 42		12
Laborers	3 21	4 28	5 28					12
Gilders, females	1 90	2 38	3 21					12
Artisans		5 00			5 25			12
Tanners:								
Journeymen	3 57	4 64	5 00	4 28	5 00	5 71		12
Apprentices	1 42	2 14	3 92					12
Workmen		3 57	3 92					12
Bookbinders:								
Journeymen	2 85	4 04	5 00	2 85	4 28	5 71		12
Girls	1 42	1 90	2 85	1 42	2 88	3 57		12

Rates of wages in Berlin—Continued.

Occupations.	Wages per week.						Per day, average.	Work-time, per day.
	Time-work.			Piece-work.				
	Low-est.	Aver-age.	High-est.	Low-est.	Aver-age.	High-est.		
Bookbinders—Continued.							<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Hrs.</i>
Binders, male	\$3 57	\$4 76	\$5 71					12
Binders, female	1 42	2 14	2 85					12
Leather-workers	2 85	4 28	5 71	\$3 57	\$4 76	\$5 95		12
Barren-makers	2 85	3 57	4 28		4 04		64	12
Wagoners	3 45	4 04	4 76		4 52		71	10
Carriage-makers	3 09	3 68	4 28		4 16		68	10
Military-effects makers	3 33	3 80	4 52		4 28		64	10
Painters:								
Journymen	3 57	4 76	5 71					9½
Women	1 90	2 38	2 85					9½
Saw-mill workers	4 28	5 95	8 33					11
Saw-mill laborers	3 21	3 57	5 00					11
Shoemakers:								
For buildings	4 28	5 00	5 71	4 28		6 42		13
For furniture	3 57		5 71	2 85		6 42		13
Shoers, journeymen	2 85	4 28	5 71					10
Basket-makers, journeymen	2 14	2 85	4 28					12
Makers of buffalo-horn buttons	2 85	4 28	5 00	2 85	4 28	6 18	71	12
Women	1 42	2 14	2 85	1 66	2 38	3 09	35	12
Makers of vegetable ivory buttons:								
Master	5 00	6 42	8 56					11
Laborers, female	1 90	2 35	2 85	1 66	2 14	2 85		11
Laborers, male		3 21		3 57	4 28	5 71		11
Girls	1 42	1 66	1 90					11
Comb-makers, journeymen	2 85	3 57	4 28	3 33	3 80	4 28		13
Turnishers, journeymen	2 85	3 57	4 28					13
Gilders, journeymen:								
Male	3 57	4 28	5 00					12
Female	1 42	2 14	2 85					12
Saw-millers	5 00	5 33	6 28					12
Firemen	5 33	5 83	5 83					12
Locksmiths	5 00	5 50	5 83					12
Laborers	4 16	4 56	5 00					12
Bakers:								
First journeyman (and free board)	2 14	2 85	3 57					13
Second journeyman (and free board)	1 66	2 14	2 61					13
Third journeyman (and free board)	1 42	1 78	2 14					13
Confectioners, journeymen (and free board), per month	5 71	10 00	14 25					16, 17
Butchers, journeymen (and free board)	95	2 14	3 57					18
Metal water workers	2 85	3 57	4 64					18
Brewery:								
Brewers	21 42	23 80	38 55					12
Coopers								12
Laborers							50	12
Coat-makers:								
Male	2 85	3 57	4 28	2 85		4 28		12
Female	1 42	1 78	2 14					12
Coat-makers:								
Foremen	21 42	27 37	32 13					12
Cutter-out	2 85	3 57	5 00	3 57		7 14		12
Tailors:								
Journeymen	2 14	2 85	3 85					10, 11
Females	1 07	1 42	2 85					
Ladies' cloak makers	3 57	4 28	4 85					
Females				1 10	1 66	2 14		
Hatters:								
Journeymen	3 37	4 76	6 42		4 76	7 14		11
Laborers, female	2 14	2 38	2 85					11
Fur-makers:								
Journeymen	2 85	3 57	4 28	3 33	3 80	4 28		12
Laborers, female	1 42	1 90	2 38	1 66	2 14	2 85		12
Glove-makers, journeymen	2 85	3 33	4 28	2 85	3 33	4 28		12
Shoemakers:								
Journeymen	2 14		4 28	2 14		4 28		12
Journeyman				(1 90)	2 85	4 04		12-14
Journeyman				(2 38)	3 57	4 76		
Hair-dressers, journeymen (with board)	95	1 10	1 42				47	16
Masons	3 42	3 99	4 56	3 57	4 76	5 71		9½
Carpenters	3 99	4 21	4 56					9
Apprentices	1 42	4 78	2 14					9
Laborers	2 61							
Gilders, journeymen	2 85	4 28	7 14					10

Rates of wages in Berlin—Continued.

Occupations.	Wages per week.						Per day, average.	Work-time per day.
	Time-work.			Piece-work.				
	Low-est.	Aver-age.	High-est.	Low-est.	Aver-age.	High-est.		
Painters, journeymen.....	\$3 92	\$4 28	\$5 00				Cents.	Hrs.
Roofers, journeymen.....	5 00	5 71	7 14	\$8 56		\$9 52		9
Chimney-sweepers, journeymen.....	4 28	5 16	7 14					10
Type foundry, journeymen.....	3 57	4 28	5 00	3 57	\$4 28	5 71		10
Printing-office of German Empire:								
Locksmiths.....	5 00	6 33	8 56					10
Bookbinders.....	4 28	5 30	7 14					10
Type foundry.....	6 28	6 85	7 85	7 14	7 85	8 56		10
Setters.....	5 71	6 75	9 13	7 14	7 85	8 56		10
Copper-plate printers.....		6 28		7 04	7 85	8 56		10
Joiners.....	5 00	5 71	7 14					10
Lithographers.....	5 00	6 02	8 56	5 71	6 42	4 14		10
Lads.....		1 71						10
Day-laborers.....	2 74	3 59	5 00					10
Day-laborers, youthful.....	1 71	1 71	1 71					10
Women.....	1 99	2 35	3 57					10
Photographers.....	7 14	7 59	8 56					7-9
Engravers, lithographers.....	4 28	6 87	8 56					
Apprentices.....	1 85	2 87	2 85					
Ivory cutters.....	2 14	3 80	6 06		5 71			11½
Merchants:								
Managing clerks..... per month.....	23 08	35 70	47 00					9-12
Book-keepers..... do.....	23 08	35 70	47 6					
Sellers, store-keepers..... do.....	14 25	17 85	23 81					
Apprentices..... do.....	3 57	4 76	7 14					
Berlin Steamship Company, captains:								
January and February.....		19 60						
March and April.....		21 42						
May and August.....		25 00						
September and October.....		21 42						
November and December.....		19 63						
Firemen.....		19 63						
Steermen.....		17 85						
Enginemmen.....		12 13						
Lad.....		10 71						
Common day-laborers:								
Field.....	2 28	3 85	3 21	2 85	4 76	6 18		18
Factories.....	2 85	3 21	3 57					
Street cleaners (with clothing).....							59-71	
Laborers on macadamized streets (with cloth- ing).....							35-47	
Canal workers (with clothing).....							71-83	
Municipal water-works men.....							59-71	
Sculptors:								
Plasterers.....	3 57	5 23	8 56					10
In wood.....	2 85	4 76	7 14					10
In gypsum.....	3 54	5 23	7 61					10
Molders:								
Journeymen.....	2 38	3 57	4 71	4 28	5 71	6 42		13
Apprentices.....	71	83	95					12

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF TWO LABORERS IN BERLIN.

Laborer employed in a coal-yard, with family in very poor circumstances.—Forty-one years old; day laborer in a coal-yard; a wife and four children; earns about \$123 a year, but very uncertain; does job work, according to business; cannot support his family upon such wages; his wife is compelled to do all sorts of work—washing—and eldest daughter, fifteen years old, assists.

United earnings amount to about \$183.73. Detailed expenditures: Two rooms, and kitchen in the court-yard, basement, \$77.11; clothing, \$23.80; food, \$51.40; income tax for city, \$3.57; fuel, \$10.71; school books, \$3.80; doctor, medicines, \$7.14; sundries, \$3.56; total, \$186.09. Saving, therefore, is out of question. We live mostly on potatoes we raise on a piece of land let by Berlin magistrate against a fee of \$2.14. Meat we eat only four times a week, buying half a pound, worth 11 cents.

Cobbler and gas-lighter.—Thirty-nine years old; a wife and two little children; earns about \$300 per annum when he has full employment; works according to business; wife does small housework for other people.

Total income about \$3.23 Expenses: Two rooms, one kitchen in the court-yard basement, \$77.35; clothing, \$35.70; food, \$171.36; rent, tax, \$2.85; aid society, 71 cents; doctor, medicines, \$4.28; sundries, \$17.85; total, \$320.10. No saving, and we have to take quite meager meals; a little piece of meat and vegetables—mostly potatoes—for dinner.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF TWO MASONS IN BERLIN.

A mason, having a wife and three children, residing outside Berlin.—Thirty-nine years old; I am a mason; journeyman, and work for about eight months in Berlin; the other part of the year I live with my family; I have a wife and three children; the oldest is ten, the youngest five years old; they reside in a village in the province of Brandenburg; I receive here in Berlin 4 marks (95 cents) a day of 10 hours, or 40 pf. (9.5 cents) per hour. This rate of wages is now paid throughout Berlin to masons of my class. As long as the daylight permits, we commence work at 6 o'clock in the morning and quit at 6 o'clock. In the later season of the year, when the days get shorter, we work with electric light, or gas-light, in some instances. For about four months and longer I am without work in the building trade, and try to do any work I may get.

We take half an hour for breakfast (8.30 to 9 o'clock); one hour for dinner at noon, and half an hour at 4 o'clock vespers. We take our supper after the day's work is done. Can hardly support my family on such wages; especially in winter, if I cannot find work, and the money I saved in summer is used up.

In the summer-time my wife works on a farm, for which services we have the use of a piece of land to grow potatoes on (about 45 scheffel = 67 bushels) and to keep a goat for milk and to raise a hog for meat purposes. I can hardly tell what we earn a year. The last winter I had to contract debts to get along, as I was two months without work. In the other years we made no debts, but saved nothing. My own earnings, taking eight months' work, and the month at twenty-two days, may average 1,000 marks (\$236).

Expenses: For rent—my sleeping place in Berlin for eight months, \$11.42; outside Berlin (family) for twelve months, \$12.85; clothing for self and family, \$29.75; food per day, self in Berlin, 42.8 cents, for eight months, \$102.72; family, outside (17.85 cents) for eight months, \$42.85; food per day, self, family at home (42.8 cents) for four months, \$51.36; fuel and light, in all, \$7.14; municipal income tax in Berlin, \$1.42; school-tax at home, 71 cents; tobacco, \$9.28; sundries, \$28.65; Mechanics' Aid Society, Berlin, \$2.85; total, \$301.00.

When in Berlin I want nearly the like articles of food as the other single fellow-journeymen. When in my home village we eat only on three day of the week a little meat, mostly potatoes of our own growth, but little coffee or milk, soup, with rye bread in the morning, and bread or potatoes for supper.

As already stated, the portion I save during summer is mostly used up during the winter. If I get sick I have physician and medicines gratis, through the Mechanics' Aid Association.

Mason (single).—Twenty-six years old; a bachelor; earn 95 cents per day. In winter-time I try to find manual labor, of whatever nature it may be, to earn something to live upon.

Expenses: For food, \$173; sleeping place, \$17.36; clothing, \$18.32; fuel and light, \$2.38; municipal income tax, \$1.42; dues to Mechanics' Aid Association, \$2.85; tobacco, \$9.28; sundries, \$14.85; total, \$239.46; approximate income, \$238.

For breakfast, bread and coffee; for dinner, meat and one kind of vegetables; at 4 o'clock, beer and bread; for supper, bread, sausage, or cheese and beer. The last year I earned as much as I wanted; but this was not always the case in former years.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF TWO BOOKBINDERS.

Bookbinder, having a wife and three children (bale and hearty in appearance).—I am thirty-three years old; I am an ordinary bookbinder; I have a wife and three children; the oldest is six, the youngest three years old. I receive 89 cents a day (the average wages being from 71 to 101 cents); ten hours. We begin work at 7 o'clock in the morning and quit at 7 o'clock p. m.; one-half hour for breakfast (8.30 o'clock), one hour for dinner at 1 o'clock, one-quarter hour (4.30 o'clock) for vespers. Supper is taken after work. Cannot fully support family upon such wages; the deficiency is made up by letting a room, &c.

Income about \$370. Expenses: For rent two rooms and kitchen, \$92.82; food and fuel, I give my wife a weekly household money of $\$3.57 \times 52 = \185.64 ; clothing, self and family, \$38; rent tax, \$5.71; municipal income tax, \$1.90; Mechanics' Aid Society, \$9; smoking, \$8.56; newspapers, \$4.28; beer and amusements, \$25; total, \$370.91. We are unable to save anything.

Bookbinder, bachelor (an orderly-looking man).—Twenty-seven years old; engaged in lettering and gilding; has no family; earns 89 cents per day; ten hours' work (from 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m.).

Income about \$278. Expenses: Rent, sleeping place, \$21.42; clothing, \$16.18; boots, &c., \$4.76; food, \$123.84; washing, \$6.80; light and fuel, \$2.14; income tax, \$1.42; Mechanics' Aid Society, \$3.57; periodicals, books, \$5.95; amusements (I am no smoker), \$12.37; total, \$198.45; balance of \$79.55 is invested in a savings bank.

Common day-laborers get 2 marks (48 cents) per day; work-time, twelve hours, including pauses.

A man who recently furnished the workmen coffee, beer, &c., describes their general manner of living as follows:

Table showing income and expenditure of laborers employed in the city of Berlin for work on the sewerage.

Items of expenditure.	Cost.
	<i>Cents.</i>
Breakfast about 9 a. m. usually; coffee and ordinary rolls.....	2 35
Rye-bread and cheese, without butter.....	7 14
Dinner, one portion in so-called people's kitchen.....	7 14
Lunch, coffee and ordinary roll, or beer and rye-bread.....	4 70
Supper, after work.....	4 70
Sleeping-place per night.....	4 70
Total.....	30.73
Wages per day.....	48.00
Balance remaining for clothing and all other necessities.....	17.27

Comparative statement of weekly average wages at Berlin in July, 1881, and February, 1884.

[Taken from publications of the statistical bureau of the city of Berlin.]

Occupations.	July, 1881.	February, 1884.	Occupations.	July, 1881.	February, 1884.
Potters.....	\$3 57	\$4 00	Album-makers.....	\$4 28-4 00	\$4 28
Girdlers.....	3 57	4 28	Saddlers, harness.....	4 00	3 57
Coppersmiths.....	\$4 28-4 00	4 28	Upholsterers.....	3 57	3 57
Brass founders.....	3 57	4 76	Joiners.....	3 57	3 57-4 28
Needlers and sieve-makers.....	3 02	3 57	Coopers.....	3 57	4 28
File-cutters.....	3 09	4 28	Brush-makers.....	4 28	4 04
Tinsmiths.....	4 28	4 00	Comb-makers.....	3 33	3 57
Locksmiths.....	3 57	4 28	Varnishers.....	4 28	3 57
Blacksmiths.....	4 28	4 28	Bakers (with board and lodging).....	2 38	1 78-2 85
Machine builders.....	2 25-3 57	4 47	Butchers (with board and lodging).....	2 38	2 41
Wheelwrights.....	3 57	3 57	Tobacco factory workers (men).....	3 57	3 57
Surgical-instrument makers.....	4 28	4 76	Tailors.....	2 85	2 85
Mechanicians and opticians.....	3 57	4 28	Ladies' cloak makers.....	4 28	4 28
Soap-makers.....	3 57	3 02	Furriers.....	3 57	3 57
Silk-ribbon makers.....	2 15	3 57	Glove-makers.....	2 85	3 38
Weavers:			Shoemakers (piece-work).....	2 85-3 57	2 85-3 57
Warp shears.....	3 57	4 28	Hair-dressers.....	2 14	1 19
Spoolers (female).....	1 60	1 75	Masons.....	4 64	3 00
Trimming-lace and button makers.....	3 02	4 00	Roofers (slates).....	7 14	5 71
Hosiery-makers (women and girls).....	1 78	1 42	Laborers (unskilled).....	3 21	2 86
Rope-makers.....	3 57	3 57	Operatives in chemical factories.....	3 57	3 57
Teamers.....	4 28	4 64	Sculptors and plasterers.....	4 28	5 20
Bookbinders.....	4 10	4 28	Painters.....	4 76	4 28

* With board.

Salaries and wages paid by the Great Berlin Tramway Company to their officials and employees.

[Without board.]

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Service.	Pay.
Yard managers:			
First-class (\$428 salary, \$178 for rent).....		Yearly.....	\$606 00
Second-class (\$357 salary, \$107 for rent).....		do.....	464 00
Controllers (after five years' service).....		Monthly.....	35 76
Master drivers.....		Yearly.....	428 00
Forage masters.....		do.....	357 00
Conductors.....	11	Monthly.....	17 70-21 40
Drivers.....	12	do.....	18 50-21 40
Forage-drivers.....	12	do.....	21 40
Fore-riders.....	12	do.....	14 28
Stablemen.....	13	do.....	17 18-17 80
Car-cleaners.....	12	do.....	17 80-18 86
Night watchmen.....	12	do.....	18 56-21 40
Machinists.....	12	do.....	17 80-21 40
Attenders of sick horses.....	13	do.....	18 56-21 40
Switchmen.....	9	do.....	17 80-18 86
Bridge watchmen.....	12	do.....	17 80
Blacksmiths.....	12	Weekly.....	4 90
Track watchmen.....	12	Daily.....	54.7-59.5 cents.
Locksmiths.....	10	do.....	71.4-107 "
Wheelerwrights and masons.....	10	do.....	71.4-95 "
Saddlers.....	10	do.....	71.4-95 "
Workers in shops.....	10	do.....	59.5-71.4 "
Day laborers.....		Daily.....	57.10 "

NOTE.—The employees mentioned from yard managers to fore-riders, inclusive, in addition to their pay, receive free uniforms. Pensions paid when the persons employed become old or unable to work.

Average salaries and wages paid per year by the Prussian Government to the officials and employees of the Hamburg Railroad.

Class of employment.	Pay.	Class of employment.	Pay.
President.....	\$5,355	Car revisers.....	\$678
Members of the board of directors:		Coal measurer.....	597
Two, each.....	3,570	Coal measurer's assistants.....	345
Two, each.....	2,975	Messengers.....	288
Two legal advisers, each.....	1,071	Night watchmen.....	260
Director of trains.....	2,142	Watchmen.....	168
Superintendent of trains.....	1,428	Manager, freight department.....	1,428
Chief engineer.....	1,785	Custodian:	
Chief of the technical bureau.....	1,547	Heavy freight.....	\$600 to 787
Chief cashier.....	1,190	Light freight and baggage.....	476
Comptrollers.....	761	Assistants.....	345
Chief book-keepers, recorders, &c.....	511	Baggage-master, station.....	226 to 295
Clerks.....	375	Weighers.....	214
Covermen.....	287	Ticket sellers.....	214
Drummen.....	380	Ticket printers.....	214 to 338
Telegraph inspector.....	642	Conductor, chief.....	287
Freight custodian.....	333	Baggage-master on train.....	249
Track engineers.....	987	Conductors (first class).....	190
Track masters.....	368	Conductor's assistants (second class).....	157
Track assistants.....	273	Engine cleaners.....	182
Watchmen on the line.....	\$137 to 204	Master machinists.....	338
Workmen on the line.....	161	First assistant.....	626
Station inspector.....	630	Second assistant.....	396
Station heads.....	404	Auditor, repair shop.....	511
Assistant inspectors.....	391	Porters, repair shop.....	302
Telegraphers.....	285	Locomotive engineers.....	238 to 428
Porters.....	202	Locomotive firemen.....	307
Switchmen.....	179		

NOTE 1.—German officials, generally, received an allowance for lodgings or rent, being a certain per cent. based on the amount of salary received by each some twelve years ago. It was enacted that all places throughout Germany should be graded into five classes, according to the cost of living, Berlin constituting the highest class. These several classes are graded upon nearly the following ratio: 5, 9, 12, 15, and 20, Berlin constituting the last class. The rate of allowance to the several grades of officials in Berlin is about as follows: Ministers, chiefs of the highest authorities, receive \$119; chiefs of departments and the like, \$95; officers in the departments, &c., \$71; inferior officials, \$42; lowest officials, \$28.

NOTE 2.—Railroad companies are liable for injuries occurring to the employees only when such injuries occurred by the carelessness or negligence of the company or its agents. This same common law principle applies to all employers.

Salaries paid to the officers and employes of the royal police department of Berlin.

[Taken from the Prussian budget bill.]

President, salary, \$2,713, and \$386 local allowance (see note 1, ante).....	\$3,569 00
First chief Government councillor (total).....	1,500 00
2 Governmental councillors.....	\$1,213 00 and 1,000 00
3 chiefs of departments, average salary, \$1,213, and local allowance, \$47 (each).....	1,360 00
20 directors of divisions, average.....	856 00
78 police secretaries, average.....	678 00
43 police secretaries, assistants, average.....	447 00
54 police secretaries, assistants, second class, average.....	447 00
15 copyists.....	447 00
1 chief treasurer.....	1,071 00
1 chief book-keeper, 1 treasurer, 7 book-keepers (average salary).....	678 00
1 chief of messengers, 1 house inspector, 1 house castellan (each).....	321 00
11 messengers, porters, &c.....	\$328 00 to 285 00
1 commander-in-chief of police force.....	1,428 00
13 police captains (average).....	928 00
186 police lieutenants.....	714 00
10 police sergeants (in different department's offices).....	382 00
2,971 policemen (each).....	285 00

CONT OF LIVING THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

Statement showing the usual retail prices of chief articles of food, prices of lodgings, fuel, and light in different German places on July 1, 1883.

[Taken from a recent publication of the Concordia, a periodical of the Society for the Promotion of Laborers' Interests, published at Mayence.]

Place.	Bread.*		Flour.		Butter, per kilogram.	Milk, per liter.	Eggs, per dozen.	Potatoes, per 100 kilograms.	Meat (middle quality).		
	Of rye mixed with wheat, per kilogram.	Of rye, per kilogram.	Of rye, per kilogram.	Of wheat, per kilogram.					Beef, per kilogram.	Pork, per kilogram.	Mutton.
Tilsit, East Prussia.	Cents. 4.7	Cents. 7.6	Cents. 7.6	Cents. 8.5	Cents. 40.6	Cents. 2.3	Cents. 10.4	Dollars. 1.38	Cents. 27.2	Cents. 37.2	Cents. 16.0
Dirschau, West Prussia.	4.7	5.7	5.7	7.6	52.3	2.3	11.4	1.19	23.6	37.2	22.8
Reinickendorf, near Berlin.	4.7	6.6	6.6	9.0	44.6	4.7	14.2	2.14	23.6	38.3	22.8
Schwiebus.	4.7	7.1	7.1	9.5	47.6	2.38	9.5		23.6	23.6	21.4
Stettin (fortress).	4.7	9.5	9.5	11.9	57.1	8.5	13.6	1.66	23.6	23.6	22.8
Posen (fortress).	5.9	5.4	5.4	8.0	45.6	8.0	13.0	1.28	30.9	30.9	24.1
Breslau, Silesia.	5.2	6.1	6.1	9.5	56.3	3.5	11.4	2.02	30.9	38.3	38.3
Königsbutter, Silesia.	5.2	6.1	6.1	9.5	61.8	3.8	11.9	1.66	28.5	28.5	28.5
Buckau, near Magdeburg.	4.7	6.1	6.1	8.5	61.8	4.7	19.0	2.85	33.3	33.3	33.3
Emden.	4.0	7.6	7.6	8.5	51.1	3.8	20.7	2.02	32.1	30.9	17.8
Dortmund.	3.8	4.2	4.2	8.5	59.5	3.8	15.4	2.38	33.3	35.7	35.7
Frankfurt-on-the-Main.		4.9-9.5	4.9-9.5	4.9-11.9	52.9-61.8	4.2-5.7	15.7-17.1	1.90-2.61	38.0	38.0	25.0-31.0
Aix-la-Chapelle.	7.1			9.0	61.8	4.7	17.1	2.52	38.0	42.8	38.0
Barmen.		7.6	7.6	8.5	65.0	6.47	17.1	2.38	30.9	38.0	35.7
Emmerich.	4.7	5.7	5.7	9.5	64.2	4.2	16.6	1.78	47.6	38.3	28.5
Essen (Krupp's establishment).	4.5	6.1	6.1	7.1	54.7	4.2	16.6	1.80-1.99	30.9	38.3	24.0
Mulheim-on-the-Ruhr.	4.0	4.7	4.7	7.0	57.1	3.8	16.6	2.85	33.3	33.3	30.9
Nuremberg.	7.8	8.3	8.3	10.2	48.7	4.2	12.8	1.42-2.38	29.0	30.9	
Munich.		8.0	8.0	11.9	53.8	4.7	13.3	.99	31.4	33.3	33.8
Dresden.	5.9-6.1	5.2	4.7-8.0	8.0-10.4	64.2	4.7	12.8	2.00-3.03	33.3	33.3	29.7
Freiberg, near Dresden.		5.2	6.6	8.3	54.7	4.2	14.2	1.66-1.99	28.5	30.9	23.6
Annaberg.	4.7	6.6	6.6	8.5	57.1	4.2	14.8	2.04	28.5	33.3	23.6
Pleissen.	5.2	6.1	6.1	9.5	57.1	4.2	14.2	1.90	33.3	33.3	23.6
Stuttgart.				9.9	57.1	3.8	14.2	1.42	33.3	33.3	33.3
Darmstadt.	6.7	8.3	8.3	11.4	57.1	4.0	15.0	1.42	35.2	31.4	33.8
Karlsruhe.		4.5	4.5	6.2	54.7	4.7	16.6	2.02	34.2	33.3	33.8
Brunswick.		5.4	5.4	8.5	53.5	3.5	14.2	1.43	29.7	29.7	29.7
Gera.	4.7	8.3	8.3	9.0	66.0	4.2	15.7	1.90	33.3	33.3	23.6
Bremen.	3.3-4.7	8.9-7.1	8.9-7.1	7.1-9.5	66.0	4.7-7.1	18-16.0	1.90	30.9-47.6	30.9-47.6	30.9-38.0
Hamburg.		4.1	4.1	8.5	61.8		13.3		38.0	29.9	33.8
Mulhouse, Alsace.	5.9	8.5	8.5	12.3	52.0	8.5	16.0	2.09	37.6	44.5	41.0

* It would seem from this that bread is much cheaper per kilogram than flour in Germany, which I do not believe.—BRAWER.

NOTE.—One kilogram is equal to 2.2 English pounds; 1 liter equal to 1.06 quarts; and 1 meter equal to 39.37 inches.

GOST OF LIVING THROUGHOUT GERMANY—Continued.

Statement showing the usual retail prices of chief articles of food, prices of lodgings, fuel, and light in different German places on July 1, 1883—Cont'd.

Place.	Side pork, per kilogram.	Bavarian beer, per liter.	Lodgings per month.				Fuel.			Light.	
			Single man. Sleeping place, per month, one bed.	For a family.			Pot coal, per 100 kilograms.	Wood, per cubic meter.	Brown coal, per 100 kilograms.	Petroleum, per liter.	Gas, per cubic meter.
				One room, with stove.	Two rooms, with stove.	One room, with stove, without stove.					
	Cents.	Cents.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Tilsit, East Prussia.	33.3	0 71	1 19-2 02	2 14-2 38	1 47	38	0 95-1 30	53	5.3	4.7	4.7
Dirschau, West Prussia.	38.0	2 14	1 19	2 85	1 78	43	1 54	35	5.3	5.9	5.9
Reinickendorf, near Berlin.	38.0	1 19	1 07	1 42	1 19	43	1 54	35	4.7	4.7	4.7
Schwiebus.	47.6	56	1 19	1 78	1 43	47	1 59	38	4.7	4.7	4.7
Stettin (fortress).	42.8	1 19	3 57	4 76	4 76	42	1 90-2 36	38	4.7	4.7	4.7
Posen (fortress).	39.2	0 71-0 95	2 14	3 57-4 76	3 88-3 97	38-45	2 14	38	4.9	4.9	4.9
Breslau, Silesia.	47.6	0 83-1 07	2 88	3 57	3 57	38-45	2 14	38	5.7	5.7	5.7
Königsbütte, Silesia.	57.1	71	1 43	2 38	2 38	19	1 90	23	5.3	5.3	5.3
Buckau, near Magdeburg.	42.8	2 26	2 14	3 57	2 38	38	1 90	23	4.7	4.7	4.7
Emden.	34.5	2 38	1 42	2 85	2 38	38	2 38	38	4.7	4.7	4.7
Dortmund.	42.8	5.7	1 42	2 14	2 14	23	2 85	38	4.7	4.7	4.7
Frankfort-on-the-Main.	47.0-57.0	5.7	2 85-4 28	4 76-8 33	3 57	42-57	2 85	38	4.7	4.7	4.7
Aix-la-Chapelle.	42.8	1 42-1 90	1 42	2 85	2 85	28	2 85	38	4.7	4.7	4.7
Barmen.	38.0	1 90-2 85	1 42	2 85	2 85	38	2 85	38	4.7	4.7	4.7
Emmerich.	38.0	2 00	3 21	3 57	3 57	23	3 57	38	4.7	4.7	4.7
Essen (Krupp's establishment).	38.0	6.6	1 49	1 49	1 49	31	1 49	38	4.7	4.7	4.7
Mülheim-on-the-Ruhr.	38.0	6.6	1 49	1 49	1 49	31	1 49	38	4.7	4.7	4.7
Nuremberg.	45.7	95	1 42	3 57	1 43	57	1 73-2 33	53	5.7	5.7	5.7
Munich.	47.6	6.1	1 65-2 61	3 57	2 68	33	1 65-2 38	31	4.7	4.7	4.7
Dresden.	34.8	1 07	1 65-2 61	2 85-3 85	1 42-2 38	33	1 10-1 43	33	5.0	5.0	5.0
Freiburg, near Dresden.	47.6	95	1 78	3 57	2 85	47	1 90	38	5.0	5.0	5.0
Annaberg.	47.6	1 07	1 78	3 57	2 85	47	1 90	38	5.0	5.0	5.0
Plauen.	47.6	1 07	1 42	3 57	2 85	40	1 42	38	5.0	5.0	5.0
Stuttgart.	35.7	0 95-2 38	1 60-2 85	2 06-3 95	1 90-4 28	69	2 85-3 85	38	5.7	5.7	5.7
Darmstadt.	61.8	5.4	1 54	2 14	1 60	35	71-1 90	38	5.7	5.7	5.7
Karlsruhe.	52.3	1 19	1 54	2 14	1 60	35	71-1 90	38	5.7	5.7	5.7
Brunswick.	42.8	1 42	1 54	2 14	1 60	35	71-1 90	38	5.7	5.7	5.7
Gera.	47.6	1 90-2 38	1 42	3 57	2 85	49	1 90	35	5.7	5.7	5.7
Bremen.	38.0	1 42-2 61	1 42	3 57	2 85	28	1 90	35	5.7	5.7	5.7
Hamburg.	38.0	7.1	1 42-2 61	1 65-3 71	2 85	28	1 90	35	5.7	5.7	5.7
Malhouse, Alsace.	39.5	7.6	1 42	4 76	3 57	69	2 03	57	7.6	7.6	7.6

NOTE.—One kilogram is equal to 2.2 English pounds; 1 liter equal to 1.06 quart; and 1 meter equal to 39.37 inches.

Current retail prices of provisions, &c., in the city of Berlin May 1, 1884.

Wheat flour.....	per pound..	\$0 04½ to \$0 0
Corn meal.....	do.....	05½ to 08
Oat meal.....	do.....	06½ to 08
Lice:		
Carolina.....	do.....	08 to 10
Java.....	do.....	05 to 06
Table butter.....	do.....	30 to 38
Beef:		
Roasts.....	do.....	17 to 20
Fillets.....	do.....	30 to 40
Mutton (roasts).....	do.....	17 to 20
Pork.....	do.....	16 to 20
Ham.....	do.....	25 to 30
Lard.....	do.....	18
Veal.....	do.....	23 to 25
Turkey.....	do.....	23 to 25
Chickens.....	do.....	20 to 25
White bread (wheat).....	do.....	09 to 11
Black bread (rye).....	do.....	05 to 07
Sugar:		
White (pulverised or granulated).....	do.....	11 to 13
White (bricket or loaf).....	do.....	12 to 15
Second quality.....	do.....	08 to 10
Coffee:		
Mocha.....	do.....	27 to 40
Ceylon.....	do.....	30 to 38
Java.....	do.....	22 to 27
Rio.....	do.....	20 to 25
Tea:		
Pecco.....	do.....	1 30 to 2 00
Congo.....	do.....	70 to 1 30
Soucheong.....	do.....	70 to 1 30
Imperial.....	do.....	70 to 2 00
Gunpowder.....	do.....	70 to 1 30
Hyson.....	do.....	70 to 1 30
Eggs.....	per dozen.....	15 to 20
Oysters:		
In season, English in shell.....	do.....	90 to 95
Holland in shell.....	do.....	55 to 60
Calico (per meter = 1.0936 yards).....		08 to 12
Cotton sheetings (bleached).....	1.6 meters wide.....	36 to 40
Linen sheetings (bleached).....	2 meters wide.....	48 to 68
Coal:		
Stone.....	per ton.....	4 50 to 5 00
Brown soft.....	do.....	3 50 to 4 00

* The German pound is half of one kilogram or 1.11 of an English pound, but in making the above computations I have reduced the price to equal the English pound.

† The duty on coffee is 4½ cents per pound and on tea 11 cents. There is a duty of 3½ cents per pound on sugar, but little sugar is imported, as Germany produces more than it consumes. All sugar produced in Germany pays an internal tax, which tax is rebated when such sugar is exported.

COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

My own experience as a housekeeper in Berlin convinces me that tea, coffee, sugar, and most of the necessities of life in the shape of food, are higher in Berlin than in the city of New York. Cotton goods are probably cheaper in New York than here. Boots and shoes, I should say, cost about the same as in New York. Woolen clothing is 30 to 40 per cent., table linen 20 to 30 per cent., silk goods from 10 to 25 per cent. cheaper here. For some reason which I am unable to explain, woolen blankets are but very little cheaper, if any, here than in America. This is also the case with woolen underclothing. There are very many things, such as china and porcelain wares, glass buttons, laces, gloves, hosiery, &c., which are much cheaper here than in America. I have no doubt whatever that one can live in America as cheap as he can in Germany if he will live in the same manner. I know the question is often asked in America, How can the laboring people in Germany live if they receive such a small pittance for their labor? My reply is, simply because they do not live as well as the laboring classes do in America. They also are, as a rule, much more economical in their expenditures and in their manner of living, and every member of the

family who can labor must do so in order to assist in caring for themselves and the general household. The laboring women here are accustomed to perform the hardest of manual labor on the farm, in the shops, about the mines, &c. Such labor as would only be performed by the strongest of men in the United States.

The articles which are mentioned in the last table above given are of such quality as are usually used in the families of merchants, professional men, &c., and I think it safe to say, of a better quality than those used by the peasant, or laboring classes, as these latter are compelled to select the very cheapest kind of all articles. They consume but little meat or coffee, and scarcely no sugar or tea. Black or rye bread is preferred by some of the more wealthy people, and no other is used by the laboring classes, while their butter is of the very poorest kind, often mixed with lard, and sometimes seasoned lard alone is used by them as a substitute for butter. Cheap beer is largely consumed by men, women, and children, and some of the men, especially droschkie drivers, workers upon the streets, &c., use a considerable quantity of cheap "schnaps," the very poorest kind of gin.

It is very difficult to give any intelligent or definite statement as to rents in Berlin, as the price therefor depends entirely upon the size and location of the apartment.

Much is being done in Berlin by the more wealthy and titled classes towards relieving the wants of the poor and unfortunate. Hospitals are prepared for the sick, public kitchens for the hungry, and asylums to lodge the weary. There are fifteen so-called "public kitchens" in Berlin, which have been organized by the titled and more wealthy classes of Berlin for the purpose of supplying the poor people with an amount of wholesome food for a very small amount of money. During the year 1883, 2,290,360 portions or meals were supplied by these public kitchens at 30 pfennings, or 7 cents each portion. The total receipts of these kitchens during the year was 353,417 marks, and the expenditure was 250,430 marks. The Berlin Asylum Association, formed for the purpose of giving shelter to the needy, has 2,371 members, belonging, as I have said, to the higher classes. During the year 1883, 105,241 men and 19,917 women were given shelter by this association, while baths were supplied for 22,748 men and 2,411 women. Since the 1st of January last arrangements have been made by this association for supplying the inmates of the asylum with work. The receipts of the association for 1883 were 28,050 marks, and the expenditure was 43,599, the deficiency being contributed by the members and coming from charitable entertainments, &c.

In conclusion, I desire to state Mr. Roi, one of my clerks, who has been long connected with this office, has rendered me great assistance in the procuring and preparation of the statistical information given in this report.

M. S. BREWER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Berlin, May 23, 1884.

PRUSSIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL VOGELER.

DIVISIONS OF LABOR IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The terms "workingmen," or "laboring classes," although in general use, are not very exact, inasmuch as not every "man" who "works" or all "classes" "which labor" are intended to be included within those terms. The small peasant, who lives on the income of his few acres of land, is a "workingman;" the master mechanics or artisans, the shoemakers, the tailors, the joiners, who work directly for their own customers, belong to the "laboring classes," yet none of these are intended to be referred to when we speak in general of the laboring classes. Narrowed down, therefore, to their technical meaning these terms refer to that vast class of people who perform physical or manual work for wages, deriving no appreciable assistance or income either from the possession of property or from the patronage of customers.

This vast class of population may be subdivided into five distinct classes, viz: Those engaged in—

(1.) Agriculture, cattle and hog raising, gardening, forestry, hunting, and fishing.

(2.) Mechanical industry, building, and mining.

(3.) Commerce and traffic.

(4.) Domestic service.

(5.) Military service, in school and religious teaching, in hospital and benevolent institutions, and in the civil service.

Applying to these five classes the limitation hereinbefore stated, the number of working people, male and female, in the German Empire is estimated at from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000, of which not less than 2,500,000 are engaged in domestic service. These figures may appear exorbitant in a population of only 46,000,000, but I believe them to be fairly correct. As a test I refer to the fact that the census of Prussia of 1880 shows that out of a population of 27,000,000 there were engaged in domestic service not less than 1,674,357 people; namely, 570,511 males and 1,103,846 females. It must be considered, however, that the number of persons dependent upon these 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 of laborers for their support is comparatively less than in the better situated classes, because among the laboring classes is found a vast number of young, unmarried persons.

It is impossible to estimate the number of persons engaged as workingmen in agricultural pursuits in the German Empire. The persons so engaged, however, may be divided into three classes, viz: (a) Free laborers, owning real estate; (b) free laborers, without real estate; (c) laborers bound by contract.

Class *a* comprises those persons (called in German "Häusler Colonisten" or "Büdner") who own a little house and some land, a small garden and pasture, the income of which, however, is not sufficient to maintain themselves and family, and who are therefore compelled to work on neighboring farms or estates for wages. The amount of land necessary to maintain a family varies with the location. In North Germany a larger area is required than in South Germany. While in the Palatinate an area of 5 to 6 acres may suffice to maintain a family, from 10 to 15 acres are required in the less productive portions of North-eastern Germany. Many of these small property owners have learned

and followed trades connected with agriculture, such as wagon-making, smithing, horseshoeing, coopering, or the like, and thus manage to live in comparative comfort.

Class *b* comprises the great bulk of free agricultural laborers, who own no real estate, and who therefore are called tenants (*Eiulieger*), or hirelings (*Heuerlinge*). These have no income whatever but their wages, and although these are very fair during harvest-time, yet the little savings made in summer are usually lost again in winter, when work is scarce and less remunerative. This class of laborers is at a great disadvantage as against either the small property owner or the contract laborer. Rent, victuals, fuel, &c., they are compelled to purchase out of their scanty wages, while the small property owner derives many of these necessities from his own land, and the contract laborer, on the other hand, of whom I shall speak presently, receives board and lodging from his employer. The hireling, therefore, will work for comparatively very little, if he be furnished food and lodging. This class of laborers form the greater part of the fluctuating agricultural population which moves in dense masses into those provinces where labor is in demand; for example, into Brandenburg and Saxony at the time of the sugar-beet harvest. Often they are found felling timber, mending roads, quarrying, &c., but in summer they invariably return to the harvest field, and in winter they prefer thrashing and other work connected with farming. Ordinarily they rent a piece of land, perhaps an acre or two, raise a hog, keep a cow or goat, and some chickens, and thus manage to make a living from one harvest to the other. Their condition is a deplorable one. In age or sickness they are dependent upon public support. Their boast, however, as against the laborer bound by contract is that they are free men; that if an employer does not suit them they can quit him at a day's notice.

Class *c* consists of the laborers bound by contract. These laborers contract with the farmer or estate owner, usually for a year. They live in small houses, built or owned by the estate owner. They receive from the estate owner, besides a small sum in cash per month, the use of the dwelling, fuel, feed for one cow, the use of land for potatoes and wheat or rye, and usually a very small interest in the result of the yield of grain. In some provinces the necessities furnished comprise seven-eighths of the wages, while in others, for example, in the Duchy of Brunswick, they hardly amount to one-fourth. If the employer requires it the laborer's wife must also work in the field or in the household or stables at a rate of wages agreed upon. As to the wages of these three classes of agricultural laborers and the cost of living, which, after this description of their mode of life and work will be better appreciated and understood, I submit the following as fair examples:

HOW A FAMILY LIVES.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF A FAMILY OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS OWNING REAL ESTATE AT DIRMSTEIN, PALATINATE.

The family consists of man, wife, and three children; one of the children is out of school, the two others attend school; the family belongs to the better situated ones of their class; they own a house worth about \$216, mortgaged for \$165.60; some furniture, implements, and also a cow, \$38.40; a calf worth \$7.92; also one hectare (about 4 acres) of land, worth \$576; 25 ar (about one acre) of leasehold land, worth \$216. The feed for the cow is found in summer in the ditches along the coun-

try roads and by gathering weeds and grass in the vineyards and in the woods, and in winter by beets cultivated on the land.

RECEIPTS.

Wages of the man, 270 days, at 33½ cents (the balance of the time he was engaged about his own house).....	\$89 86
Wages of the wife, 19 to 21½ cents (the wife is almost constantly engaged about the house) and of the daughter, 18 cents per day.....	69 26
Making a total wage receipt of, together.....	159 12
Other receipts:	
Rental value of house.....	15 42
Milk.....	48 98
A fattened hog.....	11 92
Grain, 16 cwt., of 2 acres.....	35 45
Potatoes, 80 cwt., of 2 acres.....	32 63
Beets, various kinds, raised on leasehold acre, 200 cwt.....	32 63
	177 03

But the products of the land are not all consumed by the family; they sell—

900 liters of milk.....	\$24 49
1½ cwt. grain.....	32 13
Total.....	56 62

The total receipts are therefore as follows:

Wages.....	\$159 22
Grain and milk sold.....	56 62
Products consumed.....	119 70
Total.....	335 54

EXPENDITURES.

Food:	
Beef per week, 1½ pounds.....	\$10 64
Meat and fat of a hog (including purchase).....	15 99
Milk, 900 liters at 11½ pfennigs.....	24 49
Bread, daily, 5 pounds.....	55 83
Potatoes, 70 cwt.....	28 56
Coffee per week, 1 pound.....	14 14
Chicory, 104 packages.....	1 43
Salt, 78 pounds.....	1 86
Wine, beer, cake, &c.....	8 14
Total.....	161 08
Raiment:	
Clothing and linen.....	20 42
Shoes and mending.....	9 00
Total.....	29 42
Lodging:	
Rental value of house.....	14 71
Small repairs.....	78
Total.....	15 49
Fuel:	
Coal, 50 cwt., and kindling.....	20 42
Light.....	4 07
Total.....	24 49

Tools, physicians, and apothecary	\$2 07
Taxes, assessment, and insurance	4 07
Interest on mortgage	8 14
Rent for one acre	9 78
Right of pasture on road	2 43
Oil-cakes, 104 pieces	3 86
Beets for own use and fed	22 63
Beet seed, 2½ liters	35
Seed potatoes, 10 cwt	4 07
Seed grain for 2 acres	3 32
Total	70 72

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts, grand total	335 54
Expenditures	301 20
Surplus	34 34

HOW A LABORER'S FAMILY LIVES.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF A LABORER AND FAMILY OWNING NO REAL ESTATE.

RECEIPTS.

200 working days of the man	\$71 40
30 days' work mowing in harvest time	14 28
60 days' work with family weeding and hoeing beets, 32 acres	60 92
200 working days of wife	38 08
Total	184 68

EXPENDITURES.

Food:	
Purchase of a pig	4 76
Meat per week, 2 pounds, at 60 pfennigs	14 28
Butter per week, 1½ pounds, at 1 mark	18 56
Bread per week, 32 pounds, at 17½ pfennigs	69 02
Other victuals	11 90
Total	118 52
Raiment	23 80
Lodging (rent)	11 90
Fuel	14 28
Sundry expenses	11 90
Grand total	180 40

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	184 68
Expenditures	180 40
Surplus	4 28

HOW A FARM LABORER'S FAMILY LIVES.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF A FARM LABORER AND FAMILY BOUND BY CONTRACT.

RECEIPTS.

Wages:	
Summer work of the man	8 57
Summer work of the wife	7 14
Winter work of the man (exclusive of threshing)	5 71
Total	21 42

Necessaries:

Lodgings	\$14 28
Firewood	10 00
One acre of potato land prepared	8 57
One-sixth acre of flax land prepared	1 43
Pasture and feed for one cow	17 85
Pasture and feed for two hogs	2 14
Pasture and feed for two geese and goslings	3 57
Eleven bushels of rye	13 09
Two bushels of barley	1 90
Two bushels of oats	1 19
Two bushels of peas	2 38
Extra earnings of the family for threshing in winter	61 40

Profits:

On the products of the land	23 56
On the products of the hog	10 71
On the products of the geese and chickens	8 57

Total income 202 06

EXPENDITURES.

Food	\$115 78
Raiment	28 56
Lodging	14 28
Fuel	10 83
Other expenses	27 92

Total 197 37

Surplus 4 69

I have not deemed it necessary to itemize in the last two instances the different items of expenses, because the very complete recital of them in the first instance will suffice, with proper modifications, to elucidate the other two.

PERCENTAGE OF FOOD EXPENSES.

As a general thing it may be observed that the percentage of earnings expended for food is proportionately the largest, where the earnings are the lowest, and decrease in proportion as the earnings increase. Thus it has been ascertained that in the families of laborers who barely succeed in providing for their wants the percentage of the earnings expended for the different necessities is as follows; Food, 65 per cent; raiment, 15; lodging, 5; fuel, 6; sundries, 15.

INDUSTRIAL AND MECHANICAL LABORERS.

I now turn to that important element of population, the industrial and mechanical laborers, namely, those persons working for wages in the mining and smelting works, in factories and shops, on railroads and transportation lines. Their number far exceeds that of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1875 there were employed in the German Empire in the pursuits mentioned:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Journey-men and workmen	2,521,477	549,630	3,071,107
Apprentices	422,370	82,089	434,439
Total	2,943,827	581,719	3,525,546

Since 1875, however, there has been a considerable accession to this element of population, for the last census shows that those parts of the empire which are distinguished for industrial activity have attracted immense masses of people. Hence it may be safely assumed that this class of workmen now numbers no less than 5,000,000. Among the manifold pursuits of this great army of workmen we may distinguish the following as embracing the bulk of that army: (a) Miners, diggers, and iron-workers. (b) Factory men. (c) Mechanics and workmen engaged in their work at home (e. g. cigar-makers, weavers, &c.).

(a.) MINERS, DIGGERS AND IRON-WORKERS.

More than one-half of all the workmen belonging to this class are employed in coal-mines, coke-ovens, brown-coal works, and in peat-digging; the majority of the other one-half are employed in iron-mines, furnaces, smelting-works, iron and steel works, wire and nail factories, a comparatively small number only finding employment in silver, copper, lead, zinc, and salt mines.

The vocation of the miner is a very exacting one; the descending into and ascending out of the deep pits alone, which in the smaller mines is still accomplished by means of ladders and which in many cases occupies an hour, is a hard task. Then the work under ground, at a depth of from one to three thousand feet, in a moist atmosphere, in a stooping or lying position, surrounded by manifold dangers, is no less trying and fatiguing. Yet this is the work to which three-fourths of all the miners are devoted, the other fourth being engaged in hauling, tending, preparing, and other incidental work. A working day is eight hours, seldom more than ten, and, when the work is very hard and wet, only six. The miners work in constantly continuing reliefs. They are engaged by contract of four week's duration. They are paid by the ton and are able to earn enough to lay up small amounts from time to time.

For centuries there have existed among them "relief associations," here called "Knappschaftsvereine," the membership to which is obligatory in Prussia, which afford to the permanent members relief in sickness, medical aid, medicine, funeral expenses, an annuity in case of disability, as well as support to their widows and orphans. The temporary members receive medical aid, medicine and relief in case of sickness, and an annuity in case of disability caused by accident in pursuit of their vocation. Of these aid societies there were in Prussia in 1875, 102, representing 2,601 works and having a membership of 257,042, namely, 138,559 permanent and 118,483 temporary members. In 1880 there were in the Prussian Kingdom 183 such societies, with 320,000 members. The work of these societies is very beneficent; they build orphan and invalid asylums, hospitals, schools, provide "Kindergärten," &c. In the district of Saarbrücken, in which the mining population seems to be most prosperous, these aid societies paid during the year 1880—

To 2,807 invalids, an average pension of.....	\$92 11
To 2,247 widows, an average pension of.....	39 03
To 3,281 orphans, an average pension of.....	10 23

Other districts, however, can not make so favorable a showing. The State pays one-half of all the contributions; the other half is paid by the workmen. The average annual contribution of a workman is \$10. The average earnings of a miner are \$228.48 to \$285.60. The condition of the miners is not accounted, in Germany, one of indigence. Indeed,

many of them manage to buy or build a little dwelling-house, and to acquire some land. Take, as an example, the miners of the district of Klausthal; the statistical report of 1881 shows that there were employed in mining during the year 1880, in all the mines, 12,051 men; of these 7,007 were married; 2,248 were land and house owners; 1,010 house-owners only; 465 were land-owners only; 8,328 had no property. These 12,051, furthermore, owned 2,894 head of cattle; 4,821 hogs, and 6,077 goats.

The number of men employed in the mining and iron industries of Germany is constantly increasing. The Prussian furnaces employed in 1879, 102,729 men; in 1880, the number had increased to 113,128 men. The total number of men employed in the mining and iron industries of Prussia increased during said years from 231,782 to 247,356. The report relating to 200 coal mines of the Rhenish-Westphalian district shows a working force of only 79,269 men in 1880, 81,269, in 1881 and 84,832 in 1882, an increase of more than 11 per cent. The amount of wages paid by these works is claimed to have increased 26 per cent., an actual increase of 15 per cent. for the same number of men. There are but few minors employed in these industries. The law of 1879 provides that children below twelve years of age may not be employed at all and that children from twelve to fourteen years may not be employed more than six hours each day, while no more than ten hours' work shall be exacted from any person between fourteen and sixteen years of age. Women are not employed in these enterprises.

"The association of iron and steel men" held a meeting a few days ago in Berlin. The annual report of the association showed a membership of 356 employers. The number of workmen employed by them was 240,000; the capital employed \$259,900,000. The statistical researches of the association showed that since the introduction of the protective tariff (July 15, 1879), the number of workmen employed in the iron and steel industry of Germany had increased 33.2 per cent., the total wages 52.1 per cent., and the wages of the single workman 14.2 per cent. The report further showed that in spite of the unfavorable condition of the iron market in the latter half of the year 1883, there had been observable only a slight decrease of the number of workmen employed and the amount of wages paid. The average earnings of the men were shown to be about \$4.20 per week, as against about \$3.65 in 1879. It must be borne in mind, however, that the iron and mining industry of Germany has prospered beyond any other branch of industry since the adoption of the tariff of 1879, excepting the manufacture of beet sugar, the astounding growth of which industry is due to the payment of premiums on the export thereof. In many branches of industry, notably in the textile branch, there has been no progress made beyond that which is necessarily consequent upon the constant increase of population and consequent increase of consumption.

(b.) WAGES IN FACTORIES.

It is impossible to even mention by name all the numerous branches and subdivisions of establishments which come under the designation of factories. It is frequently difficult even to draw the line between a small factory and a large shop. The workman, too, employed in the factory to-day may have established himself as a master mechanic the next day or he may have taken work with some master mechanic.

The condition and wages of the workmen also differ materially with the region in which they live and the work in which they are engaged.

Even in the same place and industrial establishment the wages of the men differ materially according to the skill and industry of the workman. It happens that the weekly wages of men, following the same employment in the same place vary from \$2.88 to \$12, especially in branches of industry where it is possible to work by the piece. The locksmith, turner, coppersmith, &c., ordinarily earns from \$3.60 to \$4.30 per week, but a skillful workman, working by the piece, may earn as much as \$10.80 to \$11.52 in the same line of employment. Among typesetters and printers the same difference in the amount of earnings is observable, the weekly earnings ranging, according to skill, from \$3.60 to \$9.60. This great variation makes the fixing of average wages very difficult and precarious. The employment of youthful workmen in some branches of industry also has a tendency to depress the average wages and to make the earnings of the workmen in those branches appear lower than they are in fact. Boys are always paid lower wages than men, while this is not the case with female work. girls of fifteen to sixteen years being generally paid as well as full grown women and sometimes even better; hence the average female wages are more easily ascertained and less liable to fluctuations; they vary from \$1.20 to \$2.88 per week, in rare instances only reaching \$4.80. The great bulk of female laborers is employed in the different branches of the textile industry and in cigar factories.

A slight advance in wages must be conceded in almost all lines of industry. The Dortmund Union, for example, reports, that the average wages paid by them during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881 were as follows: 1879, \$190.88 per year; 1880, \$194.68 per year; 1881, \$210.39 per year.

The sewing-machine factory of Frister & Rossmann employed in the year 1882 six hundred and sixty workmen, and the average wages during that year amounted to \$281.85. This, however, is an exceptionally favorable showing, and the average earnings per year in the different factories are about as follows:

Men.....	\$142 80 to \$214 20
Women.....	47 60 to 119 00
Youthful workmen.....	47 60 to 117 10

An exact general average can hardly be given. As near as it may be done, it is, for men, \$178.50; women, \$83.30.

CONDITION OF FACTORY WORK-PEOPLE.

In order to present a more accurate view of the life and condition of factory workmen, I shall now proceed to give such details of the arrangements prevailing at one of the leading chemical factories of Germany as may be conducive to that end.

* ANILINE FACTORY AND ITS WORKMEN.

Tar-colors factory of the firm of Meister, Lucius & Bruning, of Höchst (near Frankfurt-on-the-Main).

The number of workmen employed at this factory is 1,296; of which about 60 per cent. may be considered stationary and 40 per cent. fluctuating. All are engaged at 14 days, mutual notice. Each workman, upon his engagement, is furnished a set of rules and regulations, to which strict conformity is exacted. Of these 1,296 workmen 837 are married, 438 single, and 21 widowers.

The size of the families of the 858 married men and widowers is as follows: 114 workmen are childless; 168 have 1 child; 198 have two children; 139 have 3 children; 115 have 4 children; 59 have 5 children; 38 have 6 children; 21 have 7 children; 2 have 8 children; 2 have 9 children; 1 has 10 children; 1 has 12 children.

It should be stated, however, that no workman is engaged who is not in good health and whose age exceeds thirty-five years, although, if once engaged, he is never discharged on account of age, infirmity, or sickness, but if invalid or unfit for work, is cared for by the firm, as will be shown below.

Work commences at 6 o'clock a. m. and ceases at 5 o'clock p. m. Half the force of workmen ceases work for lunch from 8 to 8.30 a. m. and the other half from 8.30 to 9 a. m., and the former have their dinner hour from 12 to 1 p. m., and the other half from 1 to 2 p. m. There is no interruption of work for vespers, because the general work ceases at 5 p. m. The necessary night work is done in two reliefs, and an addition of 10 per cent. is paid for such work over and above the amount paid for the same duration of day work. On Sundays and holidays work ceases entirely. The workmen are allowed a reasonable time to vote at elections for members of the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag without any deduction of wages. The daily wages run from between \$0.12 and \$1.24.

The following table shows the wages actually paid these 1,296 workmen:

WAGES PER DAY.

9 men	\$0 12 to \$0 24
16 men	24 36
47 men	36 48
401 men	48 60
55 men	60 72
177 men	72 84
40 men	84 96
20 men	96 1 08
1 man	1 13

As to the subdivisions of work the average daily wages range as follows:

In the mechanical workshop	\$0 77
In the machine rooms	74
In the builders' shop	71
In the hauling department	62
In the alizarine factory	62
In the aniline factory	62
In the acid factory	64
In the packing rooms	60
In the dye rooms	57
General average per day	65

To these regular wages must be added "premiums," which the firm awards at the end of each year to such of the workmen as have shown themselves exceptionally industrious and well-behaved. Of such premiums the firm has paid last year \$4,014.82, the payments being made as follows: More than \$23.80 to 4 men; from \$11.90 to \$23.80 to 46 men; from \$5.95 to \$11.90, to 87 men; from \$0.47 to \$5.95, to 1,175 men.

Including these premiums in the wages paid, it will appear that a competent workman in this establishment can earn about \$238 per year. This is not a very high figure, but it must be taken into consideration that the firm have in many other respects shown a marked and intelligent care for the well-being of their workmen.

FACTORY HOMES.

They have erected a soup and coffee establishment, where those men, whose families live at a distance, can obtain dinner and coffee at 5 cents per day. They have built houses in the neighborhood of the factory, containing in all 72 dwellings and 51 sleeping-berths (the latter in 8 large rooms), of which they give the use to their workmen, at very low rates. The houses containing the dwellings for families are one and two story buildings, with attic. They are situated within five minutes' walk from the factory, and each of them has attached to it a garden of 250 square meters surface, divided into as many parts as there are families in the house. The houses are built of brick, and contain lodgings for four families each. I attach drafts of the two kinds of houses built.

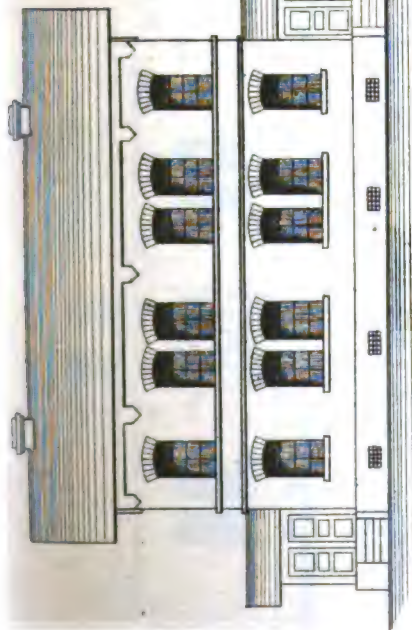
In the house E 14, the lodging for a family consists, on the ground floor, of two rooms and a kitchen (including part of cellar and attic), and in the first story of two rooms, two attic rooms and kitchen. In house E 15, each lodging consists of two rooms, three attic rooms and kitchen. The rent of a lodging on the ground floor of house E 14 is 47.6 cents per week; on the upper floor 59½ cents per week. In house E 15 each lodging rents at 71.4 cents per week. The lodgings, therefore, average (including garden and out-house) \$29.75 per year. The firm are constantly increasing the number of these dwelling houses. They have also erected a bath-house and a coffee and soup house, at which, as I have said before, the workmen can obtain coffee and soup (pea and bean soup) at 5 cents a day, the firm contributing 2½ cents per day for each workman who becomes a regular boarder at the establishment. At the bath-house bathing is free, and no deduction from the wages of a workman is made for the time occupied by him in bathing. An association has been formed, mutually by the firm and the workmen, for the support of the sick workmen in this manner: Each workman who becomes a member contributes 1 per cent. of his wages and the firm pays 50 per cent. of the total amount paid by the workmen. In case of sickness the workman obtains out of the funds of the society a reasonable sum for the care and support of himself and family, and in case of death a certain amount is paid to the family for burial expenses. Besides this relief association there is an association for the support of invalids and the widows and orphans of deceased workmen. This association was formed by a donation of the firm of \$35,700. It has been in existence only a few years, but it is believed that out of its resources the families of all invalid or deceased workmen of the firm can be effectually assisted in supporting themselves.

(c.) GENERAL TRADES.

MECHANICS AND WORKMEN ENGAGED IN THEIR WORK AT HOME.

I include among the designation of mechanics, potters, tinnern, copersmiths, locksmiths, watch-makers, wagoners, rope-makers, dyers, bookbinders, tanners, coopers, millers, bakers, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, bricklayers, &c. All these pursuits are followed in Germany by master mechanics, that is to say, persons who have established a shop or business of their own, and who either work at their trade alone or have journeymen as assistants, or who, if their trade is sufficiently large, merely superintend the work of their journeymen. These journeymen are employed by the week or month, seldom by the day, and the employment may be terminated by either party upon a week or two

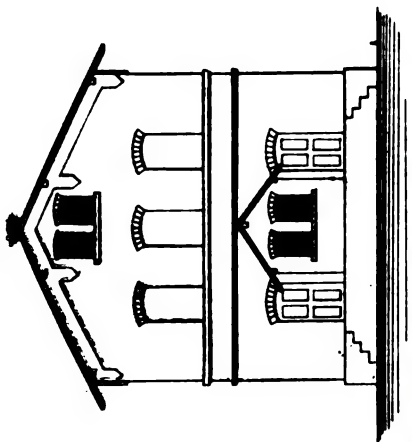
Ansicht



Arbeiterwohnhaus
für
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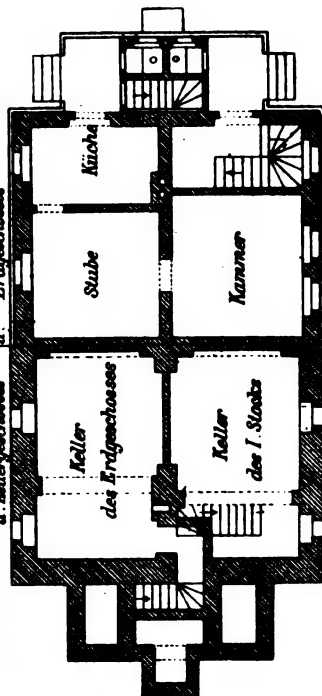
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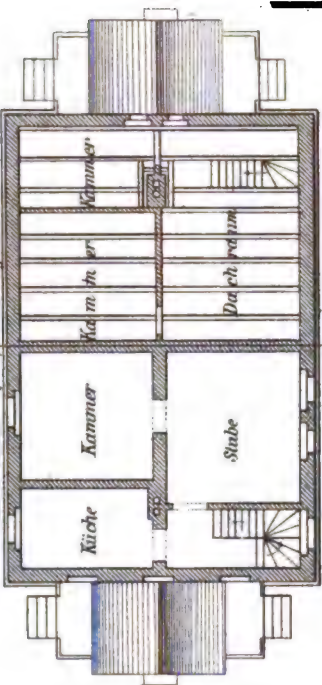


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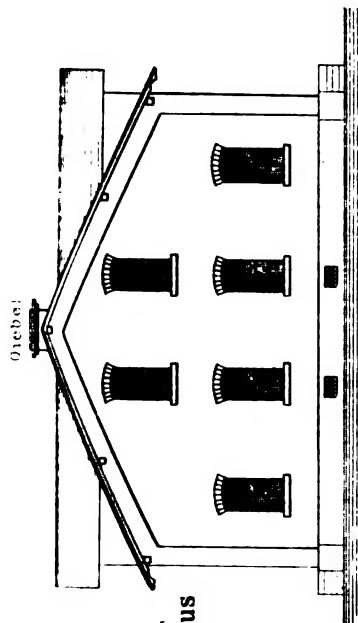


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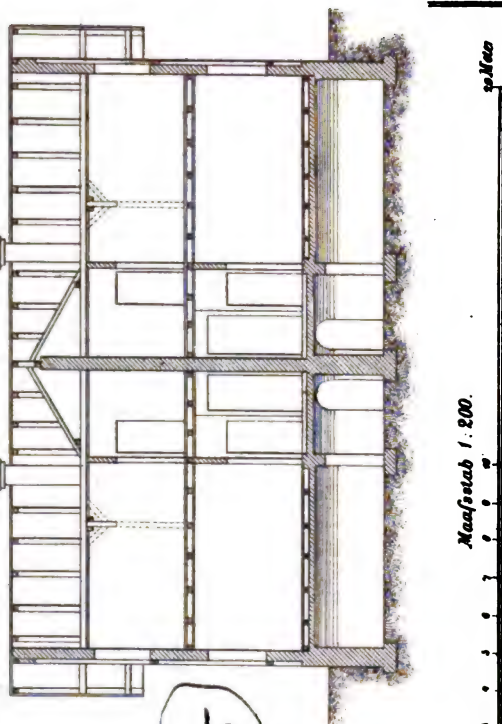


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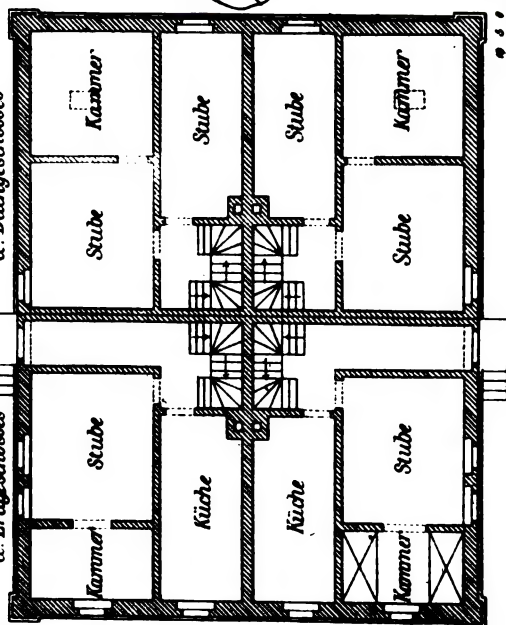


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Grundriss

d. Dachgeschosses

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weeks' previous notice. In some branches of industry these workmen work by the piece at their own houses; in many others they receive regular wages. The practice of boarding and lodging mechanical workmen is less in vogue now than it used to be. It may be assumed that one-third of the workmen employed in these vocations are apprentices. Most of these receive no pay, but board in the family of the master. In some of the large and thrifty cities apprentices are sometimes paid wages during the latter years of their apprenticeship (which is ordinarily three years). In such cases the wages paid range from 95 cents to \$2.86 per week. The great variety of occupations makes it very difficult to give an estimate of the average wages paid. Wages in a majority of branches have not risen since 1878. In the building trade, for example, the prices paid per day during the building season, range about as follows: Bricklayers, 60 to 71 cents; joiners, 60 or 65 to 71 cents; carpenters, 54 to 65 cents; tenders, 38 to 48 cents.

The work embraces eleven hours per day, to wit, from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., with two hours for meals and rest. In the potteries and brick-layers the men work by the piece, and can earn during the summer months from 60 to 71 cents per day; in winter about 48 cents.

CIGAR-MAKERS' WAGES.

Cigar-makers invariably work by the hundred, and a large part of the work is done by the workmen at their homes. The amount paid for the work (the workman himself paying his assistants) varies according to the quality of the tobacco worked up, as follows:

(1) For cigars sold by the manufacturer at \$8.33 to \$8.57, that is, a cigar selling at retail at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a piece, \$1.55 to \$1.67 per thousand.
 (2) For cigars sold by the manufacturer, at \$1.07 to \$1.19, \$1.79 to \$1.90 per thousand.
 (3) For better brands, \$2.02, \$2.14 to \$2.86 per thousand, according to quality. A skillful workman, after paying his assistants, may thus make \$3.57 net per week, but \$2.86 may be called a week's average wages. Where the workman is assisted by his wife, and maybe one or two grown or half-grown children, which is often the case, he can, of course, increase his income to \$4.76 to \$5.71 per week.

The inland tax on tobacco of all qualities is $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, the duty on imported tobacco is $10\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. It will be observed that the tax, as well as the duty, weigh most heavily on the inferior kinds of tobacco and cigars, in consequence of which the cigar industry has been much depressed of late, and wages and profits have become very unsatisfactory. This fact will be easily understood when it is borne in mind that perhaps 90 per cent. of all cigars consumed in Germany are sold at retail at less than 2 cents, and that at that remarkably low figure the German consumer—the very army of workmen of whom this report treats—demands a well-made cigar of good home tobacco. The rent of the cigar-maker, if he lives in a smaller town, or at some distance from a town or city, ordinarily ranges from \$21.42 to \$28.56 per year; in larger cities, of course, rents are much higher.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES IN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

In many respects the condition of certain branches of industry differs very widely from that prevailing in the United States. Let us take an example. The great boot and shoe factories of the United States supply, as I have been informed by a competent gentleman acquainted with the American as well as the German boot and shoe trade, about

90 per cent. of the entire consumption of boots and shoes in the home market. In every city and town of the United States one may see numerous shoe stores filled with the products of the Boston, Lynn, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago factories, while the old time shoemaker is almost a tradition. In Germany the reverse is the case. The shoe store is the exception, while the shoemaker's sign may be seen in every street. Indeed, the gentleman referred to informs me that of about 100,000,000 of pairs of boots and shoes consumed in Germany per year not more than 6,000,000 are factory made, 94 per cent. being still the product of the master shoemaker. Is not here a great field for American enterprise?

A master shoemaker living in one of the suburbs of this city told me that there was no perceptible difference in the wages paid in 1878 and now, and that the price of the necessities of life had also remained about stationary. To my questions, whether there were different grades of shoemakers, as to the extent of their business, as well as to the quality of the work, he said that there were; that the master, who had a good run of custom, usually kept a sort of shop or store with a show-window to exhibit his work, and maybe one or two workmen inside to make the current repairs, but that he gave out most of his new work to journeymen who worked at their homes by the pair; the small master, on the other hand, usually employed but one or two hands, who worked with him in his shop.

I reduce the figures given in German money to American money.

SHOEMAKERS' WAGES.

Question. Has the former any material advantages over the latter?—Answer. Yes; his reputation and good location brings him the better classes of customers: he has a fitting-room, he can buy his leather at wholesale, and he gets \$6 and \$7 for boots or shoes which I make just as durable and good for \$4.50. The price of leather is somewhat lower now than it was in 1878. I pay 60 to 70 cents per pound for sheep leather and 45 to 50 cents for sole leather.

Question. How much can a workman earn per week who works at home by the pair?—Answer. From \$3.50 to \$4.75. They are generally better workmen than those who work in the master's shop. The latter earn from \$4.00 to \$5.50 per week.

Question. What are the necessary expenses of a single workman working in the shop with a master, and how much can he save out of his wages?—Answer. I think a workman who lodges at his master's house, as many do, can get along on 25 cents a day, as follows: Two small glasses of beer per day, 4½ cents; coffee and bread twice a day, 4½ cents; one cigar, 1 cent; dinner at master's house, 10½ cents; sausage and bread (supper), 4½ cents; total, 25 cents. On Sundays he may spend a little more, say 30 cents. The calculation then would stand as follows: Receipts: Wages, say \$3.21 per week, fifty-two weeks, \$166.92. Expenditures: Board, three hundred and thirteen days, at 25 cents, \$78.25; board, fifty-two Sundays, \$15.60; clothing per year, \$17.37; incidental expenses, \$2; total, \$113.22. Which shows that he may make a saving of \$53.70 per year.

DIRECT TAXATION IN PRUSSIA.

By a recent act of the Prussian Landtag, all persons whose annual income falls below \$285.60 per year have been released from the payment of all direct taxes, so that in the Kingdom of Prussia almost all workmen who are not property owners, are entirely free from taxation, except so far as they may, with the balance of the population, as consumers, help to pay the taxes which the manufacturer and importer has advanced to the Government in the shape of manufacturers taxes and import duties. In addition to this relief recently granted to the German workman, the State is now about to insure them against accident and to provide for them in case of disability by sickness or old age.

Both these bills are now under discussion by the Reichstag, and will undoubtedly be passed.

COMMERCE AND TRAFFIC.

The condition of the persons engaged in commerce and traffic is so varied and diversified that a description of the life, employment, and earnings of those engaged in even the leading branches thereof would transcend altogether the scope of this report. It deserves to be stated, however, that in the mercantile business an apprenticeship ranging from two to four years is still universally required, except from sons of the better families, who have acquired, as is often the case, a collegiate education; these young men, having usually reached an age of seventeen to twenty years, enter a mercantile house as "volunteers," demanding no pay and not unfrequently paying the merchant for the privilege of becoming conversant with mercantile affairs under his guidance. The regular apprentices usually receive board and lodging, but no pay, and are required to work very hard, and from early morning until late at night, they being the first to come or commence and the last to go or quit work.

WAGES ON STATE RAILROADS.

Nearly all the railroads in Prussia are now owned and operated by the State. The persons engaged on the lines are all uniformed and most of them are former under-officers of the army. The mechanics employed are, of course, taken from the ranks of the skilled men of the different branches of artisanship. The former are employed by the year and entitled to a pension for themselves in case of disability and for their family in case of death; the latter are paid by the day or week and may be discharged at the pleasure of the Government. The laborers employed in loading and unloading freight, repairing the track, &c., are paid (per day) as follows:

Freight men at station	\$0 52
First freight man (in charge of a gang).....	57
Track men.....	52
First track man.....	60

The mechanics receive about the same wages as are current in the same profession in the neighborhood in which they are employed, which will be found in the tables hereto annexed. The salary of the "officers" of the royal railroads centering at Frankfort-on-the-Main is adjusted in the following manner:

The officers receive a fixed salary, which is increased, while they occupy the same rank, up to a certain maximum amount, according to the duration of the service. In addition to this they receive a small further amount as a substitute for or to equalize rents. This amount is adjusted according to the value of rents in the different cities or towns in which the officers live. In further addition to this, and by way of a stimulus for the prompt and circumspect performance of their duty, the Government awards to those to whom the running, care, and safety of trains is intrusted, such as engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors, &c., certain annual premiums, adjusted according to the efficiency and fidelity of each single officer. The degree of efficiency, and hence the amount of premium to be paid to each individual officer is determined by the board of directors, upon the report of the officers immediately

superior to the officer to be rewarded. These remarks will explain the following tables of salaries paid:

PAY OF TRAIN OFFICERS.

	Salary.	Rental aid.	Premiums.
Engineers	\$205 60 to \$428 40	\$14 28 to \$19 04	\$71 40 to \$119 00
Superintendent of train	249 00 to 321 30	4 76 to 19 04	71 40 to 119 00
Freight officer	235 62 to 249 00	4 76 to 19 04	71 40 to 85 20
Conductors	185 64 to 235 62	4 76 to 19 04	47 60 to 71 40
Firemen	214 20 to 285 60	4 76 to 19 04	47 60 to 71 40
Brakemen	104 22 to 285 62	4 76 to 19 04	47 60 to 71 40

PAY OF TRACK OFFICERS.

	Salary.	Rental aid.
Trackmaster	\$321 30 to \$164 10	\$14 28 to \$19 04
Telegraph guard	339 15 to 446 25	14 28 to 19 04
Track guard	142 60 to 178 50	14 76 to 19 04

PAY OF STATION OFFICERS.

	Salary.	Rental aid.
Station superintendent, first-class	\$499 80 to \$761 00	\$14 28 to \$42 84
Station superintendent, second-class	428 40 to 499 80	14 28 to 42 84
Section inspectors	321 30 to 428 40	14 28 to 42 84
Assistant section inspectors		
Telegraph operators	249 00 to 321 30	4 76 to 19 04
Wagon-masters	249 80 to 285 60	4 76 to 19 04
Freight clerks and cashiers	571 20 to 761 00	14 28 to 42 84

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

I have already stated that I do not consider the estimate, according to which about 2,500,000 of people, male and female, are engaged in domestic service in Germany, as exorbitant. In order to comprehend this fact it must be taken into consideration that in Germany at least two, if not three, servants are employed in a family, where an American family of equal station in life employs one. This is partly due to the fact, that work is done faster in the United States, owing in a great measure to the more practical arrangement of houses, kitchens, ranges, stoves, &c., and partly because there does not exist in Germany on the part of men and women of limited pretensions to education any aversion to "serving" or being called "servants."

All these domestic servants, be they hostlers, coachmen, butlers, table-servants, house-keepers, maids, nurses, or kitchen girls, live with the family which employs them, in the middle classes in the same house, in the higher classes partly in the house and partly in outhouses. Wages vary very much, not alone according to the occupations, but also according to the places. In large cities the scale of wages is much higher than in country towns. The wages of females in this line of work, in addition to board and lodging, range from \$14.28 to \$71.40, and those of males from \$23.80 to \$95.20 per year.

Owing to the strong current of emigration from this class of people there is a constant improvement in their condition, treatment, and pay.

STRIKES.

It has only been in recent years that workmen have organized sufficiently in Germany to influence by joint action in any manner the amount of wages to be paid to them. Of late strikes, organized after the English and American methods, are not of infrequent occurrence in the larger cities, and I have found to my astonishment that even in this country, where the supply of labor is so abundant, these strikes have sometimes been successful. In pursuance of the recent circular of the Department of State I shall more fully investigate and at another time report upon the organization of workingmen's unions and guilds in Germany.

SUMMARY.

In summing up finally the results of my investigation of the conditions of labor in Germany, and more particularly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, of which Frankfort is the leading commercial city, although Wiesbaden is the seat of the principal government, I feel justified in saying that while the general improvement in the condition of the working classes during the last three or four decades, brought about by the progress of intelligence and education, by the increased facilities of travel and intercommunication, by a constant flow of emigration, carrying off the surplus force of the country, is undeniable, yet there is not observable any material change in their condition since 1878, except, as already stated, in the iron and coal regions of Rhenish Prussia, where the protection afforded to established industries by an increased tariff has had the effect of stimulating enterprise and of decidedly improving the condition of both the manufacturer and the workmen.

In conclusion, I beg to call attention to the statistical tables hereto annexed, containing a statement of the wages paid in numerous branches of industry not specially referred to in this report.

FERDINAND VOGELER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 13, 1884.

1. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$2 40	\$7 20	\$4 64
Hod-carriers	1 44	3 74	2 26
Masons	2 40	7 20	4 64
Tenders	1 44	3 74	2 26
Plasterers	2 65	6 85	4 10
Tenders	1 44	3 74	2 26
Slaters	3 75	4 75	4 25
Roofers	3 75	4 75	4 25
Tenders	1 44	3 74	2 26
Plumbers	2 90	5 20	4 25
Assistants			2 00
Carpenters	2 64	6 80	3 60
Gas-fitters	2 90	5 20	4 25

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Frankfort-on-the-Main—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	\$2 90	\$1 00	\$3 50
Blacksmiths	2 16	4 70	3 49
Strikers (usually boys)	1 00	1 50	1 25
Bookbinders	2 08	4 85	3 65
Brick-makers	1 50	4 65	3 55
Browers	4 75	5 75	5 25
Butchers	2 32	3 47	2 85
Brass-founders			4 25
Cabinet makers	2 40	4 75	3 49
Confectioners	2 60	4 10	3 15
Cigar-makers	2 38	3 57	2 98
Coopers	2 05	4 18	3 25
Drivers:			
Diaymen and teamsters	2 10	2 85	2 50
Cab and carriage			
Street railway			2 88
Street-railway conductors			3 36
Dyers	2 85	3 85	3 40
Engravers	4 50	7 50	6 00
Furriers	3 50	4 50	4 00
Gardeners	2 20	3 80	3 00
Hatters	2 85	5 00	3 90
Horse-shoers	2 75	3 50	3 12
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 00	3 00	2 50
Lithographers	4 25	10 00	6 50
Millwrights	3 50	5 50	4 50
Nail-makers (hand)	2 10	3 25	2 62
Potters	2 90	4 00	3 34
Printers	4 25	9 00	6 00
Saddle and harness makers	3 75	4 25	3 90
Tanners	3 75	4 25	3 90
Tailors	2 75	3 35	3 05
Telegraph operators	†	†	†
Tinsmiths	2 50	3 75	3 12

* Are paid by the trip and hour.

† See Railroads.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, &C.*Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories or mills in and near Frankfort-on-the-Main.*

[Tar-color Works of Meisler, Lucius & Brüning at Höchst-on-the-Main.]

Employment.	Average.
Mechanical workshop	\$4 70
Machine rooms	4 43
Builder's shop	3 74
Handling department	3 74
Alcatoric factory	3 74
Aniline factory	3 74
Acid factory	3 76
Packing rooms	3 71
Dye rooms	3 68
General average	3 75
Paper mills	3 12

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON WORKS.*Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.*

Employment.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Iron works	\$3 50	\$3 75	\$4 20
Machine shops	3 30	5 40	4 05

IV. GLASS WORKERS.

There are no glass works within the consular district of Frankfort-on-the-Main. From the statistics carefully collected and published by Paul Ballin, of Friedman, I learn that the average earnings of a glass-worker are \$3.79 per week.

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per week of forty-eight hours in and in connection with mines in Rhenish Prussia.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Miners	\$4 43	\$5 54	\$4 98

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.), in Frankfort-on-the-Main district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers:			
Freightmen at station per day			\$0 52
First freightmen at station do			57
Trackmen do			52
First trackmen do			60
Train officers:			
Engineers per year	\$371 28	\$566 44	468 81
Superintendent of train do	326 06	459 24	437 65
Freight officer do	311 78	364 14	337 96
Conductors do	238 00	326 08	282 08
Firemen do	266 06	376 04	321 35
Brakemen do	216 58	326 04	271 31
Track officers:			
Trackmaster per year	335 58	483 14	409 36
Telegraph guard do	353 43	465 29	409 36
Track guard do	147 56	197 54	172 60
Station officers:			
Station superintendent first class	514 08	804 44	659 27
Station superintendent second class	442 68	542 74	492 21
Section inspector }	335 58	471 24	408 41
Assistant section inspector }			
Telegraph operator do	254 06	340 34	297 50
Wagon-master do	254 06	304 64	279 65
Freight clerks and cashiers do	585 48	804 44	694 96

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
IN STORES.			
Clerks (male)	\$2 88	\$7 96	\$5 78
Clerks (female)	1 62	4 80	3 38
IN OFFICES.			
Book-keepers	7 96	15 96	11 97
Book-keepers' assistants	2 96	7 96	5 78

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

*Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Frankfurt-on-the-Main.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cookmen.....	\$50 00	\$100 00	\$80 00
Male house-servants.....	50 00	90 00	70 00
Female house-servants.....	15 00	30 00	25 00

*Including board and lodging.

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers in province of Hesse-Nassau, without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers (field):			
Male.....	\$0.24	\$0.60	\$0.47
Female.....	20	34	28

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Mayor.....			\$2,666 00
Forest inspector.....			1,200 00
Secretary of the city.....			1,200 00
Recorder.....			1,200 00
Librarian.....			1,128 00
Registrar of births, marriages, and deaths.....			1,128 00
Building inspectors.....	\$1,058 00	\$1,128 00	1,092 00
City treasurer.....			1,164 00
City book-keeper.....			1,164 00
City auditors.....			1,082 00
City school superintendent.....			1,082 00
City gardener.....			864 00
City chief of fire department.....			864 00
City tax treasurer.....			960 00
City superintendent of theaters.....			720 00
Book-keeper of city pawn office.....			744 00
City marketmaster.....			648 00
City surveyor.....			720 00
City statistician.....			744 00
City assistant statistician.....			648 00
Superintendent of cemetery.....			600 00
City weighers.....			612 00
City overseer of the poor.....			612 00
City tax collectors.....	\$336 00	\$480 00	408 00
City janitors.....	236 00	480 00	408 00
City foresters.....	288 00	360 00	324 00
City watchmen.....	216 00	312 00	276 00

*And dwelling.

XIII. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, province of Hesse-Nassau.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
President of province.....	.....	.....	\$5,000
Counselors of president.....	\$1,000	\$1,440	\$1,220
President of district.....	.....	.....	\$2,785
President of royal railroad board.....	.....	.....	\$2,585
President of oberlandgericht (court).....	.....	.....	\$,500
Judges of oberlandgericht (court).....	1,152	1,584	1,368
Secretary of oberlandgericht (court).....	500	1,056	500
Prosecuting attorney of oberlandgericht (court).....	.....	.....	2,000
Assistant prosecuting attorney of oberlandgericht (court).....	.....	.....	720
President of landgericht (court).....	.....	.....	\$,000
Judges of landgericht (court).....	576	1,440	1,000
Secretaries of landgericht (court).....	500	792	500
Prosecuting attorney of landgericht (court).....	.....	.....	1,500
Assistant prosecuting attorney of landgericht (court).....	.....	.....	576
Judges of Amtsgericht (court).....	576	1,440	1,000
Chief of police.....	.....	.....	\$2,500
Police director.....	.....	.....	1,500
Police commissioners.....	576	1,440	1,000

* And suitable dwelling.

XIV. LABORERS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of sixty hour to the laborers in Government employ in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Day laborers.....	\$2 90	\$3 57	\$3 23

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty-six hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Type-setters.....	\$3 25	\$5 71	\$4 50
Journeymen printers.....	3 25	4 50	3 75

Prices of food and lodgings in the district of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

Cities.	Victuals.							Rents per month.	
	Rye flour per 100 pounds.	Wheat flour per 100 pounds.	Potatoes per 100 pounds.	Beef per pound.	Pork per pound.	Mutton per pound.	Bacon per pound.	One room and kitchen.	Two rooms and kitchen.
Bockenheim.....	\$4 37	\$5 45	\$0 86	\$0 15	\$0 15	\$0 12	\$0 24	\$2 88	\$4 32
Dies-on-the-Lahn.....	3 82	4 37	77	15	14	13	17	1 68	2 16
Eschwege.....	3 63	3 26	65	14	16	12	20	.....	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	3 82	4 80	82	15	18	12	23	3 84	9 60
Fulda.....	3 05	4 37	74	14	15	13	23	3 60	4 80
Gelnhausen.....	3 05	5 02	65	14	13	10	23	1 90	3 00
Griesheim.....	4 37	5 45	82	13	17	13	23	3 60	4 80
Hofgeismar.....	3 63	3 72	72	15	14	12	20	2 16	2 52
Cassel.....	2 74	3 72	77	16	17	14	19	3 68	3 60
Marburg.....	3 88	4 37	65	15	14	12	20	3 28	3 24
Nied.....	3 83	5 66	43	15	15	8	22	3 88	3 00
Rinteln.....	3 26	4 37	77	13	13	13	22	.....	.....
Salmünster-on-the-Kinzig.....	3 95	5 66	65	13	14	9	22	.....	.....
Schlierbach.....	2 74	4 37	65	15	15	9	20	2 52	3 12
Wiesbaden.....	3 05	4 58	84	14	14	13	19	3 60	4 32
Winkel-on-the-Rhine.....	4 80	5 45	77	14	15	16	17	.....	.....
Average.....	3 81	4 66	72	14	15	12	21	2 83	4 04

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

REPORT BY CONSUL LINCOLN.

1. RATES OF WAGES.

The answers to this question will be found in the tables herewith inclosed, as far as it was possible to ascertain them here. In cases where replies are not given the request for information has been refused.

2. COST OF LIVING.

In reply to this question I submit the following table of average retail prices of the articles of food commonly consumed by the class in question:

Beef.....	per pound..	\$0 17½
Veal.....	do.....	16½
Mutton.....	do.....	17½
Pork, fresh.....	do.....	19
Ham, smoked.....	do.....	42½
Butter.....	do.....	29½
Cheese.....	do.....	19
Milk.....	per liter..	04
Coffee, roasted.....	per pound..	33½
Coffee, raw.....	do.....	24½
Rye flour.....	do.....	02½
Wheat flour.....	do.....	03½
Peas.....	do.....	04½
Beans.....	do.....	04½
Barley.....	do.....	06½
Rice.....	do.....	05½
Salt.....	do.....	02½
Potatoes.....	do.....	01½

In regard to rent, the price of rooms in a large building inhabited exclusively by working people will perhaps give an approximate idea.

Here, in the house referred to, rooms are charged for according to size, which is reckoned per window. For example, a room with two windows costs \$1.43 per month; a larger room, with three windows, \$2.14 per month, and so on.

These figures can be taken as indicating average prevailing prices.

A WEAVER'S STATEMENT.

A weaver in one of the cloth mills here, whose wages amount to \$3.57 per week, a married man with one child, pays \$2.38 per month for a large-sized room, \$24 per year for clothing for self and family, and the balance of his earnings for living expenses.

3. PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

Inquiry in many reliable quarters enables me to assert that within the last ten years the rate of wages has been tending toward an increase. The conditions prevailing at present vary very little from those existing in 1878, as far as I can learn, otherwise than owing to the operation of the present protective tariff, which went into effect in 1880. It is undeniably true that as a result of the adoption of the measure referred to an impulse has been given to some branches of industry, notably to the iron and steel interests.

The wages of labor being dependent in a measure upon the law of supply and demand, it can be easily understood that in consequence of the before-mentioned fact, wages in those branches are somewhat bettered.

Still, during the same period, the purchasing power of money has been lessened and, according to the best obtainable information, the rise in wages has not kept pace with the increased cost of the necessities of life.

4. HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Generally speaking, the workingman is industrious, frugal, content with his lot, and is able to satisfy his wants from what he earns. His wife, inured to poverty, born and bred to hard work, as well as to the exercise of the greatest economy, is a veritable helpmeet in providing the simple home. The workman is, as a rule, steady and trustworthy, though, I fear, owing in a great measure to the prevailing conditions, not saving.

This is due perhaps to the small amount of his earnings and the slight opportunity afforded him of bettering his condition as well as to the character of the population in general.

He is also hampered no doubt pecuniarily by the large progeny which marriage among people of his class seems invariably to entail.

Although this latter qualification may be true of the same class in all other parts of the world, it certainly seems to me, and I have no doubt that official statistics would confirm my statement, that here the fecundity of the order of people in question is something marvelous.

The people of this section of country are greatly inclined to pleasure-seeking, and naturally the class in question shares this disposition.

The evils which directly affect his material well-being and most influence his disposition to be saving are consequent upon the before-mentioned characteristic.

The great number of holidays on which work is necessarily abstained from and the opportunity for indulgence in dissipation thereby afforded lessens not only the means of saving but the desire as well. The direct loss of wages involved thereby is also a great misfortune to many, and in the course of the year amounts to a considerable sum.

However, the frequency and number of these resting spells and opportunities for the enjoyment of the simple amusements prevailing here tend to make him content with his lot, and although in consequence thereof the "fretful ambition" which would tend to make him dissatisfied with his condition and spur him on to greater effort is destroyed, it is equally true for the same reasons that for the purposes of the employer he is a better workman, and for the state a better citizen.

The circumstances above mentioned as influencing his character as to saving will apply with equal effect as to his habits for good or evil.

It is a truism to state that overindulgence in intoxicating beverages is the greatest enemy of this class the world over, and that the evil is felt here is a natural consequence of the causes before mentioned.

However, owing either to the nature and quality of what is consumed here, or perhaps to the law-abiding spirit of the people, the evil referred to does not lead to the perpetration of the same amount of crime as in some other lands. The greatest misfortune resulting therefrom is the squandering of earnings and the necessary loss of wages, owing to unfitness for work consequent upon dissipation.

5. FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

In general a friendly feeling exists between the capitalist and workman, which, without being patriarchal on the one side, is seldom distrustful on the other.

As a matter of course the influence of this state of things is conducive to the well-being of the community in general and of the classes immediately concerned in particular.

6. ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

In this section of country no trades unions, as we know them in England and America, exist, nor are there any organizations of capital.

The feeling of antagonism and inborn antipathy between employé and employer, which in some countries appears to prevail, is unknown here.

Why such is the case it is difficult to say; it seems hardly to be accounted for on the ground of superior intelligence of the classes in question here, nor can it be due to any especial advantages enjoyed by the laboring classes in this country over those in other lands.

It seems to me to be due rather to the law-abiding spirit of the people in general, the result of, in my opinion, the general military training of the people, and the somewhat paternal relations existing between the governing classes and those governed.

Whatever view one may take of the existing laws as to the military service, &c., from a politico-economic standpoint, they undoubtedly operate to the welfare of the people in one sense, in that they create one interest in which every person feels a share and inculcate a respect for law and authority at a time in a man's life when it is apt to abide.

The paternal features of this Government are probably largely dependent upon this great military organization.

In a country where every man is a soldier and whose ruler is the

actual head of the army, the Government must necessarily do what it can for the welfare of the great mass constituting the same.

Here the laws regulating military service work very democratically, leveling many distinctions, and create at least one interest in which employer and workman may participate on an equal footing.

INSURANCE AND ACCIDENT LAWS.

At the 12st session of the Reichstag a law was passed making the insurance of the workman against accident obligatory upon the employer.

For a long number of years there has been in existence a law creating a compulsory fund for the relief of sick and disabled workmen.

According to the provisions of this law the capitalist is compelled to contribute one-half of the amount paid in by the workmen each week.

The workman is forced to pay 5 pfennige per week upon every three marks earned (1 cent on every 71 cents). In case of sickness the workman, for the first fortnight's time, is entitled to no pecuniary relief, but receives free medical and surgical advice, drugs, &c. Should the illness be prolonged over two weeks' time the incapacitated workman is entitled to receive from this fund an amount per week equal to one-half of his weekly earnings at the time he was taken sick.

This amount he continues to draw for a period not exceeding six months' time if necessary, after which date his right to assistance ceases.

One might suppose this arrangement would be taken advantage of to the injury of the capitalist, but as far as I can ascertain such is not the case here.

I inclose herewith a table which explains itself, showing the practical working of this "fund" in Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid:

Summary of the receipts and disbursements of the fund for the relief of factory hands and laborers at Aix-la-Chapelle.

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	
Number of members.	8,140	1,000	2,603	380	900	2,406	1,100	17,220
Receipts:								
Paid by members	\$17,270 14	\$4,826 47	\$5,829 29	\$314 14	\$1,487 96	\$4,907 66	\$2,149 16	\$36,944 82
Contributions of employers	8,635 07	2,413 23	2,914 64	104 71	495 98	1,655 89	1,074 58	17,294 10
Interest and other receipts	2,658 33	615 08	845 23	245 45	174 09	562 75	778 24	5,890 02
Total receipts	28,563 54	7,855 63	9,589 16	664 30	2,158 03	7,126 30	4,001 98	60,018 94
Disbursements:								
Paid for relief	13,444 64	3,946 43	4,155 59	86 79	816 07	3,583 97	2,915 33	28,948 82
Doctors and surgeons' bills and other expenses	10,025 54	2,532 57	3,515 58	287 18	809 16	1,994 11	1,717 98	20,943 07
Cost of management	1,025 42	289 29	368 50	98 96	268 95	342 45	175 77	2,569 34
Invalid pensions	2,128 29	1,353 51	262 51	11 42	.....	.....	84 27	3,790 00
Total disbursements	26,623 89	8,121 80	8,302 18	484 35	1,654 18	5,920 53	4,843 30	56,250 23
Excess of receipts over expenditures	1,939 65	.....	1,286 98	179 95	203 85	1,205 77	.....	4,876 30
Excess of expenditures over receipts	.....	266 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	841 32	1,107 49
Resources:								
January 1, 1883	55,027 23	12,649 69	16,666 72	5,681 47	3,889 05	7,159 63	16,723 11	117,796 90
January 1, 1884	56,921 22	12,388 52	17,963 70	5,860 44	4,092 89	8,425 39	15,901 78	121,528 89

Summary of the receipts and disbursements of the fund for the relief of factory hands and laborers at Bartscheid.

Description	Factory hands.	General trades.
Number of employes.....	3, 120	121
Number of employers.....	47	76
Receipts:		
Sum paid by employes.....	\$6, 814 58	\$301 08
Sum paid by employers.....	2, 404 97	160 54
Interest and other receipts.....	8, 884 63	8 90
Total receipts.....	18, 004 18	461 51
Disbursements:		
Cost of management.....	375 56	42 00
Money assistance rendered.....	5, 880 10	315 57
Physicians' charges.....	1, 223 80	52 84
Medicines and curatives.....	2, 078 87	65 16
Total.....	9, 568 33	475 57
Resources:		
January 1, 1883.....	20, 266 21	151 12
January 1, 1884.....	23, 068 07	160 79

7. STRIKES AND COURTS OF ARBITRATION.

In consequence of the relation between employer and employé, as before indicated, strikes are of very seldom occurrence, and when they do occur prove of short duration. For the settlement of disputes between the parties mentioned there exists a so-called "Gewerbe-Gericht," consisting of twelve judges, all of whom must be employers taken from different branches of industry, and a clerk, who is learned in the law. Three of the above named sitting at one time constitute a competent tribunal for the purposes of arbitration, but where an agreement cannot be effected seven judges must decide the matter in dispute. When the amount in dispute does not exceed 100 francs the judgment of this court is final; in other cases an appeal lies to the so-called "Handels-Gericht." Cases can be brought before this tribunal without the payment of any costs, and the parties concerned appear personally without the intervention of any attorney. This excellent institution is one of the foundations of Napoleon I, which was retained after the province became Prussian, and has proved a competent means of settling differences amicably between the classes in question.

8. FREEDOM IN FOOD PURCHASES.

No restrictions of any kind are imposed by the employer as to where their employes shall spend their earnings, either as regards the necessities of life or anything else.

The laborer is paid his wages weekly, and in the current money of the realm, subject only in this city to the discount of 5 pfennige, equal to 1 cent on every 71 cents earned, which is paid into the "relief fund" already described.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

This question has been partly answered already in the replies given to the foregoing interrogatories.

10. GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The general condition of the workingman here, to a casual observer, certainly seems a wretched one, taking into consideration the long hours of work, the low wages, the slight opportunity afforded for saving, and the small chance of bettering his condition.

His moral and physical condition cannot, however, be said to be bad, and the influences which surround him on the whole are good.

As has been seen already, a relief fund is established for his aid in time of sickness. Savings banks well and honestly conducted encourage him to lay aside something for future necessities. A law recently passed compels his employer to insure him against accident, and the compulsory educational law has furnished him in his youth with the means of employing his mental faculties to some extent.

Then, too, the family ties are strong with this class, and if children are accounted as a poor man's blessing the laboring man in this vicinity is well off indeed.

At the completion of his fourteenth year one of the class referred to begins work, and marries generally between the time he is twenty-seven and thirty years of age.

On the average each family counts four or five children, and it is very seldom that one finds families consisting of only one or two offspring.

In the case of a workman, married, in a needle factory here earning \$4.28 a week, for seventy hours' work, \$2.38 is paid per month for rent, \$17 to \$19 during the year for clothing, 71 cents taxes, and the rest for ordinary living purposes.

A "spinner" in a cloth-mill here, thirty-nine years of age, married, with three children, a daughter of eleven years, two boys of eight and six respectively, earns on the average \$4.40 by piece-work weekly in sixty-nine hours.

Out of his earnings, he pays \$2.62 per month for rent of two rooms, \$12 per month for living expenses, food, drink, fuel, lights; \$1.90 per month for clothing, and 71 cents per year for taxes.

His daily fare consists of: Breakfast, coffee, with black bread and butter and a little white bread; dinner, a good soup of meat, potatoes or some other vegetable—a small piece of meat with potatoes and occasionally another vegetable; in the afternoon, coffee, with bread and butter, and for supper bread and butter or potatoes. As it will be seen, he is able to save nothing.

Cases similar to the foregoing might be multiplied indefinitely with like results.

As a rule the workman spends all he earns in the support of himself and family, and regulates his domestic economy according to the wages paid him.

11. SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

Such regulations as are here referred to are generally matters of government or police control, and vary according to circumstances. As a means of escape in case of fire, the factories here are compelled to be furnished with iron stair-cases running on the exterior of the building from the uppermost story to the ground.

In the cases of mines, government inspectors see to it that all necessary precautions are taken against accident.

The greater proportion of the employers about here insure their

workmen against accident, on their own account, and, as before-mentioned, the state has recently made the same compulsory.

12. POLITICAL RIGHTS ENJOYED BY THE WORKINGMAN.

As a matter of fact his political rights are limited by his pecuniary means, or rather lack of means.

The privilege of voting for different public officers is dependent upon the payment of certain taxes to city or state.

Inasmuch as but few workmen pay a tax to the state, they have but little voice in shaping the legislation of the country.

Only those persons who are rated higher than the second division in the so-called "Classen-steuer" are compelled to pay state taxes. The great mass of the workingmen pay only a "communal" tax.

13. CAUSES LEADING TO EMIGRATION.

The emigration from this immediate vicinity is not large compared with that from the agricultural districts of the country. Here, undoubtedly, as in all sections of the land, the compulsory military laws influence some to leave their homes.

The principal cause of emigration, however, at this point I should think rather to be due to lack of employment, owing to periods of over-production and consequent temporary stagnation, and to the ever-present excess of supply of labor over the demand.

Many are drawn over the sea by relatives and friends who have gone before, whose place of residence influences the emigrant in his choice of one.

The great mass leaving here is composed of laboring men from the agricultural districts. As to trades, &c., I cannot learn that any one branch is represented more than another.

FEMALE LABOR.

1. Number of women and children employed in your district in individual pursuits:

In this city there are employed in—

Cloth mills.....	4,000
Cigar factories.....	1,160
Needle factories.....	650
Card factories.....	42
Carton factories.....	80
Total	5,932

2. MINIMUM, MAXIMUM, AND AVERAGE WAGES.

Minimum	\$1 43
Maximum.....	2 86
Average	2 14

3. HOURS OF LABOR.

In general ten and a half hours per day.

4. MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EMPLOYÉS.

Generally speaking, good, the working-women living in the country about the city being particularly healthy and strong, and many of them continue their employment after marriage.

5. MEANS PROVIDED FOR IMPROVEMENT.

For those women living at a distance from the city, and who return to their homes on Saturday night, the employers have instituted a sort of lodging house, where they can obtain decent beds at a reasonable price, and where they can employ their spare time in obtaining a knowledge of cooking and other handiwork pertaining to the housewife.

6. MEANS PROVIDED FOR SAFETY IN CASE OF ACCIDENT.

The same as provided in the case of male operatives.

7. PROVISIONS IN REGARD TO SANITARY MEASURES.

The same as in the case of men ; the provisions of the "relief fund," as before given, apply with equal effect to male and female.

8. WAGES DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

The tendency is rather toward an increase in the rate paid for female labor, as in the case of men. The employment of women has supplanted that of men in some branches, notably since the introduction of the "power-loom," and this has affected the wages of men. Still the money earned by the women ordinarily is turned into the support of the family, so it works no great evil.

9. EDUCATION AMONG THE WOMEN EMPLOYÉS.

Owing to the compulsory-educational law, which compels parents to send their children to school between the ages of six and fourteen, these operatives can nearly all read and write.

Their moral and physical condition is in the main good.

Children of female operatives, before they are old enough to attend school, are taken care of during the working hours in sort of "nurseries" for a very small sum per day.

After the completion of the sixth year both boys and girls must attend school, which, in all cases where the parents cannot afford to pay anything, is not only free, but books as well, and everything pertaining necessary to their course of instruction.

Boys are taught gymnastics and girls knitting, sewing, &c., in addition to the ordinary branches of study.

GEO. F. LINCOLN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Aiz-la-Chapelle, September 6, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Aix-la-Chapelle.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers.....			\$2 86
Hod-carriers.....			3 14
Masons.....	\$3 57	\$4 28	
Tenders.....	2 14	2 86	
Plasterers.....	2 57	4 28	
Tenders.....	2 14	2 86	
Slaters.....	2 86	3 57	
Roofers.....	2 86	3 57	
Tenders.....	2 14	2 86	
Plumbers.....	2 86	3 57	
Assistants.....	2 14	2 86	
Carpenters.....	2 86	3 57	
Gas-fitters.....	2 86	3 57	
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers.....	71	*2 14	
Blacksmiths.....	3 57	4 76	
Strikers.....	2 14	2 86	
Bookbinders.....	2 86	3 57	
Brick-makers.....	2 14	2 86	
Brewers.....	71	*2 14	
Butchers.....	71	*2 14	
Braze-founders.....	2 86	3 57	
Cabinet-makers.....	3 57	4 28	
Confectioners.....	3 57	5 00	
Cigar-makers.....	71	3 57	
Coopers.....	2 14	2 86	
Cutlers.....	3 57	5 00	
Distillers.....	71	*2 14	
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters.....	2 14	2 86	
Cab, carriage.....	2 14	2 86	
Street railways.....	2 86	3 57	
Dyers.....	2 62	2 86	
Engravers.....	3 57	4 28	
Furriers.....	3 57	5 00	
Gardeners.....	2 86	3 57	
Hatters.....	2 14	2 86	
Horse-shoers.....	2 86	3 57	
Jewelers.....	3 57	5 00	
Laborers, porters, &c.....	1 42	2 14	
Lithographers.....	3 57	4 28	
Millwrights.....	2 14	2 86	
Nail-makers (hand).....	2 14	5 00	
Potters.....			3 14
Printers.....	2 86	5 00	
Saddle and harness makers.....	2 86	3 57	
Tanners.....	2 86	4 28	
Tailors.....	2 86	4 28	
Tinsmiths.....	2 86	3 57	
Weavers (outside of mills).....			3 00

*With board.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, &C.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in woolen mills in Aix-la-Chapelle.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Head raiser.....	\$3 00	Tenterer.....	\$2 70
Under raiser.....	1 43	Head stumper.....	3 00
Washer-off.....	3 00	Stamper.....	2 14
Tease setter.....	1 80	Head dyer.....	5 00
Stoker.....	4 64	Dyer.....	2 86
Engineer.....	5 00	Sizer.....	2 38
Miller.....	2 86	Warper.....	2 14
Head miller.....	4 28	Winder.....	1 42
Brusher.....	2 14	Timer.....	5 00
Head presser.....	3 63	Fettler.....	3 57
Presser.....	1 14	Wileyer.....	1 67
Head cutter.....	5 00	Spinner.....	3 57
Cutter.....	2 14	Pleaser.....	1 12
Cutter (lad).....	1 19	Feeder.....	1 67
Head burler.....	2 86	Foreman.....	6 00
Burler.....	1 43	Power-loom weaver.....	3 00
Head tenterer.....	3 38	Hand-loom weaver.....	5 00

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Aix-la-Chapelle.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Machinist.....	\$8 57	\$7 14
Molder.....	4 28	5 71
Helper.....	3 86	3 57

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Aix-la-Chapelle.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Engine-drivers.....	\$6 66	Laborers.....	\$8 33
Firemen.....	4 76	Switchmen.....	3 51
Conductor.....	5 71	Brakemen.....	3 09
Guard.....	4 23	Train-maker.....	5 00
Division superintendent.....	5 24	Ticket-seller.....	6 03
Linemen.....	3 33	Cashier.....	5 24

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Aix-la-Chapelle.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Clerks, salesmen.....	\$1 43	\$4 23
Clerks, females.....	71	2 14

* With board and lodging.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Aix-la-Chapelle.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Proof-reader.....			\$5 00
Compositor.....	\$3 57	\$5 00	
Pressman.....	3 57	5 00	

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

REPORT BY CONSUL BALLOU.

NUMBER OF WORK-PEOPLE IN ALSACE.

In the year 1880 employment was furnished to 90,682 people in the manufactories, workshops, &c., of Alsace, each of which gave employment to over five people, and in the same year 86,637 people found work in the smaller workshops and in various trades, industries, &c., exclusive of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, giving a total of 177,320 work-

ing men and women engaged in labor by the different industries and trades. Of this number 90,683 were males and 32,529 females. At present employment is given to a larger number than in 1880. The industries of Alsace have, in the main, prospered of late, and this is particularly the case with the cotton factories.

Working people consist of two classes, those who are born residents and who follow the occupation of their parents before them, and those who come here in busy times seeking employment, which, when obtained, is always recompensed by better wages than can be obtained in other sections of Germany, which can readily be seen by comparing the following statements, showing the wages paid to working men and women in Alsace at the present time, with those paid working people in other sections of Germany:

THE OLD AND THE MODERN WORKMEN.

In former times—up to the French Revolution of 1789—the division of the burghership into guilds was a powerful bulwark against the impoverishment and the demoralization of the working classes. There was a sort of familiar bond between master, workman, and apprentice; they belonged to a class; they had common interests and a solid *esprit de corps*; a spirit of brotherhood exerted a wholesome restraint promotive of a certain respectability. Yet this system, which has regulated the relations between master and workmen for so many centuries, has outlived its usefulness, and has been swept away by the hurricane of modern liberal ideas. It hindered the development of industry on a large scale. Better roads increased the means of communication, and soon steamboats and railroads shortened distances to an undreamed of degree. Steam power and machinery in a great many branches supplanted craft. Obscure villages and towns rose sometimes rapidly to renown and prosperity through the excellency of their fabrics. Yet, though many an artisan of the old school, proud of his skill and dexterity, sunk to the level of almost a laborer, it must be owned that the condition of working people of sober habits, journeymen as well as laborers, is not worse than before. But the subverting politico-social notions that are current among those classes in most parts of Central Europe, inordinate longing after enjoyment, an undue love of dress and luxury, with some want of temperance in the use of spirituous liquors, the envy of their superiors, the spirit of indiscipline, all characteristics of our epoch and not shared by the working people alone, unbalance their minds and render them unhappy, dissatisfied, and unruly. And, indeed, in many parts of Central Europe the harshness of circumstances is such that in most cases the journeyman mechanic, and, more still, the laborer, only lives from hand to mouth, happy even if he succeeds in that. He hardly ever can lay up sufficient of his earnings to have ever so little a hoard for old age or for his family. When he dies he leaves, if not debts, in nearly every case want and deprivation.

In Alsace, one of the most fertile regions of the valley of the Rhine, the picture is perhaps somewhat less dark. In this district manufacturing industry was started under good auspices and has taken a development rarely surpassed. Few countries, compared with the number of inhabitants, have so many varied and flourishing industries. This success is mainly due to the capable men who introduced manufacturing industries into Alsace at the end of the last century and the

first half of this. They established their manufactories in the very best manner and used the most perfect machinery then extant.

They knew, moreover, how to conciliate their interest with that of the numerous men and women they employed, and they treated them with great kindness. Discipline, of course, there is, and must be, but the operatives have the feeling that their employers take no undue advantage of them, and they therefore respect them.

The Alsatian working population are perfectly aware of the intellectual superiority of those who succeeded in starting and raising the different industries of Alsace to such a high degree of prosperity, and therefore they yield a ready and willing obedience to masters who, on their hand, show practical sympathy and kindness to their workmen and their families. That spirit of envy which throws such a dark shadow on the relations between employers and employed in other parts of Central Europe does not exist in Alsace.

These satisfactory relations explain also why socialism, which unbalances the minds of the working classes, whilst it keeps the better situated classes of Europe, as it were, in a constant uncomfortable state of suspense, never took root in Alsace. The workmen know too well that their own personal interest is intimately connected and dependent on the general prosperity of industry. They know that in order to insure the success of industry in general, as well as their own well-being, there must be a strong scientific organization under the direction of competent men of intellect and manifold knowledge, and that a mere workman, or an association of workmen, could not but fail producing the desired effect. Thus their good sense saves them, as well as their employers, much trouble and unpleasantness, as well as loss of time and money.

STRIKES.

In the year 1870 there was a general strike among the working classes in Alsace; this happened a few weeks before the commencement of the Franco-German war. It was aroused by the Government of Napoleon III, and was purely political and religious. The social question was not brought into consideration. It lasted only two weeks, and resulted in the strikers resuming work at the former wages.

Since Alsace-Lorraine has been a part of the German Empire there have been no strikes.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

As is everywhere the case, Alsace contains good and bad workmen; some spend their earnings in the wine and beer houses, thinking only of the pleasure so obtained, recklessly squandering their hard-earned wages and in many instances spending the money which is sadly needed at home to support wife and children. This is, I am informed, rather increasing than decreasing, the low price of spirituous liquors being a strong inducement; but in this respect Alsace is no better or worse than the other large manufacturing centers of Germany. Workmen who lead a quiet, sober, and industrious life, can and do get along very comfortably, as their wants are few, and in cases where husband and wife are not blessed with too many children to provide for, and when they are both able to work, they are able, by strict economy, to lay something aside for old age.

Nevertheless, when compared to the condition of the working people in the United States, the balance is by far in favor of the latter, as the

following figures will sufficiently render apparent. The journeyman with family in the United States, if sober and steady, when he intelligently applies his earnings, is able to lay up something for old age, and without very great effort will succeed in becoming owner of a comfortable house; while even in Alsace, the average workman finds it hard to make both ends meet, and he can barely, *i. e.*, only with great effort, keep above water.

WORKING HOURS.

Work begins at 6 o'clock in the morning, an intermission of half an hour is allowed at 8 o'clock for breakfast. The work is resumed at half past 8 and continues until noon. From 12 to 1 is the regular dinner hour. From 1 the work goes on until 7, with a quarter of an hour's intermission for a short meal at 4 o'clock. Many workmen have the bad habit of taking in the early morning, on their way to the shop or the factory, a small glass of brandy, which costs 2 cents.

MEALS.

Breakfast consists generally of coffee and bread; sometimes of bread and a bit of cheese and no coffee. Masons and laboring men often eat bread and one or two raw onions with salt. Dinner is usually composed as follows: Soup, sometimes, but not generally or regularly; better situated mechanics have beef soup twice or three times a week; generally soup made of water, slices of bread, slices of onions and a little butter; sometimes vegetable soup. When the meals are brought to them in the shop or factory by their wife or a child, soup is not convenient and they have vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, or carrots, boiled or stewed, either with or without beef, according to circumstances. Married journeymen seldom eat meat more than twice or three times a week. Laborers eat meat (boiled beef) only on Sundays, but even on that day not regularly. Farinaceous food, such as dumpplings, macaroni, &c., are much liked, and in winter rice is a staple article of consumption, also barley, peas, beans, and lentils, but these latter more seldom, the prices being higher.

All Alsatians eat more bread than the other Germans and the English-speaking nations. Bread, therefore, and mostly wheaten bread of good quality, is the principal article of food at every meal. Sometimes, in cases of need, bread and potatoes are the only sustenance of the poor. At 4 o'clock p. m. it is customary for workmen to eat a large piece of bread. Some drink also half a pint of beer, costing 2 cents, but this is not allowed in many shops. Supper is taken at home at 8 o'clock, and consists either of soup (without meat), for instance, potatoe-soup, or of boiled potatoes eaten with salad, or with a sort of cheese, called "white cheese," bought on market days only of peasants and made of sour milk. It is seasoned just before being served with salt and pepper, caraway seeds, and chopped chives—a very palatable dish. Sometimes sausages and bread, or cheese and bread.

Women and children take very often coffee and bread for supper, the same as for breakfast.

HOW A STRASBURG PLASTERER LIVES.

The following interview held by me with a plasterer of Strasburg will, perhaps, better explain the condition of the average tradesmen of

Alsace. It applies equally well to masons, stone-cutters, bricklayers, carpenters, &c., as the wages vary but little and the mode of living being the same :

Q. How old are you?—A. I am thirty-nine years of age.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a plasterer.

Q. Have you a family?—A. Yes; a wife and five children (the oldest thirteen and a half years, the youngest one and a quarter years of age).

Q. What wages do you get a day?—A. Eighty-three cents.

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work?—A. Eleven hours; in summer from 6 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 7 p. m.; in winter from 7 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 8 p. m.

Q. How much time are you allowed for meals. Give number of meals a day.—A. Our first breakfast is taken before work commences; the second breakfast or luncheon between 9 and 10 o'clock; we are allowed one-fourth of an hour for that; we take dinner at 12 o'clock and can rest until 2 o'clock. We take supper after the day's work is finished.

Q. Can you support your family on such wages, and does your wife earn anything?—A. I can support my family, although with great difficulty; but my wife earns about 28 cents per day. She is a laundress, and my oldest daughter helps her.

Q. What do the united earnings of you and your family amount to in a year?—A. If we are healthy, about \$357.15.

Q. What are your yearly expenses?—A. Rent of four rooms in a back street fourth story, \$45.25; clothing, \$47.62; food, \$190.48; fuel, \$38.10; beer, three-fourths of which is outside the house, \$11.90; schooling for two children, \$9.52; contingent expenses, \$9.52. Total, \$352.39.

Q. Of what kind of food do your meals consist?—A. Our breakfast consists of rolls and coffee; dinner consists of soup, vegetables, potatoes and three times meat per week.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your wages?—A. No; the children cost too much.

COST OF LIVING IN ALSACE.

The prices of the necessities of life in the principal cities of Alsace are as follows:

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Wheat bread:		Fowls..... per pair..	\$0 75
First quality..... per pound..	\$0 04	Geese..... per pound..	24
Second quality..... do.....	03	Ducks..... do.....	26
Mixed bread (rye and wheat) do.....	08	Cabbage..... do.....	03
Brown bread..... do.....	02	Turnips..... do.....	02
Beef:		Carrots..... do.....	02
Sirloin..... do.....	40	Cauliflower..... do.....	06
Ordinary..... do.....	18	Cherries..... do.....	06
Mutton..... do.....	23	Strawberries..... do.....	\$0 10 to 20
Veal..... do.....	18	Gooseberries..... do.....	03 to 07
Pork..... do.....	18	Currants..... do.....	07 to 12
Bacon..... do.....	20	Macaroni..... do.....	10 to 14
Four..... do.....	06	Oat meal..... do.....	04 to 08
(breese (skim milk)..... do.....	06	Pearl barley..... do.....	05
Potatoes..... do.....	02	Dried peas and beans..... do.....	03 to 06
Rice..... do.....	10	Coffee..... do.....	20
Eggs..... per dozen.....	24	Candles..... do.....	17
Butter (fresh)..... per pound.....	25	Soap..... do.....	10
Milk..... per quart.....	08	Tea..... do.....	1 00
Sugar:		Common table wine:	
First quality..... per pound.....	10	White..... per quart.....	18
Second quality..... do.....	09	Red..... do.....	16
Salt..... do.....	08	Beer..... do.....	06
Petroleum..... per quart.....	07		

The working classes get good sound beef for soup costing 10 cents a pound. There is much fat and cartilage about it and it has not such a good appearance as the first quality of beef. Horseflesh is eaten by some and can be had for 7 or 8 cents a pound. It enters largely into the composition, together with beef and pork, of sausages. These sausages are nevertheless very popular, although every one is aware that they contain horseflesh more or less.

UNMARRIED JOURNEYMEN.

Unmarried journeymen can get well-prepared dinners cleanly served at "popular restaurants" (Volksküche), established by philanthropic societies for providing wholesome food at the cost price to the working classes, at the following rates per portion:

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Bread (a large piece)	1	Meat.....	4
Beef-soup	2	Wine..... per glass..	2
Vegetables.....	3	Beer..... do.....	2

CHILDREN.

Children are required to attend school from the sixth to the thirteenth year inclusive, and therefore cannot be of much help, but in cases where the parents are employed in the textile industries they are often obliged to work after school is dismissed, or at times of school vacations. The school taxes are as follows: 40, 30, 20, 10 cents each month, according to the circumstances of the parents.

Some parents take pride in paying the full tax of 30 or 40 cents a month. Others, by applying to the municipal authorities, who, after inquiring into the circumstances of the applicants, if finding them worthy, the tax is reduced, or entirely remitted if the family be found really indigent.

HOUSE RENT.

This item of expense in a working man's life varies considerably in Alsace. In the city of Strasburg a family of from four to eight persons can find homes according to their means and necessities, in back streets, up three or four flights of stairs, at a rental of from \$6 to \$8 per quarter. Back rooms can sometimes be obtained a trifle cheaper; it depends much, however, upon the location. In some streets from three to five rooms can be had on the second floor at a rental of \$9 to \$11 per quarter. Workmen having steady employment in a factory or workshop for convenience sake obtain rooms in the immediate vicinity of their place of work, if possible, often paying more than they can really afford on that account; while others, such as masons, bricklayers, carpenters, &c., sometimes have rooms on the outskirts of the city, where good homes can be had at a nominal figure, say from \$40 to \$60 a year, and where a small garden spot is included where vegetables can be grown. Such, however, are very seldom to be had.

I have visited several of these workmen's homes in the city of Strasburg, and although situated in narrow, not over-clean streets, and generally on the third or fourth floor of a tenement house, where all surroundings were of the poorest description, I invariably found them, although my visit was entirely unexpected, neat and tidy in appearance, and totally at variance with what one would expect from the outside surroundings.

In the city of Mulhausen rents are about the same as in Strasburg; in narrow, dirty, ill-smelling streets, families, from six to a dozen people, are crowded into lodgings of three or four rooms including the kitchen, which is invariably poorly adapted to the purpose. For these lodgings they must pay from \$6 to \$10 per quarter.

In the year 1853 a society was formed in the city of Mulhausen, its members being composed of the proprietors of the cotton mills, one of the principal movers in the enterprise being Mr. Jean Dollfus, who devoted a great part of his life in endeavoring to better the condition, materially and morally, of the working people of Alsace.

Mr. Engle Dollfus, also, was very active in all enterprises calculated to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, and by his death, which occurred last year, the working people lost a friend indeed, and one whose place it would be hard to fill. The object of this society, which has been perfectly realised, was to build houses for family use, only one family in a house, granting them long time to pay for them, and selling them at the actual cost price, including interest, which according to a rule of the society must not exceed 8 per cent. on the investment. The sales were made on these conditions: Good order and cleanliness always to be maintained; houses cannot be sold by purchasers until they have been owned by them ten years; no part of the premises to be rented to another family. Sales were made by a first payment of from \$50 to \$60 down, which is carried to the credit of the purchaser; the remainder is paid by regular installments, at the rate of from \$4 to \$5 per month. They generally become owners of their houses in from fourteen to sixteen years.

Nine hundred and ninety-six houses built by this society have, up to this time, become the property of workingmen. These houses consist of from five to seven rooms, including kitchen and cellar. A small plot of land is always in front of the house and is utilized in various ways. In this way many people have been able to provide themselves and families with good substantial-built houses, who under former circumstances could not have done so.

The following shows the average percentage of expense in a mechanic's household: Food, 60 per cent.; clothing, 17; fuel, 3½; light, 1½; rent, 7; furniture, 1; sundries, 10; total 100.

For households having to dispose of from \$600 to \$1,200 a year, it is admitted that they spend: For food, 50 per cent.; clothing, 20; fuel, 4; light, 2; rent, 11; furniture, 2; sundries, 11; total 100.

The expenses for food in a workingman's family may be averaged in a like manner: Bread and flour, 35 per cent.; milk, butter, and lard, 18; meat, 15; vegetables and fruit, 16; fermented beverages, 8; spices and condiments, 8; total, 100.

AID SOCIETIES.

There are numerous mechanics' aid societies in Alsace. The members pay from 6 to 10 cents a week, and in case of sickness and incapacity for labor they receive from 35 to 50 cents a day, gratuitous medical assistance, and a reduction of 20 per cent. on the price of medicine.

In case of death the widow receives about \$30. There are similar societies for women. So-called maternal societies, which furnish linen and necessities to women having their third child. Nearly every factory in Alsace has a fund for the relief of the operatives who may become unable to work through disability from sickness or other causes.

In case of sickness the physician and medicine are paid out of the fund. The following method in vogue in one of the large textile factories here will illustrate the general manner in which they are conducted. A fund is established, to which all workmen contribute; its purpose is to assure to all members: (1) In case of illness, medical and pharmaceutical aid, free of expense; (2) daily a certain sum in case of inability to work,

caused by sickness; (3) payment of funeral expenses in case of death. The amount of the contributions is regulated by the wages earned. The operatives are divided into three classes:

The first-class pays \$2.85 each year; the second-class, \$1.95; the third-class, 60 cents.

The books are kept by one of the clerks in the office. This method is found to be very satisfactory. The owners have access to the books of the fund, and understand perfectly its condition, and in case it is exhausted or overdrawn always subscribe enough to make good the deficit; this however is very seldom necessary.

Owing to certain peculiar laws there are many impediments to marriage among the working classes; for instance, a workman born in one of the communities cannot without formal authorization marry a female who is not a native of the same place, and if the laborer does not purchase the right of citizenship for his wife and children the alliance is considered null and void by the community. From this state of affairs result many illegal marriages and thousands of illegitimate births. The French Code is still in use in Alsace, and does not remove these difficulties. There are, however, two charitable organizations, one Protestant and one Catholic, their object being to regulate the condition of the illicit households by furnishing them free of expense with the means of obtaining the documents necessary for the lawful celebration of marriages. Since these societies have been established the difficulties have greatly diminished, so much so that instead of legitimizing about five hundred children each year, prior to 1867, last year only about one hundred were legitimize by this means.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The working people are free to purchase the necessaries of life where they choose. There are no co-operative associations in Alsace. In the year 1876 a co-operative society was organized in connection with a large cotton factory; it was, however, found impracticable, owing to the dislike among the operatives to patronize it, and it remained in existence but a few months when it was abandoned. Since then there has been none established, as far as I am able to learn.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Alsace is still under French law (the Code Napoleon), and the political rights of the workingman are the same as those of a millionaire, or as those of the citizens of the United States.

Every Alsatian citizen is a voter, and eligible. The division of voters into classes of different degrees does not exist in this district. The tendency of Government is quite favorable to the interests of the working classes. The Imperial Government in Berlin and the Reichstag are discussing measures for ameliorating their condition, and those measures will also be for the benefit of Alsace-Lorraine.

ACCIDENTS.

Accidents are very rare indeed, the utmost precaution being taken against them. There is an association for the prevention of accidents in Mulhausen, in which twenty-five firms are represented. They have printed and placed in a conspicuous place in the various departments rules to be followed by the employes for the management of the different machines, and a violation of any of these regulations is severely

punished. The following are samples of some of them observed in the cotton mills:

Self-acting looms.—The looms must not be set in motion by any person but the conductor himself. If he is absent the piecer may do it. Before moving the loom, the conductor must call out in a loud voice, "attention." While the machine is in motion it is expressly forbidden to every workman: (1) To clean the movement, the interior, or the carriage; (2) to take the cover of the gearing off; (3) to enter the space between the cylinders and the carriage. The cleaning of the bobbins must be done only when the carriage is about three-fourths outside of its case, or stand. It is also expressly forbidden to place a ladder against the transmitter. If a strap is out of its place, the piecer must take a pole furnished with a hook to replace it.

Transmitter.—It is expressly forbidden to clean the transmitter, while in motion, with cloths held in the hands. The beams and pulleys must be cleaned by means of a brush with a long handle. Also, wheels, supports and cushions must only be cleaned when the machine is not in motion. During the hours of rest no workmen are allowed to go near the transmitter unless authorized by the overseer.

Spindle frames.—It is expressly forbidden, while the machine is in motion, to clean the beams moving the spindles and bobbins. These parts must be cleaned by brooms. In cleaning the spindles, the small boards which cover them must be lifted one after the other. If the movement is cleaned, the wheels and straps must first be taken off. It is also forbidden to change the pinion or any part of the gearing. If the foreman intends any change in the direction of the pinion he must first give notice to the bobbin-winders.

Cards.—While the cards are in motion every workman is strictly forbidden to clean any part of the card by means of cloths held in his hands, or to stand between the comb and breaker. In order to take the grease or dust off from pulleys, covers, &c., he must take a long-handled brush. The putting into motion, the stopping of the cards, and the greasing of the machine must be made by the sharpeners. Workmen are positively forbidden to touch the straps.

FIRES.

Fires of any magnitude are very rare. The buildings are constructed very solidly, and are seldom more than three stories in height. Cotton, woolen, and silk mills are generally from two to three stories, and often the different departments are in separate structures. Reservoirs capable of holding a large quantity of water are constructed upon the top floor. The water in these reservoirs is reserved for fire purposes only. Hydrants are in each department, always connected with hose, ready for immediate use. Fire escapes are always constructed on the outside of the building and extend nearly to the ground. During the night watchmen patrol the buildings. Some extensive concerns have a paid corps of firemen, in connection with good fire apparatus. These firemen have no other duties than to keep a sharp lookout for fires and extinguish them when discovered. All departments are connected by electricity with the headquarters of the fire brigade.

In these large mills fires occur at times, but they are invariably extinguished with a small amount of damage. Such a complete organization is naturally quite expensive, but not as much so as it would be in the United States, as the wages paid are smaller. Extensive establishments where such a system as above described is in use, prefer it to carrying heavy insurance, claiming that it is in the end more profitable.

FEMALE LABOR.

Females are not given employment in the public offices of Alsace-Lorraine, and very seldom are they employed as clerks, copyists, &c., in private offices. They are, however, largely engaged as cashiers and saleswomen in stores of every description.

The working hours are generally from 7 in the forenoon until 12, and from 2 in the afternoon until the closing of the establishment in the

evening. On Sundays they are generally required to work from 2 p. m. until 7 in the evening. A few establishments remain closed all day on Sundays. They are all large establishments under the supervision of a male or female superintendent. They are apparently allowed more liberties than the saleswomen in dry-goods and fancy-goods stores in the United States. When not engaged in attending upon customers they are allowed to sit down, and are generally engaged in knitting stockings or with some article of sewing or fancy work. They are, however, exceedingly polite and attentive to customers. They have half a day free every two weeks.

Household servants are very plenty, the supply always exceeding the demand. They are kept hard at work all the time, and must do all sorts of drudgery; they are, in fact, maids of all work.

The wives, daughters, and servants of those engaged in agriculture work very hard indeed; they sow and reap, working side by side with the males, and their row is hoed as well and quickly as a man can do it. They toil early and late. No work appears too hard for them within the possibilities, and the men evidently think that all things are possible with them, for they are certainly allowed to do a man's work. The wages received by females in their different occupations will be found under the appropriate head.

EMIGRATION.

The emigration from Alsace-Lorraine to the United States has not been very large, and has been mostly confined to peasants who have suffered from a succession of bad crops. Many of these have been successful, and their example incited relatives and friends to do likewise.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

For much of the information embodied in this report I am indebted to the courtesies of Messrs. Dollfus, Mieg & Co., of Mulhausen; De Bary, Merian & Sons, of Gebweiler; Pinel & Urner, of Markkirch, and Theodor Krüger, esq., of Strasburg, for which I desire to return my best thanks for the many kindnesses they have extended to me in the past and the present.

FRANK. M. BALLOW,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Kehl, June 21, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Strasburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$3 15	\$5 15	\$4 15
Hod-carriers	2 85	3 57	3 21
Masons	3 15	5 15	4 15
Tenders	2 85	3 57	3 21
Plasterers	3 57	6 20	4 88
Tenders	2 23	3 85	2 54
Slaters	4 25		
Roofers	4 25		
Tenders	2 80		

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Strasburg—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES—Continued.			
Plumbers	\$4 00	\$4 27	\$4 13
Assistants	2 86		
Carpenters	3 80	5 70	4 75
Gasfitters	4 28	5 90	5 09
OTHER TRADES.			
Blacksmiths	3 48	4 28	3 88
Strikers	3 10	3 57	3 33
Bookbinders	3 57	5 70	4 63
Brickmakers	3 40		
Brewers	4 57	5 34	4 95
Brass foundries	5 00		
Cabinet-makers	4 00	5 33	4 91
Confectioners	4 00	4 40	4 20
Cigar-makers	4 57	5 70	5 13
Coopers	3 36		
Cutlers	3 23	4 10	3 66
Distillers	3 48	3 62	3 55
Drivers	3 86		
Draymen and teamsters	3 70		
Cab and carriage	4 15	4 34	4 25
Street railways	3 70		
Dyers	6 00		
Engravers	4 28	6 15	5 21
Gardeners	3 57	6 45	5 01
Hatters	4 15	4 90	4 53
Horsebores	3 57	4 10	3 83
Jewelers	4 28	7 85	6 06
Laborers, porters, &c	3 00	5 43	4 21
Lithographers	4 57	7 43	6 00
Nail-makers (hand)	3 85		
Potters	3 28	4 00	3 64

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, &C.

Workmen employed in a large tannery at Barr receive per day of twelve hours the following wages :

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Whitners	\$0 76	\$0 96	\$0 86
Carriers	67	76	71
Lean hands	68	70	69
Common laborers	50	55	52

Workmen employed in the chemical factories at Mulhausen receive per day of eleven hours : Lowest, 45 cents ; highest, 65 cents ; average, 55 cents.

The wall-paper manufactories of Türkheim and Rixheim pay the following wages per day of eleven hours : Foreman, \$1 ; printers, 92 cents ; engravers, 85 cents ; engineers, 80 cents ; laboring men, 50 cents.

The wages paid to the operatives in the cotton mills vary somewhat. Mulhausen pays the highest wages, Colmar and Münster less, while the mills in the Vogesen Valleys pay the lowest wages, and require the operatives to work from thirteen to fourteen hours per day, while in Mulhausen they work only eleven hours, and in Colmar and Münster twelve hours constitute a day's labor

The following tables will show the wages paid to the operatives in the cotton mills at the present time :

Wages paid per week in factories or mills in Alsace-Lorraine.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
COTTON WEAVING.			
Overseers	\$5 00	\$5 95	\$5 48
Foremen	5 68	6 20	5 94
Dressers, men	5 66	6 00	5 83
Warpers, women	3 20	3 72	3 51
Reelers, women	3 12	3 48	3 30
Weavers, men	2 76	3 42	3 09
Weavers, women	2 40	3 12	2 76
Bobbin-winders, children	1 80	2 04	1 92
COTTON SPINNING.			
Foremen to spinning	6 00	7 20	6 60
Overseers	6 00	6 80	6 40
Tenders of steam engines	6 00	6 50	6 25
Packer of spindles	4 80	6 00	5 40
Firemen	4 80	5 10	4 95
Watchmen	4 80	5 10	4 95
Greasers	4 80	5 10	4 70
Conductors of self-acting looms	3 80	5 10	4 50
Sharpeners of cards	4 10	4 80	4 45
Beaters, men	4 28	4 50	4 43
Carders, men	3 48	4 32	3 90
Tenders of spindle frames	3 68	3 90	3 30
Drivers	3 00	3 60	3 30
Cleaners of cards	2 70	3 90	3 30
Laboring men	3 80	3 00	2 65
Strippers, men	2 52	2 84	2 38
Tiers, men	2 34	2 58	2 46
Draw-frame tenders, girls	2 34	2 46	2 37
Combers, girls	2 34	2 34	2 34
Tenders of beaters	1 80	2 40	2 10
Beaters, women	1 92	2 04	1 98
Tenders of cards	1 60	2 10	1 85
Bobbin-winders, children	1 08	1 80	1 74
COTTON PRINTING.			
Engravers	6 90	.....	.....
Printers on rollers	4 68	.....	.....
Color-mixers	4 68	.....	.....
Printers on wood	4 08	.....	.....
Printers' assistants	2 54	.....	.....
Apprentices	2 00	.....	.....

WOOLEN MILL IN ALSACE.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Wool and cloth dyer overseers, men	\$3 50	Shearers, men	\$3 20
Second hands, men	3 50	Dressers, men	3 20
Overlookers, men	3 80	Engineers, men	5 30
Common hands, men	2 80	Firemen, men	4 10
Wool carding, men	3 60	Laborers, men	3 00
Second hands, men	4 00	Wool-sorting overseers, women	4 60
Spinning overseers, men	7 20	Sorters, women	3 80
Spinners, men	4 60	Wool picking overseers, women	3 10
Weaving overseers, men	4 78	Tenders, children	2 00
Second hands, men	3 80	Mule fixers, children	2 00
Weavers, men	4 50	Reelers, children	1 80

RIBBON FACTORY.*

Overseers	\$5 00	Folders	\$3 54
Weavers, men	4 88	Preparers	2 83
Weavers, women	4 38	Smoothers	2 70
Dyers	4 80	Reelers	2 00
Warpers	3 00		

*Average wages paid per week in a ribbon factory at Gebweiler.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in Strasbourg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Machinists.....	\$4 50	\$7 20	\$5 85
Forgers.....		6 12	
Molders.....	4 20	6 00	5 10
Turners.....		5 40	
Brass-workers.....		4 52	
Planers.....		4 20	

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

There are two extensive manufactories of watch and spectacle glasses, also an extensive manufactory of chemical apparatus (glass) and hollow crystal ware; they all, however, refused to give me any information in regard to the wages paid their employés.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Alsace-Lorraine.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Conductors.....	\$5 40	\$6 05	\$5 72
Brakemen.....	3 70	5 10	4 40
Engineers.....	6 90	9 00	8 25
Firmen.....	4 67	6 05	5 36
Guards.....	4 12	5 10	4 61
Porters.....	4 26	5 36	4 81
Switchmen.....	4 26	5 36	4 81
Guards of street-crossings.....	3 15	4 00	3 57
Track walkers.....	2 70	3 88	3 04
Laborers.....	2 88	4 00	3 46

The earnings of the baggagemen depend upon the number of pieces of baggage they handle each day; they are entitled to 50 pfennigs, or 12 cents, for every piece of baggage they handle. In the smaller railway stations, where baggagemen do not earn much, on account of the small number of passengers, they get an additional pay of 20 cents per day.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month in stores (wholesale or retail), to males and females, in Strasbourg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BANKS.			
Cashiers.....	\$48 60	\$120 20	\$84 40
Accountants.....	43 10	73 50	58 30
Secretaries.....	28 00	62 50	42 75
Clerks.....	21 00	38 10	29 50
DRY GOODS STORES.			
Cashiers, men.....	37 50	60 50	49 00
Book-keepers, men.....	35 70	42 10	38 90
Overseers, women.....	48 60	60 00	54 30
Cashiers, women.....	24 00	42 10	33 05
Book-keepers, women.....	23 00	37 40	30 20
Salesmen.....	17 40	38 10	27 75
Saleswomen.....	14 50	36 00	22 25
FANCY ARTICLES.			
Saleswomen.....	15 00	28 60	21 80
Young girls, apprentices.....	5 00	10 00	7 50
LADIES' FURNISHINGS, PERFUMERY, ETC.			
Saleswomen.....	18 50	24 60	19 05
Young girls.....	5 00	9 50	7 25

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid to household servants (towns and cities) in Alsace-Lorraine.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Servant girls.....per quarter..	\$9 50	\$14 30	\$11 90
Nurses.....do.....	14 30	18 40	16 35
Chambermaids.....do.....	8 35	13 20	10 77
Cooks.....do.....	14 30	31 50	24 40
Laundresses.....per day..	38	47	43
Ironers.....do.....	33	43	38
Manglers.....do.....	38	47	43

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Alsace-Lorraine.

Occupations.	Wages.
Farm laborers.....per year.....	*\$27 30
Servant girls.....do.....	*30
Day laborers.....per day.....	1 40
Day laborer during harvest.....do.....	1 50
Do.....do.....	20
Wine pressers.....do.....	\$50

* And board and lodging.

† Without board.

† With board.

‡ With board and one gallon of wine per day.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per week to the corporation employés in the city of Strasburg, Alsace.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Clerks in the registry office.....	\$7 60	\$12 25	\$9 90
Octroi employés.....	5 80	11 50	8 65
City gardeners for the public parks.....		4 70	
Their helpers.....		3 15	
Overseers of streetcleaning.....		5 70	
Street-cleaners, men.....		5 10	
Street-cleaners, women.....		2 30	
Drivers of water-carts.....		5 10	
Overseers*.....		6 60	
Laborers*.....		4 00	
Men in the Strasburg water-work department.....		4 00	
Men who regulate the supply of water.....		4 00	
Street-lamp lighters.....		2 35	
Day laborers, such as pavers, &c.....		3 30	

* For laying gas and water pipes.

XIII. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per month to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in Alsace-Lorraine.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Clerks.....	\$41 60	\$62 30	\$52 45
Copyists.....	35 70	45 65	40 65
Messengers.....	30 80	40 30	35 35
Policemen.....	31 20	32 75	32 47
Gendarmes.....	32 40	35 70	34 05
Foresters (lodging free).....	23 00	30 00	26 50
Tax assessors.....	26 00	34 00	31 40
Postmen.....	15 20	20 15	17 67
Custom-house employés.....	36 20	42 10	39 15

Tradesmen and laborers employed by Government receive the same wages in Alsace-Lorraine as when employed by private individuals.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers, compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c., in Strasburg.

Occupations.	Average.
Proof-readers.....	\$7 28
Compositors.....	6 48
Pressmen.....	2 78
Folders.....	2 04

BARMEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL SCHOENLE.



INTRODUCTORY.

Soon after the overthrow of the feudal institutions in the European countries, the condition of the modern state Governments, and the changed money transactions in the commercial world, led gradually to a scientific and methodical investigation of economical affairs. This attempt disclosed a vast and interesting field for the research of the most important questions concerning the commercial and trade intercourse between the different nations, the diversified industries, and the relation of the now free workingman to his employer, and the status of the laboring classes in general. The discussions on these economic questions have step by step shaped themselves into a regular and scientific system, and it now ranks as the science of national economy. It soon found its way from the scientific sphere down to the workingmen's circles, whence it emerged as the great labor problem, so that to-day the almost overshadowing question in all civilized countries turns on the experiment and application of an adequate adjustment of a reasonable share of remuneration to the laborer for his labor, with due regard to the interests of the employer. Science has not yet found a solid basis for a general and fixed rule of the movements of wages, and by the peculiar nature of the subject-matter such a rule will very likely never be established. All definitions of a maximum and minimum scale of wages have proved gratuitous and infeasible. Leaving, however, this interesting topic to the examination of economical writers, and turning to the professed object of the circular, I shall arrange and systematize the report in strict compliance therewith, and endeavor to present a compact and comprehensive view of the present state of labor in this consular district, and, to some extent, throughout Germany.

MALE LABOR.

Following the instructions and directions laid down in the circular I shall take up the several questions in their succession and append the responses thereto.

RATES OF WAGES.

As to this interrogatory the tables annexed to this report, will furnish all the information attainable on this subject. The material and data for these tables have been carefully compiled, and are based on personal inquiries in the different factories and on interviews with rep-

representative and trustworthy workingmen. They embrace not only the rates of wages ruling in this consular district, but also the average wages paid in Prussia and in the whole German Empire. These tables present, therefore, a special as well as general view of the several features of the German labor market.

THE COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

Food.—As a rule, the laboring classes in this district subsist on a comparatively meager and scant diet, live in small and badly ventilated tenement houses, and their clothing is coarse and of an inferior material.

On week days their breakfast generally consists of coffee of a very poor quality and of potato and brown bread, their dinner of beans or peas cooked in fat, or of potato and flour cakes, or of potatoes with a fat, and onion sauce, sometimes of barley soup and fish, or common sausage, or of "Panhaas," a dish prepared of buckwheat flour and sausage broth or other fatty substances. At 5 o'clock p. m. there are vespers, consisting of coffee and bread and butter or goose-fat; and for supper coffee, and potatoes fried in rape-seed oil, are usually dished up. On Sundays the bill of fare is generally of better quality and greater variety. The breakfast on Sundays consists of coffee and white bread; at 10 o'clock a. m. sausages and bread and brandy are served for luncheon. For dinner beef soup, beef meat, and potatoes; for vespers, coffee and white bread; and for supper generally potato cakes are dished up.

It will be seen that a common laborer's family enjoys the luxury of meat only once a week, generally on Sundays. On holidays the bill of fare is generally the same as on Sundays.

Clothes.—The clothing of a laborer's family is of cheap and ordinary material, and made almost without reference to taste and fashion. The clothes for the children are generally patched up from remnants of their parents' clothes. On week days women and children frequently are wearing wooden shoes, and in summer they go barefooted. The cost of a laborer's family, consisting of man, wife, and three children, for clothing of every kind, averages from \$35 to \$40 a year.

Rents.—Workingmen's families usually live in tenement houses, and occupy two rooms and a portion of a common cellar. The number of families varies from 8 to 12. The rooms are generally low and not very spacious. Rent is paid either monthly or tri-monthly, and averages from \$28 to \$34 a year. Contracts for rent are generally made for a year, with the condition that notice to quit has to be served by either party six months prior to the expiration of the contract.

The household furniture is restricted to the most indispensable articles; of comfort such as the average American workingman's family enjoys, the German workingman's family has not the faintest idea.

Table A presents a statement of the average retail prices for the necessities of life and living in this district.

Table B shows the average prices paid by laborers for rent, fuel, and light in the principal cities of this consular district.

Table C exhibits the retail prices for food and light in Prussia and the German Empire in 1882.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES AND PRICES.

When the last labor report in 1878 was prepared, business was dull and a general depression was heavily weighing on all industrial branches;

a great stringency existed in the money market, wages had touched bottom, and thousands of laborers were loitering in forced idleness. Since 1881 business had slowly recovered, money became easier, and wages rose gradually, and at the present time almost all workingmen are employed, if not at full time and uninterruptedly during the whole year, at least to such an extent as to enable them to keep privation from their doors, and the price paid for most of the necessities of life has also declined, so that a greater number of articles of food is now within the purchasing power of the laboring classes.

The following table points out the fluctuations of wages and the price of the necessities of life within the period of 1876-1884 :

RATES OF WAGES.

Occupation.	Increase.	Decrease.	Hours of labor.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	
RHEINISH PRUSSIA.			
Tanners.....	7½		11
Cabinet makers.....		7	11
Locksmiths.....	8		11
Tailors.....	6½		12
Machinists.....	12		11
Factory operatives:			
Skilled.....	22		11
Day laborers.....	13½		11
Day gardeners.....	20		12
Day farm hands.....	20		12
WESTPHALIA.			
Builders.....	11		11
Tanners.....	21		11
Locksmiths.....	6		11
Machinists.....	8		11

FOOD PRICES.

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
RHEINISH PRUSSIA.			WESTPHALIA—Continued.		
Rye flour.....		12½	Brown bread.....		16
Butter.....		8	Rye flour.....		30
Potatoes.....		20	Butter.....		4
Beef.....	8		Milk.....		8
Cow's meat.....	20		Eggs.....		8
Mutton.....	20		Potatoes.....		20
Veal.....	30		Beef.....	8	
Wheat.....		20	Cow's meat.....	12	
Rye.....		30	Pork.....	5	
Peas.....		3½	Bacon.....	10	
Lodging:			Rye.....		20
One-half bed.....		20	Wheat.....		20
One bed.....		25	Peas.....		5
Dwellings:			Lodging:		
One room.....		12	One-half bed.....	18	
Two rooms.....		16	One bed.....	16½	
WESTPHALIA.			Dwellings:		
Mixed bread.....		30	One room.....	12	
			Two rooms.....	10	

Wages and prices that have remained stationary within the above period are not especially mentioned in the foregoing tables.

THE HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The mode of living of the large class of working people in Barmen and vicinity is rather irregular and unsettled on account of the frequent

stoppages and interruptions, and their habits and customs are not very commendable. They are comparatively regardless of their future, and quarrelsome and turbulent, and not much disposed to saving. The male laborers spend an unusual amount of their wages for beer, brandy, and tobacco. The constant increase of drinking saloons and dancing halls in Germany during the last fifteen years has exercised an evil influence on the greater part of the laborers, and developed an alarming disposition to run into excesses and recklessness. The large number of button-makers and boss-braid weavers especially are in the habit of keeping up the so-called "blue Monday"; that is, they generally pass the second day in the week in beer-houses, whisky-shops, and dancing halls, and are bound to have their frolic, considering this day, as far as recreation is concerned, a kind of supplement to the Sunday. If the wives of the workmen are good housekeepers and inclined to saving, household affairs will always be straightened up and regulated again as much as possible; but whenever the wives are also greedy after enjoyment, heedless and improvident, then everything is out of joint and goes to naught, and privation and misery and domestic quarrels are the rule of the day, and final ruin of the family is sure to follow. When the main supporter of the family dies, the widow and children, as a rule, fall back on the municipal poor fund and private charitable institutions. This class of people is a severe tax on all the towns and cities in Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia, which are, in consequence, heavily burdened by poor rates, the municipal assessments within this consular district ranging from six to seven times the amount of the imperial or government taxes. It should, however, not pass unnoticed that whenever the workman is regularly employed, the old German characteristics, patience, steadiness, faithfulness, and industry, come favorably to light, and the employer may in almost all cases rely upon the fidelity and trustworthiness of the employé. The German workman still retains good qualities and commendable accomplishments, and may, on the whole, be rated as a good and reliable worker.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

A fixed distinction of rank in Germany being interposed as a barrier between employer and employé, their mutual relations are somewhat strained and not of a cordial and familiar character. The employé is made to feel his inferior rank and his dependence, on almost all occasions. Workingmen rank as a class and move in a low and gloomy atmosphere. It is only of rare occurrence that a workingman or the son of a workingman is able to climb up to a higher social scale, through lucky circumstances or through intelligence. Very seldom he can rise in his calling. He can scarcely cherish any ambition. It is therefore but natural that the workingman is either dull, reckless, and supine, or is disposed to follow the teachings of the Socialists and throw himself into their embraces. In this connection it is, however, proper to state that the doctrines of Socialism and Communism do not elevate the laborer to a higher scale of proficiency and morality; on the contrary, they are apt to drag him down and excite an inclination to excesses. The laboring classes frequently resort to brute force, and for an American it is painful to notice that the German laborer, as a rule, possesses but a very vague idea of political tolerance. If not restrained by the police or other precautionary measures, they will break up any political meeting or cause such a disorder and disturbance as to give the attendant police commissioner a chance to suspend the proceedings and close the meeting-room.

To be sure, their political education is still in its most elementary condition, and in that respect they are much inferior to their American brethren. The absence of reciprocal feeling between employer and employé does not, as a matter of course, inure either to the benefit of the employer nor to the prosperity of the community.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

Concerning the German labor associations it may fitly be remarked that the English "trades unions" were not only their precursors but at the same time their models. These associations, in juxtaposition to the "Labor party," which is based on the principles of Socialism, were organized in the year 1869 by Max Hirsch, Franz Dunker, and Schulze-Delitzsch. Their principal object is to protect, through the medium of association, the interests of the working classes against their employers, and to aid and further the business of the small traders. Like the English trades unions, these associations are non-political in their nature. To be sure, a great number of the members of these associations belong to the liberal and progressive parties; the bulk, however, are followers of the Socialists. Their programme may be summarized as follows: They aid and protect each other by providing for the sick, invalid, old, and disabled members from their common funds, and by defraying the funeral expenses for their dead from the same funds; by supporting those members who, on account of lock-outs or strikes, are out of employment, by compiling labor statistics and establishing intelligence bureaus for those seeking employment; by representation of their members against the employers, the general public, and the official authorities; by starting and organizing so-called productive associations, and by a coalition of the several societies to a central society. The several local and district associations are subject to the control of the general council that manages and superintends the business of these associations, and that has to see to it that no strikes are to be initiated without its consent and without a previous attempt at a settlement of disagreements. All these different workmen's associations are represented and centralized in the "Union of the German Workmen's Associations." The financial means come from the contributions of the members. During the year 1873 the receipts amounted to 283,687 marks, and for the support of the sick and for the funeral expenses 227,627 marks were expended, and the funds for the invalids amounted to 129,000 marks. In 1874 the "Union" embraced 357 local associations, with 22,000 members, and the funds in the treasury for the support of the sick and for the funeral expenses amounted to 128,341 marks.

MINERS' LEAGUES.

In this connection the so-called "Knappschaften," a union league of miners employed on a certain mine or in a whole mining district, may be properly mentioned. These leagues enjoyed in former years corporate rights and many privileges; for instance, exemption from military duty, from personal taxes, &c. Since the passage of the imperial trade statute of June 21, 1869, the miners are subject to the same regulations concerning the relation to their employers as the operatives in factories. These miners have their mutual aid societies, the object of which is the security of the miners against the dangers of their calling and other arrangements of their occupation. By the new mining laws of Prussia, Bavaria, and Württemberg it is made obligatory for the miners to join these

aid societies, and for the mining operators to contribute an amount to these aid funds which averages from half to the full amount of that which the miners have to contribute. A directory, jointly elected by the mine owners and the miners, administer these funds. The societies provide for medical attendance and medicines to their members, nurse their sick, contribute to funeral expenses, secure pensions to invalids for life, and support the widows and orphans of their deceased members until these orphans have reached the fourteenth year. The number of these miners' mutual aid societies in Prussia amounted in 1874 to 87, with a membership of 264,397, and the capital stock of these 87 societies amounted to 18,787,371 marks. The receipts reached 11,500,788 marks, of which 55 per cent. were raised by the miners and 45 per cent. by the mine owners, and the expenditures amounted to 10,382,109 marks, of which 34 per cent. went to the sick-fund and 57 per cent. to the aid-fund. According to statistics recently compiled these miners' societies contain over 100,000 members. The most important of these societies are the "Maerkische Miners' Society," at Bothum, and the "Miners' Society" at Essen. These two societies embrace nearly 95,000 members. In addition to these general miners' societies there are, on some mines, separate societies, and on several mines the miners are insured in private accident insurance companies. The general accident insurance bank at Leipsic is principally engaged in this special insurance business.

Industries in which workmen are entitled to shares arising from profit and loss did not strike root in Germany and there are but few of them. This mode of doing business is prevailing more in England, Switzerland, and France. The labor associations are resting on a legitimate basis, as, by the adoption of the imperial trade statute, all existing laws which prohibited any and all coalitions and combinations of laborers in the different German states have been abolished.

Under the above heading it may, however, be remarked that the manufacturers in Barmen, Elberfeld, and Crefeld have recently organized a mutual union in order to neutralize and prevent the frequent stealing of goods in their factories by the operatives. This pilfering had grown to such an alarming extent in the last few years that the manufacturers had to resort to such a protective society.

STRIKES.

It is a notable fact that in spite of comparatively low wages and the many hardships the German laborers have to undergo, strikes are of rare occurrence, and generally not of a very serious character. For a number of years no great and prolonged strikes or any labor troubles have taken place. This pleasing evenness and gratifying equilibrium in the temper of the German laborers and their evident reluctance to resort to strikes may be attributed, to a great extent, to that powerful system of co-operation which acts as a mediatory agency between labor and capital and exercises a mitigating and pacifying influence on the laborers in general, and gives them a feeling of content and easiness, being fully assured that their interests are eagerly watched and studiously taken care of by the representatives of the co-operative system, and firmly relying on the solidarity of that widespread labor co-operation. In Barmen and Elberfeld, the two largest manufacturing cities in Germany, no strikes have occurred for a long time, and never assumed general and alarming proportions.

In the Westphalian mining region strikes take place oftener, but they are generally settled within a short time, as the mine-owners are usually

inclined to comply with the just and reasonable demands of the miners whenever brought to the notice of the former. Since the years 1870 and 1871 there has not occurred any extensive strike in the mining region. The German workingman, as a rule, is not so much disposed to resort to strikes as the English and American workingman; the former is more patient and enduring and not so independent.

FOOD PURCHASES.

In accordance with the imperial trade statute, passed June 21, 1869, the working people throughout the whole German Empire are at liberty to purchase their necessities of life wherever they choose. The truck system which prevailed in many German states had been abolished by the above enactment, and the same law made it obligatory for the employers to pay their employes in the German imperial currency. The laborers, as a rule, are paid every week. Railroad employes and the miners in the Westphalian mining district, and the operatives in some large factories in Barmen are, however, paid every two weeks.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies may be classified in Germany under the heading of "credit societies," aided and supplemented by people's and trade bank institutions, of "productive associations" and of "consumption associations."

Credit associations.—The credit associations came in vogue in Germany since about thirty years, and have made great progress since that time. The leading purpose of these credit associations proceeds from the idea that credit may be made obtainable by association, that associations of artisans may be placed in a position to borrow the necessary capital for their mutual benefit and interests so as to enable them to become ultimately independent producers. Thus these associations acquire and accumulate principally the small capital of traders and the earnings of laborers in banking institutions which are based on the solidarity of their members. The capital stock of these associations consists in loans, in small shares, and the subscription fees by their members. Shares are to be proportioned to the number of members and of equal amounts, and each member is entitled to but one share, and gains and losses are distributed every year in proportion to the money paid in. These associations are governed and supervised in accordance with the imperial law of May 19, 1871.

According to statistics published in 1873 there were in existence in Prussia 834 credit associations, with a membership of 399,741, and the advances granted to them had reached the sum of 1,340,199,045 marks. From tabulated statements of 1876 it will be seen that in the previous year 806 credit societies sent their balance-sheets to the "national union" of the different co-operative societies. From these balance sheets it appears that these 806 contained at the close of the year 1875 431,216 members, and that their advances during that year amounted to 1,525,389,219 marks. The amount of capital owned by members of these 806 societies was, including reserves, 970,608,311 marks, and of the credits 238,113,422 marks. Loans on mortgages decreased considerably, while there was a large increase of active capital and cash deposits during that year. The losses in 1876 were less than in 1875. During that year eighteen societies closed up their affairs, fourteen of them being declared bankrupt, and the

balance failed through speculations or the dishonesty of their managers. In the year 1877, 929 credit societies, with a membership of nearly 470,000, reported balances, showing aggregate advances for the year amounting to 1,600,000 marks. The issues on account current during the year to 515,988,709 marks, and the receipts to 497,693,970 marks leaving outstanding 134,463,963 marks. The total transactions for the year exceeded by about 25,000,000 marks those of 1876. The deposit funds amounted at the close of the year to about 351,000,000 marks.

Productive associations.—Productive associations, or unions for the production and sale of finished wares. These associations are subdivided in three classes:

1. Those that procure the raw material for the goods to be manufactured in common and in wholesale, and sell their fabrics in turn to the members.

2. Those that by putting up and using machines in common simplify and facilitate production.

3. A number of producers unite and rent a common magazine for the sale of their products. Of the first-named societies there were in existence in 1873, 11, with a membership of 693, and a capital stock of 157,900 marks. The second class numbered about 100 associations, and embraced principally agriculturists; and the third class contained thirty of these productive associations exhibited a net gain of 171,100 marks—that is, 75 marks to a member, in the year 1874.

Consumption societies.—Consumption associations, or unions for the purchase and sale of the necessaries of life. Their object is to procure to their members, for the purchase of the necessaries of life, the advantages of a wholesale business, so as to enable them to sell all kinds of groceries at a very cheap rate, and to accumulate from the proceeds a small dividend for the benefit of their members. These associations originated in England, and were transferred to Germany about 1860 and fostered and aided by the late eminent philanthropist and economist, Schulze-Delitzsch. In 1863 there were already in existence in Berlin, Hamburg, and the Rhenish districts about 200 such societies. This number had increased in 1873 to 973. In the latter year 189 societies reported to the central committee the results of their business. They numbered 87,500 members; possessed a reserve fund of 353,064 marks. The shares and balances of the members—capital owned by themselves—amounted to 2,414,127 marks, as against 2,065,779, or about 49 per cent., of loans taken. With these means they had realized sales amounting to 21,882,408 marks; consequently the exchange of their capital stock five times repeated. These sales resulted in a net gain of 1,211,157 marks. In the year 1874, 202 societies reported their balances to the "council of administration." The number of members was 99,862; they had a reserve fund of 671,000 marks; their balances amounted to 3,199,532 marks, against 2,564,000 marks loans taken. The sales reached the sum of 26,503,379 marks, and resulted likewise in a handsome profit. Almost all of these societies have reduced their business to a strictly cash basis. Their risks being comparatively small, they reduced the reserve funds by degrees, and as time and experience taught the German co-operative societies to assume gradually the shape and form of their English models. Where formerly, by reason of special trade relations, the sale to non-members was almost an impossibility, most of these societies consider to-day the sale and barter as an important means of agitation and as a medium to promote the objects of the societies. While formerly the most important societies sold and exchanged their articles at the cheapest rate possible—that is, at cost price, with the addition of the costs of admin-

istration—the conviction has gained firmer ground from day to day that the importance of these societies for the advancement of the social questions rests just in the accumulation of dividends, so that societies, as those in Breslau, Munich, and other cities, have likewise been converted to the practice of the English societies. In this connection the observation might not be out of place that these societies, in imitation of their English models, have founded lecture-rooms and libraries for the benefit of their members, and entered into close connection to such societies as are especially devoted to similar topics. As to the composition of the membership of the German co-operative societies, it is to be observed that they have been founded almost exclusively by workingmen, and for the benefit of workingmen. To be sure, some traders, teachers, and subordinate officials belong to these societies; but the supreme control of them is in the hands of the working classes.

Building societies.—Building associations could never strike deep root in Germany, and the few in existence are doing but a limited business. Many of these associations were established in flush times and could not stand the financial stringency that soon followed the years of the "French milliards," and had to go into liquidation. The greater part of these societies is composed of laborers. The number of them is diminishing year after year.

Total co-operative societies.—All these co-operative societies are concentrated in the "General union of the German industrial and economical associations, based on self-help." The number of these societies in the German Empire in the year 1876, officially reporting to the general administration of the "Union," was 3,123, of which 1,827 were credit, 622 productive, 627 consumption, and 50 building associations. Besides these there are a great many co-operative societies which do not make any report to the central office. Adding these to the above number, the total of these societies will reach about 3,300, with a membership of 1,100,000. The aggregate transactions of these societies during the year 1876 are estimated at 200,000,000 marks, or, say, \$50,000,000. At the close of the year 1880 the number of these societies in the German Empire amounted to over 3,500, of which 3,481 transmitted their balances to headquarters. Of the latter there were 1,889 credit, 898 productive, 660 consumption, or provision supplying, and 34 building societies. The membership is estimated at 1,200,000, their annual transactions at 2,200,000 marks, exceeding \$50,000,000. The accumulated capital of these 3,481 co-operative societies, invested in shares and reserve funds, amounted to nearly 200,000,000 marks, and the amount of interest bearing loans was from 400,000,000 to 420,000,000 marks.

For the benefit of these co-operative societies, and especially of the credit societies, the "German Association Bank," with a capital stock of 9,000,000 marks, was established at Berlin, with a branch bank at Frankfort-on-the-Main in the special interest of the South German societies. By the imperial law passed July 23, 1873, they are authorized to appear in court and institute legal proceedings through the boards of their directors, and their members are liable for any and all obligations entered into by these societies, the statute of limitation taking place, however, for this liability in case of retirement of members or dissolution of societies after the lapse of two years instead of thirty years, as it existed prior to the passage of the above-named law.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The numerous laboring classes in Germany, and especially in this large manufacturing district, on account of the comparatively small wages

they earn, are obliged to live on coarse and not very substantial meals, and in narrow and generally not very healthy rooms. In this connection it will not be amiss to state that some industrial establishments in this district, and especially in the Westphalian mining region, have erected special dwelling-houses for the use of their workmen, which are rented to them at somewhat low rates. These houses are generally occupied by two families, and there is usually a separate entrance, placed in opposite directions, for each family. Each family occupies two rooms and, besides, a small garret room and a portion of the cellar; and a patch of land, generally used for gardening purposes, is attached to these houses. As a rule, the renting of these dwellings is made obligatory to the workmen; that is, the workmen are required, at the penalty of dismissal, to rent such dwellings, in case they are vacant. The term of giving notice to quit is extended to two weeks, and to do so is enjoined on both parties. Referring especially to the mode of living and the food of the miners, it is to be remarked that several important mining works have established workmen's colonies, and erected buildings for the use of the mining population. These buildings consist generally of one or two stories, and are occupied by two to four families. In the southern and northeastern Westphalian mining districts the greater part of the miners are housed in the neighboring towns and on farms. At some mines there are established consumption societies which retail the necessities of life to the mining people at cost price. There are also large sleeping-rooms and eating-houses to be found at some mines. The rent of the above-mentioned dwellings varies from \$24 to \$36 a year, and is generally withheld from the weekly wages in fixed rates. Parenthetically it may be noted that board and lodging for unmarried workmen average from \$1.80 to \$2.50, according to pretensions made. At the lower figure they can claim but one-half bed and besides a very frugal and simple dinner; and for breakfast and supper they receive nothing but coffee, butter, and bread. At the higher rate they are entitled to a full bed, and a more substantial breakfast and supper are served to them. Meals for boarders consist generally in husk products, bacon, sausages, and potatoes, and on Wednesdays and Sundays beef soup and soup meat are dished up.

The clothing of the laboring people is of rough and poor material, and sits rather loosely and shapelessly on their bodies. They usually wear their clothes until they are shabby and ragged, and, as a rule, they are somewhat indifferent as to their suits. The neat and generally fashionable dress of an American workman would appear an article of luxury to the German workman. The chances for bettering their condition are very slim; the demand is generally larger than the supply, and if a workman is employed without any interruption throughout the year he may consider that good luck. In view of the small earnings and the occasional stoppages, it is barely possible for a man with a family to lay something up for old age or sickness. These people are used to toil on and await their chances. That such a sullen and gloomy life of the laboring classes, with hardly any prospect of ever getting out of it, is no special and encouraging promoter for their moral condition is obvious; and when we consider the fact that parents, children, and very frequently male and female boarders, are crowded in one or two rooms and occupying very often but one large bed, or at best two beds, it would be a miracle if the morals of the people would not be very low; and, in fact, there is a universal complaint in this district that in spite of all charitable and philanthropical efforts the morality of both

sexes amongst the laboring classes is alarming, and casts a dark shadow on society at large. It is said that 3½ per cent. of the female laborers in Elberfeld supplement their weekly earnings by prostitution. It is but a natural sequence that these people are gradually deteriorating physically, and the shallow features, the narrow chests, and the generally small stature of both men and women must strike the eyes of even a superficial observer.

In order to give an inside view into the household affairs of a German laborer's family, I subjoin herewith a detailed statement of the weekly expenses to be incurred by such a family, consisting of seven persons, viz, man, wife, and five children respectively of the age of twelve, ten, eight, six, and two years.

EXPENSES OF A LABORER'S FAMILY.

Approximate estimate of the weekly expenses for the subsistence of a laborer's family, consisting of seven persons, namely, parents and five children.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Potatoes, 56 pounds, at ½ cent per pound	\$0 47	Clothing.....	\$0 33
Sausage-fat.....	07	Shoes.....	12
Bread, 21 pounds, at 2½ cents per pound.	45	Rent.....	42
Apple-butter, 1½ pounds, at 8 cents per pound.	14	Vinegar.....	01
Coal.....	14	Salad oil.....	02
Lard or butter.....	10	Rape-seed oil.....	07
Petroleum.....	10	Tobacco.....	04
Common sausage.....	12	Brandy, &c.....	10
Beacon.....	12	Soap and household ware.....	10
Meat.....	15	Taxes.....	04
Flour.....	05	Sick-fund and incidentals.....	10
Barley.....	04	School, fees, and utensils.....	06
Beans.....	04	Sundries.....	08
Peas.....	04		
Vegetables.....	05	Total.....	3 57

Three dollars and fifty seven cents are the average weekly earnings of the male factory operatives in this district.

Careful estimates as to the monthly expenses for rye and wheat flour, potatoes, beef and pork, butter and milk of a German laborer's family, consisting of three to four persons, averaged in the year 1883 \$8.95, and in the year 1882 \$9.84. Thus it will be seen that owing to the good harvests in the last few years in Germany the price of the necessaries has gradually decreased.

From the above statements the inference may easily be drawn that it is almost impossible for an average workingman with a family to support to accumulate any savings for days of sickness or old age, and that he has to rely on the "shop sick-funds" and other aid associations of which he may be a member. His life is a continual struggle for his and his family's subsistence, and almost without any prospect of bettering his lot in the future. When he left the school-room he had to begin to labor, and has to continue to labor to his end.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS IN MILLS AND FACTORIES.

Imperial statutes prescribe a series of strict regulations for the safety of the work-people in factories, mines, mills, on railroads, &c., and minute sanitary measures are established for their benefit. The overcrowd-

ing in factories and workshops is prohibited; they must be well ventilated and be kept in a cleanly state, and every precaution made so as to render all gases, vapors, and impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing processes harmless, as far as possible, by rapid volatilization and smoke-consumers. In case of accident the imperial law of June 1871, makes the owners of factories, mills, stone-quarries, and of mines, and also the railroad corporations, responsible to their employés for an injury or for their death, if caused to them by culpable accident. And the Imperial Government has carefully prepared the so-called "accident insurance bill," and presses its adoption in the Reichstag with unusual vigor. It provides to the workingmen an indemnification in the shape of an annuity, in case their health or life had been injured while actually engaged in their callings. This bill will undoubtedly become a law during the present session of the Reichstag, and it will very likely be so framed as to make the state contribute to the insurance funds to the largest proportion, while the employers and employés have to make up the balance jointly. In fact the Government is doing its utmost to take the initiative steps in providing for the laboring man, and the imperial chancellor, von Bismarck, has only recently in the Reichstag proclaimed the Socialist principle of the right and guarantee of labor to the laborer in order to combat and set at defiance the tempting and fascinating doctrines of the Socialists.

On state and imperial officials a pension is settled in conformity to the Imperial pension law of March 31, 1873. According to this law a pension is granted to a Government officer after the service of at least twenty years, whenever such an officer becomes unable to perform his duties as a consequence of physical and mental disability; prior to the expiration of this period pension is granted only in case of sickness, or in consequence of injuries which such an officer may have sustained in the performance of his official duties. Pension after the completed tenth year amounts to twenty-eightieths, and advances after every year of service pass to one-eightieth. The highest amount is put down at sixty-eightieths of the annual income of such officer.

The relation between the employed and employer is not based on friendly and good feeling. The employé is deeply impressed with the idea that in all likelihood he has to remain in his position as employed for the remainder of his life, and during that time be dependent on his manual labor. This state of things permeates the whole social life in Germany, and brings about the separation of ranks. Thus the workingmen constitute a class in the community and occupy the lowest rank in social life. Their sentiment is, therefore, gloomy, and they are very frequently embittered and generally very jealous of their better-situated fellow-men. Their life is monotonous, and they pass their days in a state of indifference and supineness, and their thoughts run commonly in the sensual and sexual enjoyments, as they are precluded from the more refined amusements. In the face of these embarrassments it is but natural that the German workingman is not, on the whole, as alert and sprightly, and does not feel that keen sense of independence and self-reliance in life, as the American workingman.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Nominally the workingmen enjoy the same political rights as all other citizens in the German Empire, but the low scale of their assessments depriving them of the right of suffrage in municipal elections, the

called Socialist law, and several political services for which there is no compensation, are practical and virtual barriers to their political rights. The Socialist law affects in its application almost exclusively the working classes, inasmuch as nine-tenths of the Socialist party is composed of the working element. The number of Socialists in Barmen and Elberfeld is estimated at 15,000 to 16,000, and at the elections for the Reichstag the Socialists poll about 350,000 to 400,000 votes in the whole Empire. Said law was passed October 21, 1878, and has been but recently extended for a period of two more years. Sure enough, it is but a temporary enactment, but arbitrary, and exclusive in its nature, and practically places the greater part of the German workmen outside of the pale of the common law, and, in fact, reduces them to political nonentities. Its principal provisions are directed against the agitation of the Socialists, which is branded as being in contravention and opposition to the existing Government. It puts an interdict on all societies and associations whose apparent object is the overthrow of the existing Government and the undermining of social order, and it subjects other societies in which similar tendencies are prevailing to the control and surveillance of the police authorities, who have to watch over their press organs, meetings, contributions, &c.

Immediately after the passage of this law all meetings of the Socialists were strictly and relentlessly prohibited by the police, their newspapers, journals, and pamphlets suppressed, and all kinds of persecutions and vexations instigated against them, and even now frequent domiciliary visits are made by the police to the leaders and spokesmen of the Socialists, and their correspondence and papers found in their residences are seized and deposited in the police headquarters, and not unfrequently legal proceedings are instituted against such persons. By virtue of this Socialist law the so-called "small state of siege" was decreed against the cities of Berlin, Hamburg, and Leipsic, where the number of Socialists is comparatively very large, and where the foci of their agitation are located. By reasons of this decree Socialists who appear to be dangerous to, or are denounced as enemies of, the Government and of the public safety and order, may be summarily expelled from these cities within twenty-four hours. In spite of this law the Socialist party succeeds at every imperial or state election to send some of their representatives to the Reichstag and the Prussian House of Deputies. The number of these Socialist deputies being limited in both legislative branches, their direct influence on legislation in imperial and state matters is not of great importance. Their indirect influence, however, is keenly felt and taken into due account by the Government, and the bills for the establishment of an imperial insurance company, for the special benefit of the working classes, the "accident insurance," and "invalidity" bills, and other propositions of a similar character and tendency, are to be ascribed to the underground agitation, so to speak, of the Socialists, and, at the last resort, to the labor element.

The working people contribute a considerable share to local and Government taxes, the assessment for both being applied to a rather low scale of income.

TAXATION.

The following table shows the mode of taxation, the classification of the tax-payers, their shares for Government and municipal taxes, percentage of Government taxes, as well as the percentage of the minimum income of the tax-payers :

CLASS TAX.

Grade of taxation.	Income for the state assessment.	Government tax.	Municipal income tax.	Government tax.	Minimum income.
1	\$99 96 to \$157 00	\$0. 714	\$0. 952	Per cent.	Per cent.
2	157 00 to 214 20	1. 428	2. 380	133 1/2	100
3	214 00 to 249 90	2. 142	5. 412	266 1/2	133 1/2
4	249 90 to 285 60	2. 856	9. 520	33 1/2	266 1/2
5	285 60 to 321 80	4. 284	14. 280	33 1/2	33 1/2
6	321 80 to 357 00	5. 712	21. 420	37 1/2	33 1/2
7	357 00 to 392 70	7. 140	28. 560	400	37 1/2
8	392 70 to 428 40	8. 568	34. 272	400	37 1/2
9	428 40 to 469 50	9. 996	39. 984	400	37 1/2
10	469 50 to 511 20	11. 424	45. 696	400	37 1/2
11	511 20 to 571 20	14. 280	57. 120	400	37 1/2
12	571 20 to 714 00	17. 136	68. 544	400	37 1/2

INCOME TAX.

1	\$714 00 to \$856 80	\$21. 420	\$85. 680	400
2	856 80 to 999 00	25. 704	102. 816	400
3	999 00 to 1, 142 40	20. 988	119. 952	400
4	1, 142 40 to 1, 285 20	34. 272	137. 088	400
5	1, 285 20 to 1, 428 00	38. 556	154. 224	400
6	1, 428 00 to 1, 713 60	42. 840	171. 360	400
7	1, 713 60 to 1, 999 20	51. 408	205. 632	400
8	1, 999 20 to 2, 284 80	56. 976	239. 904	400
9	2, 284 80 to 2, 570 40	68. 544	274. 176	400
10	2, 570 40 to 2, 856 00	77. 112	308. 210	400
11	2, 856 00 to 3, 903 20	85. 680	342. 720	400
12	3, 903 20 to 4, 474 40	102. 816	409. 360	400
13	4, 474 40 to 5, 045 60	119. 952	479. 808	400
14	5, 045 60 to 5, 616 80	137. 088	548. 352	400
15	5, 616 80 to 6, 473 60	154. 224	616. 896	400
16	6, 473 60 to 7, 330 40	170. 928	719. 712	400
17	7, 330 40 to 8, 187 20	205. 632	822. 538	400
18	8, 187 20 to 9, 044 00	231. 336	925. 344	400
19	9, 044 00 to 10, 472 00	257. 040	1, 028. 160	400
20	10, 472 00 to 11, 900 00	299. 880	1, 199. 520	400
21	11, 900 00 to 13, 328 00	342. 720	1, 370. 880	400
22	13, 328 00 to 14, 756 00	385. 560	1, 542. 240	400
23	14, 756 00 to 17, 612 00	428. 400	1, 713. 600	400
24	17, 612 00 to 20, 468 00	516. 080	2, 056. 320	400
25	20, 468 00 to 23, 324 00	599. 760	2, 399. 040	400
26	23, 324 00 to 26, 180 00	685. 440	2, 541. 760	400
27	26, 180 00 to 29, 036 00	771. 120	3, 084. 480	400
28	29, 036 00 to 34, 748 00	856. 800	3, 427. 200	400
29	34, 748 00 to 40, 460 00	1, 028. 160	4, 112. 640	400
30	40, 460 00 to 49, 172 00	1, 199. 520	4, 798. 080	400
31	49, 172 00 to 57, 884 00	1, 456. 560	5, 826. 240	400
32	57, 884 00 to 72, 164 00	1, 713. 600	6, 854. 400	400
33	72, 164 00 to 86, 444 00	2, 142. 000	8, 568. 000	400
34	86, 444 00 to 100, 724 00	2, 570. 800	10, 281. 600	400

At every additional income of \$14,280 the grade advances to a higher number, and the additional tax levied amounts to \$428.20.

It will be seen from the above table that the lowest taxable income per annum is \$99.96, of which a tax of 71 cents is to be paid to Government and of 95 cents to the community. In addition to the taxes, school and church taxes are to be paid, and owners of houses have to pay taxes on ground and buildings, and business men have to pay taxes levied on trade and industries. The first grade in the "class tax" embraces, as a rule, the servant girls, common day laborers, and

apprentices, and the three next grades the great mass of factory operatives. Tax-payers of the first five grades in the "class tax" are deprived of their active and passive elective franchise for municipal offices; that is, the greater part of the working people has no voice in the local administration. The right to vote for members to the Reichstag and to the state legislatures is, however, granted to every citizen without reference to taxation. At state elections the aggregate number of voters is subdivided in three classes in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by them. Each class elects a certain number of electors and these electors vote directly for the deputies in a similar way as the election for the offices of President and Vice-President takes place in the United States.

EMIGRATION AND THE CAUSES THEREOF.

Apart from political considerations, which are a minor motive power for the emigration of the working people, the principal causes which lead to their emigration may be summarized as follows: Spasmodic and continual struggle for a meager subsistence, and the consequent natural desire of bettering their lot, and of better providing for themselves and their families in the future; the constant increase of the population in Germany and the competition continually growing sharper and more crowding in all branches of business incident thereto; the wish to swing loose from the dependent and gloomy condition; to evade the general military duty; and, to a great extent, the influences brought to bear on those at home by friends and relatives that have crossed the ocean, and particularly the pecuniary remittances from those people that have preceded them, so as to enable the destitute at home to join their friends and countrymen. Whenever business in the United States is prosperous and times are flush, so that people are able to put up some savings, the flood of emigration will set in and swell the march of the caravans to the seaports. As a general matter, emigrants prefer those places and regions which have been selected by their friends and kindred and such tracts of land as can be put in tilth without much labor and expense, and which promise a rich yield. They are apt to choose a climate which corresponds to some extent to that in their native country. This will explain the fact that the greater part of the emigrants are settling down in the Northern United States, and but a small number selects the Southern States. Most of those people that seek their new homes across the ocean come from the workshops and factories, and from the farm lands. They are, on the whole, healthy, industrious, and frugal persons, contributing their share of manual and skilled labor to the development of our varied industries, and applying their experience and callous hands to the enlargement and cultivation of our agricultural domain. The colonization movement which has been inaugurated for some years in Germany, whereby the flood of emigration was intended to be diverted from the United States and directed to countries to be acquired by the colonization societies, has not met with any perceptible success, and it seems that all these colonization schemes will prove to be more or less abortive, and that the tide will continue to pour into the United States as heretofore. When the German once bids farewell to the fatherland he does not wish to remain in a sort of dependence upon his mother country, which he has left for some good reasons, and subject himself to the interests of colonization societies. With but few exceptions, he wishes to become a free and independent man, and for this reason, as a rule, selects the United States for his future

domicile, and eagerly awaits the time when he may avail himself of the great privilege of American citizenship.

FEMALE LABOR.

There is scarcely any city or town in Germany, with the exception of Orefeld, which by the specialty of her industry—the leading articles of Barmen are braids, bindings, and trimmings—is in a position to employ so many female operatives. We find them in almost every industrial branch in this city and vicinity; their number, including children from twelve to fourteen years, is approximately estimated at 27,000 to 28,000. Table D shows the number of male and female operatives employed in the different industrial branches in Barmen and Elberfeld. The total number of females employed in the different branches of the textile industry in Germany amounts to 316,547.

As a matter of course, in such occupations as require more physical strength, as braid and ribbon making and dyeing, they are replaced by males. It is a significant fact that manufacturers are apt to prefer female operatives to male operatives for many reasons; for instance, they appreciate the quiet and constant performance of the tasks of the females very highly, and also their docility, adaptability, and discipline, and above all do they prize the cheapness of female labor, by which they are enabled to run a successful race on the world's market with their foreign competitors.

FEMALE WAGES.

The wages of the female factory operatives are regulated partly by the application and capacities of the individuals, partly by the kind of their occupation and quality of their performances. For instance, the wages of girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, whose time of labor is fixed by statutory laws at eight hours per day, vary from 73 cents to \$1.20, while older girls and women, according to their performances, may earn \$1.45 to \$3.10 per week. Work at the so-called fancy articles and nouveautés is generally better paid at the beginning of the season. The work is always very carefully dealt out and apportioned to the smallest detail, and is performed by the individuals according to their capacities.

Shops and trades.—Girls in millinery shops earn from \$85 to \$95 per annum, board and lodging in addition, exclusively, from \$2.35 to \$2.50 per week, and if they work for their own account their earnings generally double. Female dressmakers earn from \$21.40 to \$28.60 per month without board; with board and lodging, \$1.45 to \$2.15 per week; if they work for their customers in families they earn \$2.40 to \$2.90 per week; board and luncheon in addition. Girls able to fit and repair costumes earn from \$238 to \$357 a year without board, and first-class department directrices from \$400 to \$570 a year.

Commercial.—The employment of female clerks in counting-rooms is not in great vogue hereabouts; the few that are employed in subordinate positions earn from \$215 to \$290 a year; confidential clerks and book-keepers, from \$290 to \$430 a year; female clerks in stores and shops earn from \$90 to \$115 and in addition 2 per cent. on their sales, or from \$175 to \$215 without the aforesaid gratification; female apprentices in stores are paid from \$2.40 to \$4.80 per month.

Professional and personal.—This includes Government officials and clerks, teachers, artists, chemists, hotel and boarding-house keepers,

journalists, laundresses, &c. As far as my information reaches, as a general thing, no ladies are employed in Government offices in this city, only in the imperial telegraph office a few are engaged. These ladies are paid from \$13.50 to \$15.50 a month, and their hours of labor are nine per day. In the lower classes in the elementary schools there are some ladies employed. These female teachers are paid, in villages and towns, from \$180 to \$215 a year, and in addition they have free lodging at their disposal. In cities these female teachers begin with a salary of \$215 to \$240 a year, and their salaries are gradually raised to \$325 to \$360, and in addition $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their salary is granted to them in the shape of indemnification for rent. In ladies' high schools and female boarding schools these teachers begin with a salary from \$290 to \$340, which is successively raised to \$430, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. indemnification for rent in addition. In this connection it may be observed that male as well as female teachers are exempt from municipal taxes and their children from the payment of the tuition fees.

Laundresses earn from 48 to 60 cents per day, and their number is large, especially in Elberfeld.

Agriculture.—As to this class of female laborers I refer to table for the information desired.

Mining.—The table furnishes all the information obtainable as to females employed in mines.

All other pursuits.—Under this heading there may be classified all kinds of female domestic servants, and as to their average wages I refer to the table annexed below. In addition to the regular wages these servants receive Christmas presents and *douceurs* on the occasion of fairs held in towns and cities, amounting to from \$9 to \$15, according to their respective positions, and, besides, some gratuities and "tippings" which average from \$4 to \$6 a year. Every fortnight they are generally allowed to spend a half-day for their recreation, and on Sunday mornings or Sunday evenings they have a recess of a few hours to attend divine service.

The employers are bound by legislative enactments, in case of sickness, to furnish medical attendance to these servants for the period of three months. The employers are, however, in the habit, to get rid of this obligation, of paying into the city hospital fund a contribution of \$1.25 to \$2 per annum. In cases of sickness female servants thus provided for are admitted into the city hospital, where they receive their medical attendance. The employers are obliged to give notice to female servants six weeks prior to a calendar quarter to quit service, if no special arrangements have been made, and *vice versa*. As a rule, notice to quit service is given three months ahead. Whenever difficulties or disagreements arise between employers and servants, and cannot be settled amicably, the police authorities attempt to mediate and intercede, and if not successful, the difficulties are adjusted by regular court proceedings. A settlement effected by the police authorities is, by virtue of a recent decision of the highest imperial court at Leipsic, equal to our United States Supreme Court, not obligatory.

Servant girls out of employment generally board with women that make it a business to hire out such servant girls, and they have to pay those women for board and lodging from \$1.20 to \$1.67 per week. Whenever such a woman finds out and secures a place for a servant the latter has to pay 72 cents to that woman for her services. Such women are under the control of the police authorities, and have to procure a license for their calling. This is required in the interest of morality, as in former times some of these female agents not unfrequently hired

out innocent and inexperienced girls for purposes of prostitution. This practice is, however, still secretly carried on in spite of the vigilance of the police. The moral character of the German servant girls is generally good, and far superior to that of the factory girls. The servant girls are usually good-natured, industrious, faithful, and much attached to the families they live with.

AVERAGE WAGES PAID TO FEMALE ADULTS.

It may be approximately stated that the minimum wages paid to female adults are \$1.45, the maximum \$2.90, and the average \$2.17½ per week. For further information on this subject I refer to the table below.

The following table exhibits the rates of wages paid to females employed in different branches in this consular district:

Occupations.	Hours of labor per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Remarks.
Bookkeepers	9	\$285 60.	\$428 40	\$307 00	
Clerks	9	214 20	285 60	249 90	
Saleswomen	12	85 68	107 10	96 39	Free board and lodging.
Dressmakers	12	190 40	238 00	214 20	
First-class directresses	10	357 00	476 00	416 50	
Costume-fitters	10	238 00	357 00	297 50	
Seamstresses	10	95 00	142 80	118 90	
Milliners	10	85 80	95 00	90 40	Free board and lodging.
Milliners' apprentices	10	28 56	35 70	32 13	
Cravat-makers	10	85 80	142 80	114 30	
Principals of public schools	6	285 60	357 00	321 30	Allowance of 7½ percent of income for rent.
Teachers of public schools	6	190 40	285 60	238 00	Allowance of 7½ percent of income for rent, or free rent.
Teachers for handiwork	6	142 80	190 40	166 60	
Principal nurses in public children's homes	9	191 00	214 20	202 10	
Nurses in hospitals	12	57 12	85 68	71 40	Free board and lodging.
Telegraph operators	9	142 80	178 50	160 65	
Governesses	12	71 40	119 00	95 20	Free board and lodging.
Housekeepers	12	71 40	100 00	85 70	Do.
Cooks	12	57 12	85 68	71 40	Do.
Chambermaids	12	49 98	71 40	60 69	Do.
Servants for general housework	12	35 70	57 12	46 41	Do.
Laundresses	12	57 12	85 68	71 40	Do.
Nurse girls	12	28 56	35 70	32 13	Do.
Juvenile servants	12	23 80	28 56	26 18	Do.
Factory girls	11	71 40	142 80	107 10	
Factors	11	166 60	190 40	178 50	
Corset-makers	11	119 00	166 60	142 80	
Factors	11	166 60	190 40	178 50	
Quill girls	11	95 20	142 80	119 00	
Reelers	11	95 20	142 80	119 00	

HOURS OF FEMALE LABOR.

In compliance with the imperial statute of June 21, 1869, manufacturers are not permitted to employ children below twelve years in their factories, and when they are about to employ children above twelve years notice must be given to the police authorities prior to their employment, and employers are compelled to keep a list of all their juvenile laborers below the fourteenth year, and all children from twelve to fourteen years are only to be engaged under the condition that the time of labor shall not exceed six hours per day, so that these juveniles are enabled to receive a school education of at least three hours a day. Girls from fourteen to sixteen years are not allowed to be worked more than eight hours a day. The girls from twelve to fourteen and also

those from fourteen to sixteen years are entitled to a recess of half an hour every forenoon and afternoon. Girls over sixteen years have to work the normal time, that is, from 7 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 1½ to 8 in the afternoon. To insure the enforcement of these regulations and of other laws for the safety and protection of the factory operatives, Government officials and the local police are charged with the inspection, from time to time, of the various establishments.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉES.

I am pained to say that this side of the question forms a dark spot on female labor in this district. It is a sad spectacle to notice that young, innocent girls almost invariably will be stained and polluted by the foul and mischievous surroundings of their companions, and in a short time sink down to their level of immorality. Generally speaking, it is characteristic with bad and ill-disposed persons to corrupt their fellow-beings, and this tendency especially appears to pervade the atmosphere of these female employées. It is a remarkable fact, and has been observed time and again, that the older sister employées are setting traps for their innocent partners and attempt to drag them down to their low standard of indecency and impropriety, and do not rest until the poor victims have lost their shame and innocence and conduct themselves as frivolously and lasciviously as the older companions are in the habit of doing. If parents object to the loose manners of such girls, it happens frequently that they leave the parental roof and rent rooms in low boarding-houses for \$1.20 to \$1.43 per week, where they can carry on as they please. Such girls, of course, do not think of saving a penny. This licentious life leads them not unfrequently into the arms of prostitution. It is, however, to be observed that these free and easy going girls are very often the best and most reliable workers, and it is a suggestive fact that there exists a certain "*point d'honneur*" amongst the workwomen to marry a factory girl whenever the fruit of their carnal intercourse begins to be visible, and this fact explains the comparatively early marriages between the male and female working classes, and also the small number of illegitimate births amongst these classes. By legislative acts no man is permitted to enter into the state of matrimony before he has passed the twentieth year. The minister of justice is, however, authorized to grant dispensation in certain cases. In addition to that the law prescribes that the man who has not passed through all the stages of military life, that is, who at times of war may be called to active military service, has to give security for the maintenance of his family while he is in active service, so that such a family may not become a burden to the community during that period. In the past year about eighty young men in Barmen, of whom two thirds were below the nineteenth year, submitted their application for a dispensation to the minister of justice, but only four obtained the desired dispensation.

MEANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉES.

To the honor of a good many employers it must be stated that they make commendable efforts to counteract the evil influences arising from the daily intercourse of the male and female working people to a certain degree, inasmuch as they endeavor to keep the sexes separated in the factories, have separate water-closets, and to prevent all unnecessary conversation between the two sexes during the hours of labor. In

most of the factories the offenders against these regulations are subject to an immediate discharge. And the proprietors of two of the largest factories in Barmen went even farther, since they have their female employés, gratis, educated by female teachers, after the hours of labor, in female handiwork, in reading good books, and in teaching them the elements of the household affairs, so as to prepare them for their duties when they themselves are about to establish their own household. In this connection the fact should not be concealed that the daughters of these proprietors devote their time to this laudable undertaking, and the results of this Samaritan work have been very gratifying and encouraging. Many girls have been kept on the path of virtue, and many have become good and reliable wives and conscientious mothers, and many a fallen girl has been restored to society.

At this juncture mention should also be made of the trade and industrial schools for young women in Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Leipsic, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, and Darmstadt. These schools are especially devoted to the preparation of young women for clerical work and book-keeping.

SAFETY OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

Manufacturers are enjoined to put up the most suitable safeguards and the most approved safety appliances in their factories, and especially to provide for an easy egress. The doors in the factories must be wide and open to the outside, and there must be some extra doors, to be used in case of fire or other dangers. Every hoist and the engine-house must be securely fenced, and the fencing must be constantly retained in good order.

SANITARY MEASURES AND CARE OF SICK AND DISABLED.

Factories must be kept in a clean and healthy state, the rooms must be spacious and well ventilated and not overcrowded, and, if possible, separated from those of the male operatives. Female as well as male operatives have to join the aid society of the factory in which they are employed, if there exists one. To these funds employers as well as employés have to contribute about equal rates. In case of sickness such an employé is entitled to an amount which is equal to a small percentage of the semi-weekly wages. If there does not exist a factory fund, the operatives are bound to make contributions either to a municipal deposit fund for sick or to a deposit fund under the control of a workingmen's union. The contributions to these funds amount to about 15 cents per month for each person. The provisions of the liability law are applicable likewise to female operatives.

COMPETITION OF FEMALE WITH MALE LABOR.

Wages for females have but slightly declined during the last five years, while prices for the necessities of life have perceptibly decreased. The employment of women presses rather heavily on the male labor and consequently on the wages of men. In most of the factories the male lace and braid makers have been recently replaced by women, and only the master mechanics retained. Female labor being considerably cheaper than male labor, manufacturers find it to their interest to employ females wherever their strength is sufficient to perform a certain task, and male laborers are gradually driven away from the lighter and easier jobs and are forced to remain temporarily idle.

EDUCATION, ETC.

It may hardly be expected that women employed in factories should feel much inclined to improve their school education. Their children have to attend the elementary schools until they have passed the fourteenth year, when they are either given out as apprentices or have to follow their parents to the workshop. That the information of these people is rather limited and that these hard-worked and poorly-fed persons are not much given to studies, is not to be wondered at.

As a rule, husband and wife continue their wonted employment after marriage, so that not much time can be devoted to the care of their children. As several families usually are living in the same house, the children of these laboring people very frequently are intrusted to the care of an elderly woman who keeps a kind of children's nursery and receives for her services a small remuneration. To be sure, this nursing is very primitive and rather deficient. The mortality amongst the children of the working classes is consequently very large, as under the surrounding circumstances a better nursing of these babies can hardly be provided for. This mortality list averages from 30 to 40 per cent. in Barmen. Mothers employed in factories nurse their babies but for a short time, as, by law, any woman is permitted to take up her work again four weeks after her confinement. There are some mothers who nurse their babies for a few months longer, which can, however, be done only during the dinner hour and in the evening upon their return from the shop.

It is but a natural effect of this deficient home-training that the working classes furnish an unusually large quota of boys and girls for the reform schools and houses of correction.

WOLFGANG SCHOENLE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barmen, June 17, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week in Barmen.

Occupations.	Hours.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.				
Bricklayers and masons	66	\$3 00	\$4 28	\$3 64
Tenders and hod-carriers	66	2 60	3 80	3 20
Plasterers	66	3 08	3 80	3 45
Tenders	66	2 85	3 33	3 09
Roofers and slaters	66	3 92	5 95	4 94
Plumbers	66	3 09	4 28	3 68
Carpenters	66	3 32	4 28	3 80
Gas-fitters	66	3 57	4 28	3 93
OTHER TRADES.				
Bakers	66	3 33	4 28	3 81
Blacksmiths	66	3 57	4 28	3 93
Strikers	66	2 96	3 50	3 23
Bookbinders	80	3 57	5 00	4 29
Brickmakers	84	3 57	5 71	4 61
Brewers	72	4 76	5 71	5 23
Butchers	66	2 33	4 28	3 80
Brass-founders	63	3 57	4 28	3 93
Cabinet-makers	63	3 57	4 28	3 93
Confectioners	66	3 09	4 28	3 68
Cigar-makers	66	3 57	4 46	4 02
Coopers	66	3 57	4 28	3 93

Wages paid per week in Barmen—Continued.

Occupation.	Hours.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.				
Cutlers	66	\$3 80	\$4 99	\$4 40
Distillers	60	4 99	7 14	6 07
Drivers, draymen, teamsters, &c	72	3 57	4 28	3 92
Dyers	66	3 80	5 00	5 40
Engravers	60	4 28	5 70	4 98
Furriers	63	3 57	5 00	4 23
Gardeners	66	3 57	4 76	4 17
Hatters	63	3 57	4 76	4 17
Horseshoers	66	3 80	4 28	4 04
Jewelers	60	4 05	5 23	4 64
Laborers, porters, &c	72	3 09	3 70	3 40
Lithographers	60	4 28	5 71	5 00
Millwrights	72	3 57	4 76	4 17
Nailmakers	66	3 57	4 76	4 17
Locksmiths	63	3 80	5 00	4 40
Machinists	63	4 28	5 71	4 96
Saddle and harness makers	66	3 09	4 28	3 66
Tanners	66	3 80	4 76	3 78
Tailors	72	3 57	5 00	4 28
Telegraph operators (revisers)	60	5 00	8 00	6 50
Tinsmiths	66	3 57	4 76	4 17
Barbers	78	3 57	4 76	4 17
Hair-dressers	70	3 90	5 71	4 81
Chimney-sweeps	66	4 01	5 00	4 53
Painters	66	3 57	5 50	4 54
Bleachers	72	4 28	7 14	5 71
Mechanics	60	4 28	8 56	6 43
Weavers (outside of mills)	72	4 28	5 71	5 00
Printers	66	4 28	5 71	5 00

Rates of wages paid per week in the different provinces and states in the German Empire in 1882.

Province or state.	Building trade.	Retail trade.	Manufacturing.	Tenders and laborers.	Average.
Silesia	\$3 21	\$2 48	\$2 54	\$1 45	\$2 43
Brandenburg	3 66	2 62	2 76	2 16	2 86
Posen	3 66	2 90	2 76	1 99	2 83
Thuringian states	3 80	2 63	2 85	2 95	2 90
Pomerania	3 64	3 00	2 90	2 24	2 96
Kingdom of Saxony	3 82	2 84	2 92	2 46	3 01
West Prussia	4 17		2 85	2 07	2 03
East Prussia	4 64	3 09	2 86	1 71	3 07
Province of Saxony	3 91	2 95	3 11	2 40	3 06
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4 19	2 90	3 09	2 40	3 14
Brunswick	3 83	3 14	3 21	2 47	3 18
Hanover	4 24	2 99	3 09	2 52	3 21
Anhalt	3 86	3 28	3 21	2 52	3 18
Archdukedom Hesse	4 12	3 33	3 45	2 50	3 27
Bavaria	4 64	3 38	3 09	2 45	3 38
Hesse-Nassau	4 05	3 33	3 57	2 61	3 38
Wurtemberg	4 43	3 47	3 47	2 86	3 54
Baden	4 52	3 56	3 58	2 85	3 63
Rhenish province	4 48	3 56	3 56	2 80	3 66
Schleswig-Holstein	4 83	3 45	3 45	2 97	3 66
Westphalia	4 56	3 77	3 92	2 85	3 77
Hanseatic cities	5 24	3 80	3 76	3 76	4 14
Alsace Lorraine	5 36	4 48	4 36	3 33	4 38
German Empire	4 12	3 11	3 26	2 43	3 22

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, &C.

Wages paid per week of 66 hours in factories or mills in Barmen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Weavers of braids.....	\$3 80	\$5 70	\$4 75
Weavers of laces.....	3 57	5 70	4 64
Weavers of trimmings.....	3 80	5 70	4 75
Weavers of fancy articles.....	4 00	5 23	4 62
Foreman of these branches.....	6 42	8 57	7 50
Luster-yarn makers.....	3 57	4 76	4 17
Foreman.....	6 42	7 60	7 01
Dyers of turkey red and piece yarn.....	4 00	5 00	4 50
Foreman.....	7 20	10 00	8 60
Bleachers of cotton yarn (72 hours).....	4 28	7 14	5 71
Foreman.....	6 50	10 70	8 60
Apprentice.....	1 42	2 50	1 96
Dyers of cotton yarn (black).....	3 57	4 28	3 98
Dyers of cotton yarn (colored).....	4 28	5 00	4 64
Dyers of silk goods.....	4 28	5 71	5 00
Foreman.....	7 20	10 00	8 60
Apprentice.....	1 00	2 14	1 57

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Barmen.

Occupations.	Hours.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Machinists.....	63	\$4 28	\$5 71	\$5 00
Locksmiths.....	63	3 57	4 76	4 17
Blacksmiths.....	63	3 57	4 76	4 17
Turners.....	63	3 80	4 76	4 28
Planers.....	63	3 33	4 28	3 81
Drillers.....	63	2 90	4 00	3 45
Other machine laborers.....	63	2 90	4 00	3 45
Model-makers.....	63	4 28	5 71	5 00
Strikers.....	63	3 10	4 04	3 57
Mechanics.....	63	5 00	7 14	6 07
Foreman.....	63	5 71	8 57	7 14
Clerk.....	54	7 14	11 42	9 28
Confidential clerk.....	54	11 42	24 00	17 71
Engineers.....	54	17 85	40 00	28 93
Drawers.....	54	7 14	11 42	7 14
Porters.....	66	2 85	3 57	3 21
Fireman.....	66	4 28	5 71	5 00
Director of establishment.....	48	24 00	60 00	42 00

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid in mines and mining in Barmen.

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Director*.....per annum.	7	\$1,190 00	\$1,600 00	\$1,395 00
Engineer*.....do	7	800 00	1,000 00	900 00
Principal inspector*.....do	8	642 60	800 00	721 30
Inspectors.....do	8	380 80	571 20	476 00
Colliers, underground.....per month.	8	28 56	32 13	30 35
Smelt work.....do	8	28 56	32 13	30 35
Hewer, first class.....do	8	21 42	28 56	24 99
Hewer, second class.....do	8	17 85	21 42	19 64
Fitters.....do	8	14 28	17 85	16 07
Day laborers.....do	12	12 85	14 28	13 57
Boys.....do	10	5 71	9 52	7 62
Gas and water fitters.....do	12	17 00	21 42	19 21
Foreman.....do	12	21 42	30 00	25 71
Carpenters.....do	12	17 00	21 40	19 20
Locksmiths.....do	12	16 06	21 18	18 62

* Free rent, fuel, and light.

Wages paid in mines and mining in Barmen—Continued.

Occupation.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blacksmiths..... per month..	12	\$16 66	\$21 18	\$18 92
Tinsmiths..... do	12	17 00	21 40	19 20
Coal measurer (overseer)..... do	10	28 56	35 70	32 13
Assistants..... do	10	17 85	21 42	19 13
Wagoners..... do	12	11 90	17 00	14 45
<i>In lead, ore, and silver mines.</i>				
Women..... do	12	8 56	10 71	9 13
Book-keeper..... do	8	35 70	50 00	42 85
Clerk..... do	8	28 56	35 70	32 13

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages on street railroads in Barmen.

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Director*..... per annum..	7	\$1,285 20	.....	\$1,285 20
Cashier*..... per month..	10	40 00	\$50 00	45 00
Stable boys*..... do	10	40 00	50 00	45 00
Book-keepers*..... per day..	10	95	1 10	1 05
Controllers..... do	12	95	1 10	1 05
Conductors..... do	14	72	77	74 50
Drivers..... do	14	72	77	74 50
Hostlers..... do	14	59	68	63 50
Stable boy..... do	14	50	59	54 50

* Rent, fuel, and light free.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Barmen.

Occupations.	Hours of labor.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Station inspectors*..... per annum..	<i>Pr day.</i> 12	\$571 00	\$714 00	642 50
Assistants..... do	12	357 00	476 00	416 50
Track inspectors*..... do	12	357 00	500 00	428 50
Assistants..... do	12	214 20	357 00	285 50
Cashiers..... do	12	428 40	642 60	535 50
Telegraph operators..... do	12	285 60	321 30	293 50
Assistants..... do	12	178 50	214 20	196 35
Clerks..... do	12	178 50	214 20	196 35
Superintendents of transportation..... do	9	571 00	714 00	642 50
Assistants..... do	9	357 00	476 00	416 50
Clerks..... do	9	285 60	357 00	321 30
Weigh-masters..... do	10	285 60	321 30	303 45
Train-leaders..... do	12	285 60	321 30	303 45
Engine-drivers..... do	12	428 40	571 20	499 80
Stokers..... do	12	178 50	285 60	232 05
Conductors..... do	12	178 50	214 20	196 35
Brakemen..... do	12	166 60	190 40	178 50
Baggage-masters..... do	12	238 00	285 60	261 80
Gang-masters..... do	12	214 00	261 80	237 90
Car recorders..... do	12	142 80	178 50	160 65
Switchmen..... do	12	190 40	261 80	226 10
Track watchmen..... do	12	142 80	178 50	160 65
Porters, passenger and freight..... do	12	178 50	214 20	196 35
Shunters..... do	12	142 80	178 50	160 65
Station laborers..... do	12	142 80	178 50	160 65
Coal heavers..... do	12	142 80	178 50	160 65
Night watchmen..... do	12	142 80	178 50	160 65
Car cleaners..... do	12	142 80	178 50	160 65
<i>Shop workmen.</i>				
Factors..... do	54	498 80	714 00	556 40
Foremen..... per month..	60	27 00	32 13	29 56
Machinists..... per day..	68	3 00	4 00	3 50

Wages paid to railway employes, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours of labor.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Shop workmen—Continued.</i>				
Locksmiths.....per day..	63	\$2 60	\$4 00	\$3 30
Turners.....do.....	63	3 00	4 00	3 50
Cabinet-makers.....do.....	63	3 10	4 00	3 55
Carpenters.....do.....	63	3 00	4 00	3 50
Wheelwrights.....do.....	63	3 00	4 00	3 50
Blacksmiths.....do.....	63	3 10	4 00	3 55
Strikers.....do.....	63	2 60	3 33	3 09
Carvers and gilders.....do.....	63	3 20	4 28	3 74
Drillers.....do.....	63	2 38	3 10	3 50
Tinsmiths.....do.....	63	3 00	4 00	3 50
Saddlers and upholsters.....do.....	63	3 00	4 00	3 50
Tailors.....do.....	63	2 85	3 57	3 22
Coppersmiths.....do.....	63	3 00	3 57	3 29
Gas and water fitters.....do.....	63	3 00	4 00	3 50
Shop clerks.....do.....	63	4 28	5 70	4 99
Tenders.....do.....	63	2 38	3 10	2 74
Tender overseer.....do.....	63	3 00	4 00	3 50
Planers.....do.....	63	2 38	3 00	2 69
Painters.....do.....	63	3 00	4 00	3 50
Varnishers.....do.....	63	3 00	4 00	3 50
Hammer drivers.....do.....	63	3 20	4 28	4 04
Stokers.....do.....	66	3 57	4 28	3 93
Engravers.....do.....	63	3 57	4 52	4 05
Riveters.....do.....	63	2 85	3 57	3 21
Mechanician.....do.....	63	3 57	4 52	4 05
Machine workers.....do.....	63	2 38	3 57	3 21
Grinders.....do.....	63	3 00	3 57	3 29
Steam-crane drivers.....do.....	66	4 00	4 50	4 25

* Rent, fuel, and light free.

NOTE.—In addition to their regular salary, train-leaders and engine-drivers receive at the end of each month $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each German mile made; conductors and baggage-masters 2 cents, and stokers and brakemen $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per annum in stores and shops in Barmen.

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Wholesale and retail clothing and dress stores.</i>				
Bookkeeper.....	10	\$357 00	\$500 00	\$428 50
Cashier.....	12	357 00	500 00	428 50
Salesmen.....	12	238 00	428 40	333 10
Saleswomen.....	12	190 40	285 60	238 00
Apprentice.....	12	85 70	71 40	52 55
Porters.....	12	166 80	190 40	178 50
<i>Wholesale and retail dry goods stores.</i>				
Bookkeeper.....	10	350 00	500 00	425 00
Cashier.....	12	357 00	500 00	428 50
Salesmen.....	12	214 00	428 40	321 20
Saleswomen.....	12	142 80	238 00	190 40
Porter.....	12	166 80	214 00	190 30
Warehouse clerk.....	10	285 60	357 00	321 30
<i>Grocery stores, retail.</i>				
Salesmen.....	13	71 40	119 00	*95 20
Saleswomen.....	13	57 12	85 68	*71 40
Porters.....	13	42 84	68 06	*55 45
<i>Wholesale stores.</i>				
Correspondent.....	9	528 16	714 00	621 08
Confidential clerk.....	9	571 20	856 80	714 00
Traveling agent.....	9	571 20	714 00	642 60
Bookkeeper.....	9	428 00	571 20	499 60
Clerks.....	9	285 60	476 00	360 80
Porter.....	9	190 40	238 00	214 20

* And free board and lodging.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Barmen (including board and lodging).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks:			
Male	\$178 50	\$285 00	\$231 75
Female	71 40	119 00	95 20
Chambermaids	42 84	57 12	50 00
Housekeepers	57 12	85 68	71 40
Female servants for general housework	30 84	47 00	38 92
Coachmen	71 40	100 00	85 70
Gardeners	71 40	119 00	95 20
Washwomen (laundresses)	42 84	85 68	64 26
Porters	42 84	107 10	74 97
Ironing-women	42 84	85 68	64 26

Wages paid per month in hotels in Barmen.

[Including board and lodging.]

Occupations.	Weekly hours of labor.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief waiter	70	\$23 80	\$57 12	\$40 46
Waiter	84	14 28	17 85	16 06
Book-keeper	60	17 85	23 80	20 82
Cashier	60	20 00	35 70	27 85
Doorkeeper (exclusive of board and lodging)	84	20 00	50 00	35 00
Male cook	84	17 85	38 80	28 32
Female cook	84	12 00	20 00	16 00
Coach-driver	84	7 14	15 00	11 07
Porter	84	10 00	18 00	14 00
Servants (female)	84	8 87	8 00	8 43

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Barmen with board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Inspector	\$622 00	\$856 80	\$739 40
Administrator	380 80	528 00	454 40
Treasurer	438 40	714 00	576 20
Overseer	85 68	166 00	125 84
Shepherd	71 40	107 10	89 25
Gardener	87 12	96 30	91 71
Coachman	87 12	96 30	91 71
Cook, female	42 84	50 00	46 42
Chambermaid	28 56	35 70	32 13
Servant girls	31 42	38 56	35 00
Farm hands:			
Male	42 84	57 12	50 00
Female	28 56	35 70	32 13
Day laborers	50 21	71 40	60 80
Carpenter	87 12	96 30	91 71
Blacksmith	87 12	96 30	91 71

XII, XIII, XIV. MUNICIPAL AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

Wages per annum paid government and municipal officers in Barmen.

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Other allowances.
1. GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.					
<i>District court.</i>					
Chief judge	8	\$1,428 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,714 00	
Judges	8	952 00	1,428 00	1,190 00	
Clerks	8	571 00	820 00	695 50	
Assistants	8	357 00	500 00	428 50	
Copyists	8	142 80	190 40	166 60	
Janitor	10	238 00	285 00	261 50	Free rent.
Messengers	10	214 00	321 36	267 68	
<i>Jail.</i>					
Director	9	586 00	952 00	904 00	Free rent.
Principal overseer	10	428 40	500 00	464 00	Do.
Overseers	12	214 20	300 00	257 10	
Station-house keeper	12	214 20	280 00	247 10	Do.
Jail physician	3 to 4	700 00	856 00	778 00	
Jail minister	2 to 4	642 60	856 00	749 30	
Clerks	10	321 36	571 00	446 18	
<i>Customs and taxes.</i>					
Director		1,428 00	2,142 00	1,785 00	Free rent.
Chief inspector		1,190 00	1,686 00	1,428 00	Do.
Treasurer	6	1,190 00	2,428 00	1,309 00	Do.
Inspectors	6	714 00	1,190 00	952 00	For rent, \$102.81.
Auditors	6	714 00	1,190 00	952 00	Do.
Receivers	6 to 7	357 00	856 80	606 80	Do.
Clerks	8	321 30	609 90	465 60	Do.
Officers of the customs and taxes	10	214 20	321 30	267 75	For rent, \$57.12.
<i>Telegraph offices.</i>					
Director	8	571 20	1,071 00	821 10	Free rent.
Chief clerk	8	476 00	876 80	676 40	For rent, \$102.82 per annum.
Clerk	8	380 80	714 00	547 40	Do.
Principal telegraph operators	8	380 80	571 20	476 00	Do.
Telegraph operators	8	250 00	357 00	303 50	Do.
Supervisor of telegraph apparatus	8	380 80	571 20	476 00	Do.
Deputies	8	171 36	250 00	210 68	
Laborers	10	142 80	171 36	157 08	
<i>Post-offices.</i>					
Director	8	1,190 00	2,000 00	1,595 00	Free.
Inspector	8	1,071 00	1,428 00	1,249 50	Do.
Chief clerk (cashier)	8	714 00	952 00	833 00	For rent, \$85.63.
Clerks	8	476 00	714 00	595 00	Do.
Assistants	8	428 40	499 80	459 10	Do.
Luggage master	10	238 00	357 00	297 50	For rent, \$42.84.
Post agent	10	428 40	500 00	464 20	Do.
Clerk	10	321 30	357 00	339 15	Do.
Dispatch agents	10	192 78	357 00	274 89	Do.
Postmen (letter-carriers)	11	192 78	357 00	274 89	Do.
Postillion	11	142 80	190 40	166 80	Do.
Deputies	11	142 80	166 60	154 70	
2. MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.					
Mayor		2,856 00	3,000 00	2,928 00	Rent, fuel, and light free.
Borromaster		1,785 00	2,000 00	1,892 50	
City clerk	8 to 9	856 80	1,000 00	928 40	
Clerks	8 to 9	523 60	714 00	618 80	
Recorder	8 to 9	428 40	571 20	499 80	
Auditor	8 to 9	428 40	571 20	499 80	
Clerk's assistants	8 to 9	357 00	428 40	392 70	
Copyists	8 to 9	238 00	330 00	284 00	
Treasurer	8 to 9	714 00	952 00	833 00	
Registrar, public	8 to 9	714 00	952 00	833 00	
Assistant	8 to 9	330 00	500 00	415 00	

* When inspecting the lines he is allowed \$1.42 per day in addition to his regular salary.

Wages paid per annum, government and municipal offices in Barmen—Continued.

Occupation.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Other allowances.
2. MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—Continued.					
<i>Department of police.</i>					
Superintendent.....	8 to 9	\$952 00	\$1,190 00	\$1,071 00	For uniform, per annum, \$42.84
Commissioners.....	8 to 9	409 80	714 00	556 90	Do.
Sergeants.....	8 to 9	357 00	428 40	392 70	Do.
Clerks.....	8 to 9	500 00	571 20	535 60	For uniform, per annum, \$35.70
Statistician.....	8 to 0	500 00	571 20	535 60	
Clerk's assistants.....	8 to 9	357 00	500 00	428 50	
supernumeraries.....	8 to 9	357 00	428 40	392 70	
Copyists.....	8 to 9	178 50	328 00	208 25	
Market-master.....	10	357 00	428 40	392 70	
Forester.....	10	357 00	476 00	416 50	
Field-guard.....	10	285 00	357 00	321 00	
Night sergeant.....	9	238 00	363 30	300 65	For his uniform, \$28.56 per annum.
Night watchmen.....	9	171 36	171 36	171 36	
Reserve watchmen.....	9	142 80	142 80	142 80	Do.
Policemen.....	10	261 80	363 30	312 55	For his uniform, \$28.56 per annum, and rent free.
Jailer.....	12	190 40	238 00	214 20	
City architect.....	8	1,428 00	1,785 00	1,606 50	
City assistants.....	8	428 40	571 20	499 80	
City surveyor.....	8	571 20	856 80	714 00	
Auditor of public works.....	8	357 00	520 00	438 50	
Drawing clerks.....	8	285 60	357 00	321 30	
Bookkeeper.....	8	500 00	714 00	607 00	
Clerks.....	8	285 60	500 00	392 80	
<i>City water-works.</i>					
Director.....	8	714 00	1,000 00	857 00	
Clerk.....	8	500 00	714 00	607 00	
Superintendent of.....	8	357 00	476 00	416 50	
<i>Pump station.</i>					
Factor.....	10	285 60	357 00	321 30	
Foreman.....	10	238 00	285 00	261 80	
Pipe-fitters.....	10	178 50	238 00	208 25	
Laborers.....	11	119 00	178 50	148 75	
<i>City gas-works.</i>					
Director.....	8	714 00	1,000 00	857 00	
Overseer.....	10	357 00	476 00	416 50	
Foremen.....	10	285 60	357 00	321 30	
Pipe-fitters.....	10	178 50	238 00	208 25	
Laborers.....	11	119 00	178 50	148 75	
Clerks.....	9	297 00	476 00	386 50	
Stokers.....	11	190 40	285 60	238 00	
Inspectors of gasometer.....	10	321 30	476 00	398 65	
Laborers in public parks.....	12	119 00	166 60	142 80	
Overseer.....	12	238 00	285 60	261 80	
Dog-catchers.....	12	166 60	238 00	202 00	
<i>Gymnasium and real schools.</i>					
Directors.....	6	1,190 00	1,666 00	1,428 00	
Principals.....	6	714 00	1,071 00	892 50	
Teachers.....	6 to 7	449 80	714 00	606 90	
Assistants.....	6	357 00	500 00	428 50	
Janitor.....	12	178 50	238 00	208 25	Free rent, fuel, and light.
<i>High schools for ladies.</i>					
Directors.....	6	1,071 00	1,498 00	1,249 50	
Principals.....	6	714 00	922 00	833 00	
Female teachers.....	6 to 7	285 60	428 40	357 00	
Female teachers of handiwork.....	.....	142 80	202 30	172 55	
<i>Trade school.</i>					
Director.....	6	1,071 00	1,428 00	1,249 50	
Principal.....	6	714 00	952 00	833 00	
Teachers.....	6 to 7	428 40	612 80	530 50	
Assistants.....	6 to 7	285 60	428 40	357 00	

Wages paid per annum, government and municipal officers in Barmen—Continued.

Occupation.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Other allowances.
2. MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—Continued.					
<i>Public schools.</i>					
District inspector	6 to 7	\$1,071 00	\$1,000 00	\$1,335 50	
Local inspector		428 40	532 60	530 50	
Principals:					
Male	6	523 60	714 00	618 80	For rent for married, 12 per cent. of income.
Female	6	357 00	428 40	392 70	For unmarried, 7 per cent. of income.
Teachers:					
Male	6	321 30	500 00	410 65	
Female	6	214 00	321 30	267 40	For rent, 7 per cent. of income.
<i>Public children's home.</i>					
Female principals	9	190 40	214 20	202 30	Free rent, fuel, and light.
City vaccinators		500 00	500 00	500 00	
<i>Pawn-houses.</i>					
Superintendent	6 to 7	714 00	952 00	833 00	Free rent.
Appraiser	6 to 8	409 80	400 80	409 80	Do.
Clerk	6 to 8	357 00	476 00	416 50	
Cashier	6 to 8	476 00	500 00	488 00	
Porter	6 to 8	149 00	190 40	169 70	
<i>Public bath-houses.</i>					
Director	8	714 00	952 00	833 00	
Clerk	11	476 00	520 00	498 00	
Cashier	11	357 00	520 00	438 50	
Purser	12	238 00	357 00	297 50	
Swimming-master	12	235 00	321 80	303 15	
Porters	12	142 80	190 40	166 60	
Servants:					
Male	12	71 40	95 20	83 30	Free board and lodging.
Female	12	47 60	71 40	59 50	Do.
Stoker	12½	166 80	203 80	184 45	
<i>Hospital.</i>					
Chief physician	12½	952 00	1,190 00	1,071 00	
Physicians	12½	714 00	856 80	785 40	
Surgeon	12½	714 00	856 80	785 40	
Superintendent	8	561 20	714 00	637 60	Free rent, fuel, and light.
Clerk	8	357 00	500 00	428 50	
Overseer	10	238 00	285 60	261 80	
Nurses:					
Male	12	71 40	95 20	83 30	Free board and lodging.
Female	12	47 60	71 40	59 50	Do.
Cook (female)	12	57 12	57 12	57 12	Do.
Servants	12	28 56	47 60	38 08	Do.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES.*Wages paid per week to printers in Barmen.*

Occupations.	Hours.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Editor	48	\$17 85	\$40 00	\$28 93
Corrector (proof-reader)	60	8 56	14 28	11 42
Pressmen	60	4 28	5 20	4 74
Typesetters (compositors)	60	4 28	5 71	5 00
Foreman	60	8 56	17 85	13 21
Clerk	60	9 00	12 00	10 50
Apprentice	60	1 20	2 38	1 79

COST OF LIVING.

A.—Retail prices for the necessities of life ruling in Barmen and vicinity in 1884.

Articles.	First quality.	Second quality.	Third quality.	Fourth quality.
Rye..... per 100 pounds.....	\$1 80	\$1 52		
Wheat..... do.....	2 40	2 00		
Brandy..... per liter.....	0 28	0 18		
Salt..... per pound.....	0 04	0 02½		
Flour:				
Rye..... do.....	0 03			
Wheat..... do.....	0 04			
Buckwheat..... do.....	0 04			
Bread:				
Brown..... do.....	0 02½			
Mixed..... do.....	0 02½			
White..... do.....	0 02½			
Barley..... do.....	0 05½	0 04½		
Grouts..... do.....	0 05½	0 05		
Milk..... per liter.....	0 04½	0 03½		
Eggs..... per dozen.....	0 01½	0 14		
Butter..... per pound.....	0 33	0 28	\$0 22	
Peas..... do.....	0 03½			
Lentils..... do.....	0 06½	0 06		
Beans..... do.....	0 04	0 03½		
Potatoes..... do.....	0 00½	0 01		
Cheese:				
Dutch..... do.....	0 17			
Limburg..... do.....	0 11			
Switzerland..... do.....	0 26			
Vinegar..... per liter.....	0 04½			
Sourkrout..... per pound.....	0 02	0 02½		
Sausage:				
Meat..... do.....	0 23	0 19	0 16	
Mixed with flour..... do.....	0 00½	0 04½		
Coffee:				
Green..... do.....	0 38	0 33	0 23	\$0 18
Roasted..... do.....	0 42	0 36	0 30	0 2
Sugar..... do.....	0 10	0 09	0 08	
Meat:				
Beef..... do.....	0 24	0 15	0 12	
Veal..... do.....	0 15	0 14		
Mutton..... do.....	0 17	0 16		
Pork..... do.....	0 16½			
Bacon..... do.....	0 17			
Oleomargarine..... do.....	0 17			
Lard..... do.....	0 14			
Soap..... do.....	0 05	0 04		
Rape-seed oil..... per liter.....	0 15	0 14		
Salad oil..... do.....	0 24	0 22		

B.—Average prices paid by laborers for rent, fuel, and light in the principal cities of Barmen consular district.

	Barmen.	Elberfeld.	Hagen.	Dortmund.	Average.
Lodging:					
For one-half bed..... per month.....	\$1 19	\$1 19	\$1 40		\$1 2
For one bed..... do.....	1 42	1 42	1 80		1 5
Dwellings:					
One room..... do.....	1 67	1 74	1 42	\$1 43	1 5
Two rooms..... do.....	3 32	3 57	2 63	2 15	2 8
Two rooms and a part of the cellar, per month.....	3 50	3 80	2 79	2 60	3 1
Fuel and light:					
Coal..... per 100 kilograms.....	0 33	0 38	0 24	0 24	0 3
Petroleum..... per liter.....	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 0
Gas..... per centimeter.....	0 04½	0 04	0 04½	0 03½	0 0
Inhabitants.....	106,000	102,000	80,000	80,000	

C.—Retail prices for food and light ruling in Prussia and the German Empire in 1882.

Articles.	Prussia.	German Empire.
Eye flour.....per pound..	\$0 03	\$0 03½
Wheat.....do.....	0 04	0 04
Butter.....do.....	0 24	0 24½
Milk.....per liter.....	0 04	0 04
Eggs.....per dozen.....	0 14½	0 14½
Potatoes.....per 100 pounds.....	0 83	0 84
Beef.....per pound.....	0 15	0 15½
Cow meat.....do.....	0 13½	0 13½
Pork.....do.....	0 14½	0 15½
Mutton.....do.....	0 18	0 18½
Veal.....do.....	0 13½	0 13
Bacon.....do.....	0 20	0 22
Wheat.....per 100 pounds.....	2 30	2 30
Rye.....do.....	1 78	1 80
Peas.....do.....	2 74	2 88
Petroleum.....per liter.....	0 05½	0 05½
Gas.....per cubic meter.....	0 05	0 05

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN BARMEN AND ELBERFELD.

Number of male and female operatives employed in the different industrial branches in Bar-men and Elberfeld.

Occupations.	Male.	Female.
Bricklayers and masons.....	1,800	
Traders and boat-carriers.....	560	
Plasterers.....	280	
Roofers and slaters.....	162	
Plumbers.....	72	
Carpenters.....	370	
Cabinet-makers.....	1,700	
Gas and water fitters.....	230	
Bakers.....	1,400	
Blacksmiths.....	278	
Strikers.....	130	
Bookbinders.....	640	
Brick-makers.....	120	
Brewers.....	730	
Butchers.....	890	
Brass-founders.....	98	
Confectioners.....	74	
Quill girls.....		2,800
Cigar-makers.....	68	
Coopers.....	110	
Cutlers.....	215	
Drivers, draymen, teamsters, &c.....	800	
Engravers.....	34	
Furriers.....	20	
Gardeners.....	119	
Hatters.....	32	
Horseboers.....	186	
Loam-makers.....	300	
Laborers, porters, &c.....	2,000	
Lithographers.....	14	
Millwrights.....	38	
Nail makers.....	117	
Locksmiths.....	240	
Machinists.....	310	
Saddle and harness makers.....	64	
Tanners.....	214	
Tailors.....	1,300	
Telegraph operators.....	128	
Finemiths.....	280	
Barbers and hair-dressers.....	275	50
Painters.....	1,120	
Beachers.....	530	840
Weavers of braids, laces, fancy articles.....	21,740	4,200
Printers.....	82	
Compositors.....	290	
Button-makers.....	2,360	938
Weavers of Italian cloths.....	2,100	
Weavers of lastings.....	640	35
Laundresses and ironing-women.....		2,600

Number of male and female operatives employed in the different industrial branches in Bremen and Elberfeld—Continued.

Occupations.	Male.	Female.
Salesmen	317	
Saleswomen		7
Jewelers	12	
Luster-yarn makers	900	
Colored paper branch	57	4
Paper cornet branch	36	3
Seamstresses		1,2
Dyers of Turkey red and piece yarn	840	
Dyers of black colors	1,900	
Walters	200	
Corset-makers		3
Wheelwrights	45	
Eyelet-makers	972	3
Modelers	126	
Umbrella-makers	40	
Assorting rags	72	2
Reelers		2,8
Fringe-makers	84	2
Distillers	30	
Clerks	1,294	
Turners	300	
Cravat-makers		2
Embroiderers		12
String-makers	92	10
Laborers in chemical factories	800	
Watch-makers	14	
Envelope factories		3
Teachers (public schools)	120	
Total	53,469	18,2

BREMEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILSON.

In answer to your circular letter under date of February 15, 1884, regarding the rate of wages paid to and the cost of living to the laboring classes in this consular district, which embraces the whole of the State of Bremen, the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the province of Ostfriesland, and a part of the province of Hanover, in all containing a population of over 1,000,000 inhabitants, I have the honor to submit the following report, prepared from information and statistics which have been obtained by my consular agents, Mr. John G. Gross, of Brake, Oldenburg, Mr. Gerhard Ihlder, of Bremerhaven-Geestemunde, and myself. The report, though not so full and complete in all respects as I should wish, will however serve to give a fair idea of the cost and manner of living, the general character and condition of the laboring classes of all grades in this district, and their ability to save something for old age and sickness.

MALE LABOR.

RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages paid to laborers, mechanics, and artisans of every class is given in a series of tables herewith transmitted.

In general the rates of wages paid in the cities and towns in this district are greater than that paid in the country. The latter class, however, have many advantages which the laborer in the city does not, as for instance, the country laborer has his cottage free of rent and a small garden, and often pasturage for one cow or two or three sheep, and where

working for his landlord he also receives, in addition to his wages, his breakfast, dinner, and beer. Although the actual wages paid him is much smaller than that paid in towns, his condition is the better of the two.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living varies according to the condition of the laborers and wages obtained. The average price for those articles which may be classed as necessities during the first quarter of this year in city and country are as follows:

Articles.	In town.	In country.	Articles.	In town.	In country.
Wheat . . . per 100 pounds..	\$2.439	\$2.38	Pearl barley . . per pound..	\$0.061	\$0.053
Eye do . . .	1.844	1.725	Barley groats . . do . . .	.047	.042
Barley do . . .	2.38	3.32	Buckwheat groats . do . . .	.047	.042
Oats do . . .	1.963	1.094	Milk per quart . . .	.043	.036
Peas and beans . . . do . . .	2.356	2.618	Rice, E. India. per pound..	.059	.059
Potatoes do . . .	.595	.357	Coffee, Java . . . do . . .	.274	.238
Beef per pound..	.165	.135	Salt do . . .	.024	.024
Pork do . . .	.165	.435	Lard do . . .	.119	.107
Lamb do . . .	.15	.119	Soap do . . .	.095	.093
Veal do . . .	.178	.119	Starch do . . .	.071	.07
Fresh bacon . . . do . . .	.142	.119	Soda do . . .	.024	.024
Smoked bacon . . do . . .	.178	.142	Candles do . . .	.12	.12
Butter, salted . . do . . .	.357	.215	Vinegar per quart..	.036	.08
Eggs per dozen..	.285	.119	Cheese per pound..	.142	.14
Eve bread per pound..	.018	.016	Coal do . . .	.01	.01
Wheat flour . . . do . . .	.028	.038	Herring per piece..	.024	.02
Eve flour do . . .	.03	.025			

Articles of clothing.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value
Pilot jacket	\$4 76 to \$9 52	Flannel, per yard	29 to 50
Overcoats	11 90 to 21 42	Blankets, per pair	95 to 6 18
Felt hats	49 to 2 86	Wool shawls, each	12 to 60
Cotton made suits	1 43 to 4 06	Woolen knitting, per pound	2 to 5
Tweed suits	2 14 to 5 71	Cashmeres, per yard	14 to 84
Calicoes, per yard	5 to 14	Stockings (yarn), per pair	24 to 59
Cotton sheetings, per yard	7 to 16	Boots for men	1 43 to 2 87
Woolen sheetings, per yard	16 to 30		

In accordance with these prices, and added thereto the cost of rent, taxes, schooling, and sundry small expenses, the cost of a household consisting of a married couple, with three to four children and servant, if it can be afforded, may be accounted at—

	Average expenses.	
	In towns.	In country.
Yearly earning from \$119 to \$238	\$142 80	\$119 00
Yearly earning from \$240 to \$500	285 60	204 80
Yearly earning from \$500 to \$1,000	595 00	857 00
Yearly earning from \$1,000 to \$2,000	1,428 00	714 00

A laborer whose weekly earnings amount \$5.20 a week will pay about \$45 a year for house rent. Outside of town in the surrounding villages, a mile or two away from his work, the rent will be \$35 a year. This

sum provides him with a house of three or four rooms, a store-room and small garden.

His furniture is of the cheapest kind, tables and chairs often of his own make. He seldom eats a meal at home, except supper, as he goes to work at 6 o'clock a. m., has half an hour for breakfast at 8 a. m. and an hour for dinner at 1 o'clock. His wife or child brings him dinner, which consists of soup, with potatoes or vegetables, and a slice of meat or bacon. He stops work at 6 o'clock and has his supper at home consisting of rye bread, butter of the cheapest kind, cheese, and t. On Sundays, when he can have his dinner at home, there is fresh meat for all. He has his Sunday suit, which costs him \$10, and which must last him four or five years.

The laborer generally belongs to a mutual benefit society, into which he pays about 25 cents a month, and out of which he draws when sick \$2.15 per week for a period not exceeding six months. His heirs are entitled to \$35.70 in case of death. The residence tax is 8 per cent. on the house, and the tax on earnings 8 per cent of the income, which entitles the payer to a full political right.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

3. The present rate of wages and condition of the laboring classes is similar to that prevailing in 1878. Living is perhaps a little cheaper now, as house rent is not so high. Changes in condition or in established customs and rates are but seldom.

HABITS OF THE WORKINGMEN.

The habits of the working class in general may be said to be good. By a rule they are steady, sober, trustworthy, and saving, always eager to accumulate something by for age, or sickness. In this the father is admirably assisted by the mother, who presides at home, or works in the field with her husband. Usually she has the charge of the cash-box, and endeavors to make her home as pleasant as possible for the husband and family. A large proportion of the people of this class belong to mutual benefit societies, which are managed by persons of their own class, and upon the payment of a small amount weekly or monthly they are entitled in case of sickness to receive aid. The general plan of working of these societies will be given later.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

The feeling prevailing between the employé and employer in general is of the best and most friendly character; the employé giving his confidence to his employer, and the latter generally manifesting a kind interest in the welfare of those who are under his employ.

ORGANIC CONDITION OF LABOR.

No organized condition of labor exists. Trade unions, protective societies, and organization of the laboring classes against capital, similar to those existing in the United States, are here unknown; neither do there exist organization of capital for protection against the laboring classes.

STRIKES.

are events occurring but seldom, if at all; the laboring thinking that such events damage not only their own trades interests, but also that of their employers.

PAYMENTS AND PURCHASES.

Working people are usually paid by the week, in the currency of the country, and are free to purchase their necessities wherever they wish. The system which requires laborers to purchase their goods from their employers, or to take a half or any part of their wages in kind from him, is prohibited by law.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

At some of the large establishments the employés are commencing to form unions for the purpose of purchasing their supplies at wholesale, and then sold without profit to the various members of the union; the management of the union being intrusted to the members altogether, who serve without compensation. Co-operative societies are established for the benefit of the working classes and laborers by making deposits on a small scale, at no time to be over \$71.40, paying interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and to give advances to small traders and workmen up to \$100 on their own personal credit, if they are trustworthy; otherwise they must find good sureties. At the end of the year the profits are divided among the members or shareholders, each receiving an amount amounting to \$21.42, and of which no member can possess more

than his share of the profits of such unions amount per year, after deduction of 25 per cent. on the capital invested; wherefore these unions may be stated to be highly prosperous, enabling their members to buy for cash, which they would not be enabled to do, as the credit system, postponing payments for work or goods delivered, some six to twelve months, and thus forcing this cash system to minor traders. Besides these unions and co-operative savings banks, which are managed in the same manner as the others, there are unions for buying the necessities of life at wholesale prices and the delivery of these goods to members at a very limited price, only large enough to pay for the management. The profits are divided among the members on a scale which is regulated by the amount for which a member has bought goods from the union. As long as the unions are very prosperous; if they fail to be so the fault is with the managers. As to the effect these unions have on the general condition, it may be stated to be appreciable, as the customers are by learning that it is better to buy for cash and not run up large debts, which afterwards they find very hard to pay, and thereby in many instances create heavy losses to general traders.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The condition of the working people in general is good, but not to the same degree as it is with us. Consular Agent Gross gives me the following report upon this branch of the subject as existing in Olden-

burgh: "For men and women who are willing to work is at most all times to be had as well as in country. Their manner of living, especially in the country, is good, their breakfast consisting of coffee and bread and butter or milk soup;

their dinner, which they take from 12 to 1 o'clock, consists of soup with barley, peas or beans therein, and either fresh meat or bacon, according to the season; at 4 p. m. they again take coffee, with bread and butter, and at 7 o'clock p. m. their tea, with a slice of roasted bacon or fried potatoes, and bread and butter or lard. Instead of barley, rice has lately come much in use with the working class.

WORKINGMEN'S HOMES.

The homes of the common laborer consists of two to three rooms, a small bit of garden ground to raise the necessary vegetables. In general, their dwellings are healthy, well aired, and clean, for which cleanliness the people of this district are renowned. There are, of course, exceptions, but they being exceptional, I omit to state such cases here. In larger towns, however, the working class are not so well situated, as, on reason of the high rents, whole families, consisting of 5 to 7 persons, sometimes are lodged in a single room.

CLOTHING.

The clothing worn by the working class in most part consist of cotton goods and moleskin during the week, but of cloth on Sundays. Leather shoes in general are in use, and very seldom wooden shoes are met with. As to the ability for bettering the condition one may say every man sleeps as he makes his own bed. In general, every man and wife earn enough to lay up something for old age, and to give the children a good education, so that the whole world is open to them. Of the moral and physical condition of the working classes in this district and the influence of good or evil by which they are surrounded, I have to state that, with very few exceptions, the conditions are sound and good if not praiseworthy; and not being surrounded nor exposed to any evil influence, one may state with confidence that in the whole of the Empire of Germany there does not exist a district with healthier and better conditions among the workmen than in this district.

HOW MECHANICS LIVE IN BREMEN.

A cooper foreman, a very reliable and trustworthy man, has given me the following information regarding himself and family:

I am forty-five years of age; a cooper foreman; have a wife and two children, one nine and one of three years of age. I have steady work all the year round, and earn \$6.41 a week. The average wages paid to coopers are 83 cents per day. During the winter we begin to work at 7 o'clock a. m., and quit at 5 p. m.; in summer we work from 6 to 6. We are allowed half an hour for breakfast at 8 a. m., and one hour for dinner at noon. We never work by gas or candle light. My earnings amount about \$334.15 per year, which is sufficient to support my family and aged father. My pay per annum:

For rent, four rooms in the third story	\$53
Clothing, self and family	35
Food and fuel, per day, 47 cents	173
Residence tax	4
School tax (one child)	4
Mutual aid societies	8
Tax on earnings	3
Incidentals, doctor, medicine, &c	28
	312
Surplus	21
	334

Our breakfast consists of rye bread, white bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner, which I always take at home, of meat, vegetables, and potatoes, and supper of two kinds of bread, butter, tea, cheese, and sometimes fried potatoes, or a kind of hash. As above shown, I am able to save a little for cases of sickness and old age. I belong to three mutual aid societies, created and administered by the laboring classes on the following principles: They keep no funds over \$47.60 for running expenses, but whenever help is required they collect what is wanted. Taking an average, I have been paid \$3.57 a year, or to each society \$2.86. In case of sickness I draw from each society \$2.14 a week for a period of not over six months, and in case of death my wife is entitled to \$35.70 from each society.

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYÉS.

most all factories, mills, and railroads, it is the custom of the employers to insure their workmen against accidents which may occur to them on account of their employment; in case of accident the employer pays during sickness their full daily salary, or, in case of death, to their families a sum generally equal to from \$500 to \$700. In general, great attention is paid and exercised as to the moral and physical welfare of the employé.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The political rights enjoyed by the workingmen, and their rights of influence on legislation; also to the question, What is the share, respectively, borne by working people in local and general taxation and tendency of legislation in regard to labor and the workingmen. They enjoy the same rights and exert the same influence on legislation as local taxation, as every other German subject, they have the right of voting, together with right of election to every station obtaining the majority of voters.

The tendency of the general legislation tends more in favor of the workingmen than to capitalists, although land-owners enjoy the greatest protection and protection from the Government and its members.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The principal causes which lead to the emigration of the workmen are lack of work in the middle, north, south and east parts of Germany, and the wish of farmers to find a freehold ground for little or no money, and their children, which is beyond their reach here; the wish to escape from military service, and last, not least, the heavy taxes levied on the land-owners here; and, perhaps, more than all, the wish to improve themselves and children in the social scale of life, which is often found impossible. Most of the emigrants going from here are agricultural laborers, who, in general, are comparatively poor and do not settle in the seaports, but go on their arrival without money to their friends in the West, they having selected favorable places and land for them, of which they take possession at once, and with which they immediately commencing work as soon as possible, leading the same money-saving life which they led in the mother country. Emigrants from middle, south, or northeastern Germany are generally so well off as those from this district, as they consist of farm hands, journeymen carpenters, joiners, tailors, &c. It is a well-known fact that of the large number of emigrants who have from time to time come from this district, that most of them do well, and a great number of them have returned to their old homes with quite large fortunes. A greater part, however, remaining in the land of their adoption.

FEMALE LABOR.

The number of women and children employed in this district, exclusive of household and domestic servants, cannot be definitively given. The best information I have been enabled to obtain the total number of women employed may be stated to be about 16,000 in addition to those employed in agricultural labor, and may be classified as follows:
Manufacturing.—Employed in mills, factories, and as dress makers, milliners, and sewers of men's clothing, 9,000.

(b) *Professional and personal*, such as teachers, clerks, hotel and boarding-house keepers, and laundresses, 4,500.

(c) *Agricultural*.—In this district the number of persons employed in agricultural labor may be estimated at about 450,000, and it can safely be said that fully one-half if not two-thirds of this number is composed of women. The able-bodied men, when not in the army, generally seek the more remunerative labor obtained in the towns and cities.

(d) In other pursuits, as common laborers, wash and scrub women, say 2,500.

2. Common and farm female laborers receive from 20 to 35 cents per day; laborers in mills, factories, and manufactories, from 47 to 85 cents per day, according to the skill of the person; teachers in school from \$100 to \$650 per year; sewing-women and dressmakers receive from 40 to 75 cents per day. The average price, however, is not more than 35 cents per day. When working in private families they receive their board in addition.

3. The hours of labor in general, teachers excepted, are from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., two hours being allowed for meals. On the farm the hours are from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour for dinner allowed.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF FEMALE LABORERS.

The physical condition in general is good. The moral, however, is up to the standard we are accustomed to find among the laboring classes of our own country. Female virtue, especially among the lower classes, is of the free and easy sort before marriage. After marriage, however, they are generally true and faithful to their husbands.

5. No general means for the improvement of the employées are provided other than the schools, churches, and home influence and training.

6. Those who work in factories, mills, and manufactories have the same provisions made for their safety as the male employé.

7. In general females employed in manufacturing establishments are insured against accidents similar to the male laborer. A small amount is deducted weekly from the wages of the employée, which constitutes a sick-fund, which is under the control of a committee appointed by the laborers. From this fund when sick they can receive their full pay for three days; over three days and up to three weeks, half pay, and after this the relief is not afforded.

8. During the past five years there has not been any change of amount either in the wages paid or the cost of living. The employment of women has a tendency to cheapen the price of labor in all branches, and furnishes a supply of laborers most always in excess of the demand.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

9. The state of education among the women and children of the laboring classes in towns and cities is usually such as to enable them to read and write, and a knowledge of figures sufficient for ordinary business suits. The education so obtained in general must be acquired before the age of fourteen years, as from that time on the child is expected to be required to help support herself by her own labor. In the country the standard of education is of a low order and much illiteracy prevails, whole communities being unable to speak any other language than the low patois, or the lowest of low German. The effect of the employment of women in factories, mills, stores, &c., upon the family and home life is such that home life and home influence such as exists among the laboring classes of our country is almost unknown; home with this

a place where they sleep. The physical condition of the working classes of society in North Germany is in general good, they are mostly a strong, healthy, and hardy people. The lack of home and home influences is plainly to be seen in the light manner in which female virtue is held, and the ease and complacency with which a woman surrenders her charms to her friend or lover, and from which in return is assisted in her struggle for bread. Caste or social position in general is not lost by such unions, which in many cases result in marriage between the parties.

GENERAL REMARKS.

General character and condition of the laboring classes of this district are above the average of that prevailing in other parts of Germany. Emigration from the district is light, as compared with other portions of the country. Even here, with the numerous advantages possessed, the most rigid economy on the part of every member of the class as to food and clothing is required to enable them to live upon their earnings. This class of people in general have nothing to boast of excepting a life of labor and toil from year to year for the necessities of life, and those of the cheapest kind; no chance of advancement for themselves or children, being bound by tradition, custom, and law to remain in the condition of life in which they were born. People with a higher degree of intelligence than that common to the lower orders of the laboring classes would either feel like giving up the struggle for a bare exist-

ence, and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg being a separate principality, differing in many respects from the free State of Bremen, and other parts of the Empire. In this district, I have thought it best to transmit herewith unaltered the tabular forms 1 to 15 as prepared by Consular Agent Gross, which give the wages paid for the various kinds of labor in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bremen, June 11, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Bremen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
.....	\$4 28	\$5 24	\$4 50
.....	5 00	5 30	5 00
.....	3 57	3 81	3 65
.....	2 38	7 14	4 50
.....	3 57	3 81	3 61
.....	4 28	5 71	4 35
.....	4 28	5 71	4 35
.....	3 33	4 28	3 39
.....	4 28	5 24	4 57
.....	3 20	4 00	3 20
.....	5 00	5 71	5 00
.....	3 57	6 43	4 11

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Bremen—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers.....	\$3 55	\$4 85	
Blacksmiths.....	4 28	4 50	
Strikers.....	3 57	4 28	
Bookbinders.....	4 85	6 52	
Brick-makers.....	4 50	7 00	
Brewers.....	4 28	5 71	
Butchers.....	3 50	4 85	
Brass founders.....	4 28	4 75	
Cabinet-makers.....	3 33	5 24	
Confectioners.....	3 20	4 25	
Cigar-makers.....	2 88	8 33	
Coopers.....	4 28	5 24	
Cutlers.....	3 57	5 24	
Distillers.....	2 88	3 10	
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters.....	2 40	4 75	
Cab and carriage.....	2 20	3 00	
Street railways.....	2 85	4 28	
Dyers.....	3 33	5 00	
Engravers.....	4 78	7 14	
Furriers.....	3 00	4 28	
Gardeners.....	2 88	10 71	
Hatters.....	3 57	7 14	
Horse-shoers.....	3 00	3 76	
Jewelers.....	3 57	7 14	
Laborers, porters, &c.....	2 57	3 85	
Lithographers.....	4 78	11 90	
Millwrights.....	3 57	4 28	
Nail-makers (hand).....	3 57	4 00	
Potters.....	4 28	4 60	
Printers.....	4 78	8 33	
Teachers, public schools, per year.....	228 00	643 00	257 00
Saddle and harness makers.....	3 57	5 71	
Sailmakers.....	2 85	5 70	
Stevedores.....	5 00	6 14	
Tanners.....	3 57	4 28	
Tailors.....	2 88	4 76	
Telegraph operators.....	4 74	7 14	
Tinsmiths.....	4 25	4 75	

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, &c.*Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories or mills in Bremen, Germany.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
RICE MILLS.			
Engineers.....	\$10 22	\$13 00	\$11 50
Foreman.....	6 43	7 14	
Firemen.....	4 28	4 78	
Blacksmiths.....	4 28	4 78	
Carpenters.....	4 28	4 78	
Joiners.....	4 28	4 78	
Porter.....	3 42	5 25	
Boys and girls.....	90	2 50	
Draymen.....	4 28	4 78	
Laborers.....	4 28	4 28	

Wages from the 1st of April to the first day of December, in brick factories.

Occupations.	Amount.	Occupations.	Amount.
Foreman.....	\$202 30	Setter.....	\$98 00
Fireman.....	119 00	Locomotive fireman.....	100 00
First molder.....	95 20	Boys.....	5 00
Second molder.....	78 54	Panmaker.....	100 00
Outside men.....	85 68	Panmiller.....	7 00
Inbringers.....	89 25	Diggers, per 7 cubic meters.....	
Outbringers.....	92 80		

II. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Bremen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Director.....	\$19 40	\$40 00	\$25 00
.....	6 66	16 18	10 00
.....	7 61	12 37	8 38
.....	4 28	5 71	4 28
.....	4 28	6 43	4 28
foreman).....	5 71	7 14	6 66
.....	4 28	4 76	4 28
.....	4 28	4 76	4 28
.....	4 28	4 76	4 28
.....	1 50	2 00	1 75
.....	3 38	4 28	3 38

IV. GLASS WORKS.

per week of sixty-five hours to glass-workers in Obernkirchen, and Rinteln (near Bremen).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
.....	\$3 81	\$6 66	\$5 41
.....	5 65	6 66	6 00
.....	3 57	3 81	3 57
.....	1 43	1 90	1 43
.....	2 14	3 57	2 14
.....	1 09	4 28	2 14

VI. RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

railway employes (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the road cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in the consular district of Bremen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
..... per year..	\$1,200 00	\$1,500 00	.....
conductors.....do...	285 00	300 00	\$290 00
.....do...	476 00	652 00	540 00
.....do...	357 00	547 00	400 00
.....do...	214 00	285 00	230 00
.....do...	238 00	357 00	280 00
.....do...	357 00	428 00	375 00
.....do...	142 00	166 00	150 00
..... per day..	60	70	62
..... per week..	3 80	4 76	.....
.....do...	3 37	3 80	.....
.....do...	5 00	5 00	.....
*.....do...	2 85	3 50	.....

* Uniforms included.

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Bremen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
IRON-SHIP BUILDING.			
Shipwrights	\$5 40	\$6 00	\$5 40
Draftsmen:			
First class	14 87	20 50	18 00
Second class	5 95	15 23	11 90
Foremen	6 90	7 14	6 90
Iron finishers	5 40	6 90	5 85
Turners	6 06	7 37	6 66
Planers	6 06	7 37	6 66
Riveters	6 06	7 35	6 66
Blacksmiths	6 06	6 06	6 06
Strikers	4 28	4 76	4 28
Brass fitters	5 40	5 71	5 40
Tinsmiths	4 28	4 52	4 28
Joiners	4 28	4 50	4 28
Calkers	2 85	2 85	2 85
Painters	3 57	5 50	3 85
WOODEN-SHIP BUILDING.			
Shipwrights	5 40	6 00	5 40
Foremen	13 80	14 23	13 80
Carpenters	3 57	7 26	4 28
Painters	3 57	3 57	3 57
Joiners	4 28	4 50	4 28
Mast and spar makers	6 90	6 90	6 90
Plumbers	3 57	3 57	3 57
Blacksmiths	4 28	4 28	4 28
Riggers	5 40	6 06	5 40
Sawyers	5 40	5 47	5 40
Saw-mill-machine men	5 40	5 40	5 40
Laborers	3 57	3 57	3 57
WAGES PAID BY THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD (REPAIRING DOCK).			
Fitters	4 56	4 56	4 56
First riveters	5 40	5 40	5 40
Second riveters	4 56	4 56	4 56
Upholders	3 92	3 92	3 92
Boys	2 04	2 04	2 04
Shipsmiths	4 56	4 56	4 56
Carpenters and joiners	5 40	5 40	5 40
Painters	4 20	4 20	4 20
Engineers	4 74	4 74	4 74
Sawyers	5 40	5 40	5 40
Sailmakers	4 96	4 96	4 96
Riggers	4 96	4 96	4 96
Laborers	4 20	4 20	4 20

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in the consular district of Bremen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Ocean (steam):			Ocean (sail):		
Captain	\$35 70	\$47 60	Captain	\$23 00	\$25 75
First officer	28 56	30 94	First mate	23 00	28 56
Second officers	16 00	21 42	Second mate	16 18	16 00
Third officers	15 71	15 71	Carpenter	19 04	21 42
Carpenter	17 85	20 23	Cook	18 56	21 42
Cook	17 85	20 23	Boatswain	15 47	17 85
Seamen	10 71	11 90	Steward	8 23	11 90
Chief engineer	42 84	60 70	Sailmaker	14 04	15 47
Second engineer	26 18	45 22	Seamen	11 90	11 90
Third engineer	26 18	33 32	Coast (steam):		
Assistant	14 28	19 90	Captain	23 00	25 75
Firemen	12 16	12 85	Mate	21 42	26 18

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), *fr.*—Continued.

Professions.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Continued.			WAGES PAID BY THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY—continued.		
	\$11 90	\$12 85			
	29 75	30 94			
	12 61	12 85			
	17 85	17 85	Physician	\$22 80	\$32 12
	12 85	12 85	Purser	23 50	32 12
Deck hands.	10 71	10 71	Carpenter	19 04	21 42
	19 04	23 80	Boatswain	15 47	17 85
	12 85	12 85	Helmsman	12 85	12 85
			Seamen	10 71	10 71
			First engineer	63 17	98 77
	\$14 28	\$14 28	Second engineer	51 17	55 93
	10 00	10 71	Third engineer	38 08	41 65
	2 38	4 76	Fourth engineer	26 18	26 18
BY THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP			Assistant	19 99	19 99
			Chief fireman	14 76	15 71
			Fireman	11 42	14 28
			Coal heaver	7 14	8 33
			Chief cook	23 80	32 13
	47 60	85 68	Cook	12 14	15 05
	35 76	40 46	Baker	7 85	11 19
	29 75	32 13	Chief steward	23 80	32 13
	23 80	23 80	Steward	7 14	8 33
	19 04	19 04	Stewardess	8 33	9 52

of the transatlantic steamers of the North German Lloyd have, besides their monthly \$90, a certain percentage on the net proceeds of the business done by their steamers, be not less than \$476, and not to exceed \$2,880 per year in addition to their wages.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

per year in stores (wholesale or retail), to males and females, in Bremen, Germany.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
WHOLESALE.			
	\$476	\$2,546	\$833
	357	952	585
	428	952	585
	428	952	585
	357	952	585
	214	833	476
RETAIL.			
	286	428	357
	238	476	286
	261	523	428
	152	216	238
	222	309	261
	20	58	30
	214	309	238

le houses generally work from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., allowing two hours for dinner; the from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., allowing one hour for dinner and half an hour for supper. Wholesale houses work three or four years without any remuneration. They have to ven, and are glad to receive \$20 to \$50 at the end of three or four years.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in the consular district of Bremen (including board and lodging).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Head butler	\$214 00	\$595 00	\$330 00
Second butler	119 00	238 60	150 00
Coachman:			
First class	83 00	100 00	90 00
Second class	36 00	81 00	58 50
Cook:			
First class	238 00	476 00	350 00
Second class	142 00	214 00	177 00
Stableman	85 70	83 20	84 45
Stableboy	8 33	85 00	46 66
Servant	47 00	95 00	71 00
Gardener	142 00	238 00	190 00
Assistant	47 60	95 20	71 40
Female housekeeper	96 20	142 80	119 50
Female cook	47 60	71 40	59 50
Governess	71 40	142 80	107 10
Chambermaid	35 70	83 20	59 45
Washmaid	23 80	47 60	35 70
Servant girl	22 80	47 60	35 20
Hotel wages:			
Head waiter and clerk	285 60	428 40	357 00
Saloon waiters	128 82	214 20	171 50
Ordinary waiter	125 50	193 60	160 00
Housekeeper	150 55	214 20	182 37
Servant maids	22 75	54 10	38 42

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the consular district of Bremen (with board and lodging).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
First stableman	\$59 50	\$130 00	\$100 00
Second stableman	35 70	59 50	47 60
Plowmen:			
First class	53 55	57 12	55 33
Second class	23 80	35 70	29 75
Boy	9 52	11 90	10 71
Shepherd	47 60	47 60	47 60
Coachmen	47 60	59 90	53 75
Agricultural inspector	119 00	142 80	130 90
Carter	47 60	59 90	53 75
First household servant	23 80	35 70	29 75
Second household servant	16 66	23 80	20 23
First dairy woman	35 70	85 70	60 70
Second dairy woman	16 66	23 80	20 23
Agricultural laborers*	47 60	95 20	71 40
Harvesters*	59 50	95 20	77 35

* Per day and board.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employes in the city of Bremen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Director of banks*	\$1,904 00	\$2,320 00	\$2,112 00
Cashier	714 00	1,190 00	952 00
Book-keeper	595 00	833 00	714 00
Clerk	357 00	595 00	476 00
Junior clerk	71 40	238 00	154 70
Messenger	286 00	333 00	309 50
Director of North German Lloyd Steamship Company*		4,760 00	4,760 00
Assistant*		1,686 00	1,686 00
Cashier		1,428 00	1,428 00
Book-keeper		1,428 00	1,428 00
Correspondent	714 00	952 00	833 00
Clerk	238 00	595 00	476 00
Messenger	286 00	357 00	321 50

* In addition to this salary they also receive a certain percentage of the net proceeds of the business.

XIII. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices—exclusive of trades men and laborers—in the consular district of Bremen, Germany.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Executive:			
Burgomaster	\$2,456 00	\$2,456 00	\$2,456 00
Senator	2,056 00	2,166 00	2,100 00
Secretary of the senate	1,190 00	1,309 00	1,250 00
Clerks	428 00	657 00	500 00
Messenger	238 00	310 00	275 00
Archivist	1,190 00	1,547 00	1,250 00
Janitor	595 00	774 00	650 00
Porter	238 00	238 00	238 00
Judicial:			
President	2,237 00	2,237 00	2,237 00
Judges	1,190 00	1,999 00	1,423 00
Secretary	1,071 00	1,392 00	1,200 00
Clerk	595 00	774 00	654 00
Messenger	286 00	371 00	300 00
Attorney-general	1,190 00	1,999 00	1,423 00
Director of prison	1,486 00	1,571 00	1,500 00
Turnkey (including board and lodging)	238 00	476 00	300 00
Health department:			
Health officer	286 00	286 00	286 00
Chemist	952 00	1,047 00	1,000 00
Messenger	286 00	357 00	300 00
Bureau of vital statistics, clerks	428 00	567 00	500 00
Police department:			
Inspectors	952 00	1,440 00	1,100 00
Captains	524 00	681 00	600 00
Clerks	428 00	557 00	500 00
Policemen	286 00	371 00	286 00
Surgeon	202 00	202 00	202 00
Fire department:			
Director	952 00	952 00	952 00
First and second assistant	524 00	714 00	600 00
Firemen	286 00	386 00	300 00
Treasury department:			
Chief of bureau	1,547 00	1,547 00	1,547 00
Cashier	833 00	833 00	833 00
Book-keeper	714 00	714 00	714 00
Clerks	428 00	567 00	500 00
Customs department:			
Director	1,702 00	1,702 00	1,702 00
Cashier	476 00	928 00	752 00
Clerks	357 00	514 00	450 00
Collectors	262 00	562 00	350 00
Land register office:			
Director	1,178 00	1,178 00	1,178 00
Appraiser	952 00	1,190 00	1,022 00
Surveyors	821 00	832 00	821 00
Roommen	428 00	472 00	428 00
Docks and harbor:			
Chief architect	1,547 00	1,856 40	1,726 40
Harbor-master	952 00	1,237 60	1,137 60
Sluice-master	476 00	618 80	521 75
Clerk	528 00	680 64	555 45
Book-keeper	428 40	556 92	474 82
Assistant harbor-master	571 20	571 20	571 20
Porter	214 20	278 46	224 10
Light inspector			428 40
Assistant	214 20	214 20	214 20
Lampmen	166 60	166 60	166 16
Schools:			
Director (real-schule)	1,142 40	1,428 00	1,200 00
Teachers (academical)	642 80	1,100 00	870 00
Teachers (seminaristical)	499 80	785 40	610 00
Director (primary school)	714 00	785 40	714 00
Teachers	557 00	642 60	420 00
Lady teachers	261 80	404 60	300 00
Assistant teachers	238 00	309 40	250 00

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of sixty hours, to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Bremen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Inspector of the wine cellar.....	\$46 00	\$46 00	\$46 00
Assistant.....	7 14	9 52	8 33
Coopers.....	8 80	5 85	4 76
Park inspector.....	12 00	12 00	12 00
Assistant.....	7 14	7 14	7 14
Laborers.....	2 85	3 57	3 33
Street overseer.....	4 28	5 95	5 24
Pavers.....	2 38	3 33	2 65
Sweepers.....	2 85	3 81	3 33
Dredging-master.....	3 72	5 95	5 35
Engineer.....	4 76	5 95	4 76
Fireman.....	3 22	3 22	3 22
Jetty-maker.....	3 33	5 57	3 33
Masons.....	5 00	5 30	5 00
Carpenters.....	5 00	5 71	5 00
Painters.....	3 57	5 50	3 57

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Bremen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foreman.....	\$7 14	\$9 52	\$8 50
Compositor.....	4 76	5 71	5 00
Pressman.....	4 76	5 71	5 00
Proof-reader.....	4 76	5 71	5 00
Engineer.....	5 95	7 14	6 00
Wood-engraver.....	5 95	7 14	6 00
Stereotypor.....	5 95	7 14	6 00
Press-girl.....	1 00	2 85	2 00
Apprentice.....	95	1 43	1 04
Laborer.....	3 81	4 28	3 81

BAVARIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL HORSTMANN, OF NUREMBERG.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In accordance with instructions from the Department of State contained in the "Labor Circular," dated February 15, 1884, I transmit herewith the information desired, as far as it has been possible for me to procure the same.

I am indebted to the presidents of the chambers of commerce and trade of Lower Bavaria and Middle Franconia for most of the items contained herein.

COST OF LIVING.

In regard to the cost of living to the laboring classes, the prices of the necessities of life, clothing, &c., there is but little difference from that of other parts of South Germany and of Middle Germany. The great quantity of beer consumed by the laboring classes (females and children as well as males) does not necessitate the eating of as much meat as in parts where less beer is drunk. The higher price of meat, therefore, in some parts of Bavaria is counterbalanced by the cheapness of the beer.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

In comparison with the year 1878 there has been no change in the general rates of wages. In some few branches in articles for export there has been a trifling decline.

HABITS OF THE BAVARIAN WORKING PEOPLE.

The working classes, as a rule, are steady and trustworthy. They can scarcely be called saving in their habits, as the wages they receive are only sufficient to keep them, but they are able to live in a condition that they are not debarred recreation and pleasures in their simple and contented manner with their families on Sundays and holidays. They are able to clothe themselves decently, and, as a general rule, they are cleanly in their habits. Such squalidness as is seen in some parts of England among the working classes is not met with in Bavaria.

STRIKES.

Strikes are of rare occurrence, and have not taken threatening dimensions. They have in almost all cases been settled by agreement between the workmen and the employers, and have never proved of any great advantage to the former. They have had but little influence in bringing forth any change either in the rate of wages or the systems of labor. With the exception of some districts in the central and northern parts of Bavaria there are no great industrial centers. For the most part the manufacturing interests are scattered throughout the whole Kingdom. There are a great number of small concerns, employing but a few hands, and in many of the branches much of the work is done by the families in their own dwellings or shops. Bavaria, altogether, is more an agricultural than a manufacturing or commercial country.

FOOD PURCHASES.

The working people are free to purchase the necessities of life where they choose. Payments are mostly made weekly and in coin.

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYÉS.

In regard to the means taken for the protection of life and limb of employés in factories, mills, &c., I can state, generally, that there are public officers known as inspectors, whose duty it is to inspect all factories, &c., from time to time, to see that the employés are not unnecessarily exposed to danger; to give instructions to the employers how the machines, shafting, &c., must be placed as regards their proximity to each other, or to the walls or columns of the building, or to the places of entrance and exit, what parts of the running gear and machinery must be shielded to prevent employés catching in any part of it; to see that the apartments are properly heated, ventilated, and lighted; that children within a certain age are not employed over the legal hours, &c.

For the revision of boilers there is a special commission, and state laws regulate its operations.

For every village there is a fire department, furnished with engines and other apparatus for the extinguishing of fires and the rescuing of persons, and every factory is obliged to be furnished with water-tanks, buckets, &c., and larger factories mostly have an organized fire department manned by their employés.

In cases of accident or sickness parties are paid by the insurance companies in which they are insured, or by the factory sick fund subscribed to by the employés. Every one not paying dues in the above manner is obliged to pay monthly into the hospital fund of the community which then cares for him in case of sickness or accident. The imperial laws of June 7, 1871, and June 5, 1883, give the nature and amount of assistance to be given by the employers in case of accident.

FEMALE WAGES.

The highest wages of women, including meals, is not over \$2—cents a day—but only practiced mantua-makers, who go out in families work, receive that much. For a week of sixty hours the lowest wages are about \$1.20, the highest \$3, without meals. The average may be put down at \$1.70.

There has been no change in the wages of female laborers since 1871 nor have the prices of the necessities of life changed since then.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.

Females are employed in such work only as is suitable for females to perform. The rate of wages paid to women has had no effect in lessening the wages paid to men. The physical as well as the moral condition of female laborers is satisfactory. The employment of women along with men has not affected the morals of either adversely.

The degree of education of women and children is satisfactory. It has not been found that the employment of children in factories has interfered with their education.

Both boys and girls are obliged by law to attend the common school until the completion of their thirteenth year, and the Sunday school (not a purely religious institution, but where the ordinary branches of the common school are taught) till the completion of the sixteenth year. During this period they are subject to school discipline, afterwards they are subject to the laws of the country. For refractory children within the age mentioned there are houses of correction in which they are forced to work and to lead a regular life.

GENERAL TRADES IN BAVARIA.

Following is a table of the highest, lowest, and average wages paid to laborers of the several classes called for in the circular from the Department of State, as far as I have been able to procure them. The amounts are given in United States gold:

General wages per week of sixty hours paid in Bavaria.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$2 60	\$3 05	
Hod-carriers	1 45	2 05	
Masons	2 90	6 00	
Tenders	1 45	3 05	
Slaters	2 90	6 00	
Roofers	2 60	5 25	
Tenders	2 60	3 45	
Plumbers	4 00	8 70	
Assistants	2 90	4 10	
Carpenters	2 65	4 25	
Gas-fitters	3 00	5 30	

General wages per week of sixty hours paid in Bavaria—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers (with board and lodging)	\$0 70	\$1 45	\$1 10
Blacksmiths	2 90	4 45	3 70
Strikers	4 90	5 55	5 25
Bookbinders	1 45	3 00	2 50
Brick makers	2 05	5 05	3 85
Brewers	4 45	5 55	5 00
Butchers (with board and lodging)	3 95	1 95	1 45
Brass-founders	4 45	6 05	5 55
Cabinet-makers	2 60	5 55	4 10
Confectioners	3 55	4 45	4 00
Cycarmakers	4 00	4 45	4 20
Coopers	4 00	4 45	4 20
Distillers (with board and lodging)	1 45	2 15	1 80
Drivers	4 00	5 30	4 65
Draymen and teamsters	2 15	4 30	3 20
Cab and carriage (with board and lodging)			2 65
Street railway			4 35
Dyers	4 35	4 35	2 85
Engravers	2 15	5 35	6 00
Furriers	5 35	6 05	4 25
Gardeners	3 60	4 90	3 60
Hatters	2 05	4 60	4 20
Horse-shoers	4 00	4 45	4 35
Jewelers	4 00	4 65	5 55
Laborers, porters, &c	4 45	6 05	4 70
Lithographers	1 75	4 00	8 35
Millwrights	5 55	11 10	4 35
Nail-makers (hand)	2 90	5 80	3 45
Potters	2 00	4 90	5 55
Printers	4 45	6 65	4 70
Public school teachers	4 00	5 55	397 00
Saddle and harness maker	194 00	600 00	4 35
Saddlers	2 90	5 80	4 35
Tanners			5 15
Telegraph operators	4 45	5 80	284 00
Tinsmiths	240 00	288 00	3 90
Weavers (outside of mills)	2 90	4 00	2 05
Wheelwrights	75	3 35	4 20
Turners	3 53	4 90	3 90
Basket-makers	3 35	4 45	3 90
Locksmiths	3 35	4 45	5 45
Workmen:	4 00	5 30	
Bronze powderies	3 35	4 45	3 90
Pencil factories	2 63	3 35	3 00
Wire factories	3 35	5 30	4 35
Paper factories	1 45	9 00	5 20
Tobacco factories	1 45	4 90	3 20
Goldbeaters' factories	1 45	4 90	6 40
Grist-mills (with board and lodging)	3 95	8 35	1 35
Saw-mills	75	1 95	2 15
Comb factories	3 35	4 45	3 90
Brush factories	4 00	5 55	4 80
Mathematical instrument factories	4 45	6 05	5 20
Match factories	4 00	5 30	4 85
Color and varnish factories	3 35	4 45	3 90
Porcelain factories	1 45	7 20	4 35
Malt factories	3 55	4 45	4 00
Boot and shoe factories	3 35	4 45	3 90
Needle factories	2 65	4 45	3 55
Machine factories	4 45	6 65	5 55
Iron factories	4 45	6 65	5 55
Glass factories	1 75	5 80	3 75
Quarrymen	2 15	5 30	3 90
Railroad employes	per annum		432 00
Depot managers	288 00	576 00	432 00
Engine drivers	do.	480 00	340 00
Firemen	do.	432 00	336 00
Station-masters	do.	528 00	403 00
Station-masters' assistants	do.	288 00	240 00
Switchmen	do.	384 00	288 00
Railroad laborers	2 15	2 90	2 50
Boatmen	2 15	2 90	2 50
Raftsmen	2 90	3 60	3 25
Shop employes:			
Males	per annum		204 00
Females	do.	120 00	102 00
Wholesale business	do.	288 00	204 00
Retail trade	do.	120 00	102 00

General wages per week of sixty hours paid in Bavaria—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Servants, city:			
Cooks, male (with board and lodging)	\$4 00	\$7 20	\$6 00
Cooks, female	14 40	72 00	43 10
Men servants	48 00	72 00	60 00
Chambermaids	28 80	36 00	32 40
Seamstresses	2 15	4 45	3 30
Waiters	75	5 75	3 25
Waitresses (with board and lodging)	24 00	60 00	42 00
Servants, country:			
Male hands (with board and lodging)	48	72	60
Female hands (with board and lodging)	24	48	36
Dairymen (with board and lodging)	48	96	72
Shepherds (with board and lodging)	76	96	84
Day laborers (with board and lodging)	1 45	2 15	1 80
Printing offices:			
Type-setters	2 90	8 90	5 90
Pressmen	2 90	5 35	4 23
Proof-readers	4 80	6 65	5 70

Family servants, waiters, and persons of that class receive in the way of "tips" about the same amount as in other parts of Germany. Letter-carriers, railroad and telegraph officials, &c., receive more than their fixed wages and salaries from the same source.

G. HENRY HORSTMANN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nuremberg, July 12, 1884.

COLOGNE.

REPORT BY CONSUL SPACKMAN.

In reply to your circular of February 15, 1884, concerning the condition of labor in Europe, I have the honor to report as follows:

RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages paid to laborers in this consular district will be found in the several tables herewith inclosed. Laborers upon public works receive about the same as other laborers, the Government generally employing contractors for the execution of such works.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living of the laboring classes varies greatly according to their incomes. It is possible for them to subsist upon a very small amount per day. Many have but a few rolls, potatoes, herring, coffee, milk or beer, with meat, perhaps, once a week. Clothing is cheap, and as the climate is generally mild in winter, only a small supply is required. Fuel is only needed in small quantities. Seventy-five cents per day is considered good wages in most of the trades. A single room can be attained for about \$2.25 per month, and daily food of the simplest kind for 30 cents, making the average daily expenses of a laborer 37½

exclusive of fuel and clothing. At the present time the retail price of the principal articles of food, are as follows:

.....	per pound..	\$0 15	to \$0 20
.....	do.....	24	
.....	do.....	25	to 40
.....	do.....	17	to 20
.....	do.....	20	to 38
.....	do.....	17	to 18
.....	do.....	17	to 18
.....	do.....	44	to 10
.....	do.....	24	
.....	do.....	10	
.....	do.....	8	
.....	do.....	50	
.....	do.....	1	

are lower here than in the United States, but the amount of money is correspondingly small. They do not vary much from year to year but are somewhat higher than in 1878.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The working classes are generally steady and trustworthy, and not likely to change their employment providing they can make sufficient to live upon. The natives especially dislike leaving Cologne and are in order to seek work elsewhere, and they therefore endeavor to remain in their positions, even when their wages are low. In many cases the wives of the laborers help to earn a livelihood by washing, cleaning offices and streets, doing housework by the half day, but their wages are generally too small to allow laborers to save anything. Everything is spent, either for actual necessities or for pleasures, their amusements being of the simplest kind. Notwithstanding their small wages, they are very charitable, and always ready to help their neighbor.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

The feeling prevailing between employé and employer is generally good and there are seldom any troubles between them. As a consequence strikes are scarcely ever known here.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

In regard to the organized condition of labor, it may be mentioned that there exists a law in Germany regulating the arrangements to be made in factories and work shops for preventing accidents to workmen, and that legislation is continually employed in amending the laws for the benefit of the laboring classes. Lately the new accidental insurance law has been passed for the benefit of workmen in case of accidents.

STRIKES.

As already stated, strikes scarcely ever occur in this district, and consequently there is little need of arbitration.

FREEDOM OF PURCHASE.

Generally workmen are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they like, even if the employers—especially those whose establishments are situated far from town—form co-operative societies among themselves, or keep a stock of ordinary necessary articles. No con-

ditions are imposed upon the workmen, but they buy from the co-operative stores because the articles are generally cheaper and better than can be obtained elsewhere. The laborers are paid weekly, and the employés of societies and the workmen in the Government employ are paid monthly.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

As stated above, co-operative societies are sometimes formed among the laborers in factories situated far from towns, where the ordinary supplies are difficult to obtain. There has recently been formed in Cologne a co-operative society called the "Beamtenvereinigung," which has now a great many members, and which, it seems, fulfills the promises held out at the time of its formation. When this society was first started some wholesale merchants made opposition to it, and tried to prevent its success because it bought directly from the manufacturers. This objection seems to be settled now, and the society has proved to be of great benefit to its members.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Working people, generally, are so situated here that, with a household of from three to four persons, they can live comparatively well unless they are extravagant and squander their money. Often the laborers have so many children that the ordinary wages are not sufficient to procure the necessities of life, and then they suffer from want.

They generally live in one, two, or three rooms; their comfort depending upon themselves. Orderly workmen, with economical wives, have neat, comfortable homes, no matter how small their incomes may be. As with their rooms so it is with their food. If the wives know how to manage they can have comparatively good food; though, as a rule, only single men can afford to have meat every day. The latter can dine very well and at low rates in the numerous boarding houses in the city. Most of the working people are well and simply clothed, and there is no evidence of the squalor and dirt generally seen in very large cities. The chances of bettering their condition are generally very small with the laborers unless they are employed in some of the great industrial factories, where the employers have an interest in educating a number of skillful workmen. In such cases they are paid according to the length of time they have been employed. The ordinary workman has very little opportunity of laying up anything for old age or sickness. It is believed, however, that the new laws already mentioned will help to alleviate the sufferings and improve the condition of the working classes. Their moral and physical condition is generally good; their simple food and habits making them mostly strong and healthy.

There exists in Germany the "Haftpflichtgesetz," a law which decides that employers under certain conditions are responsible for accidents happening in their establishments, and there are rules providing against accidents from the various kinds of machines, tools, &c. Local inspectors are appointed for each Government district, who are obliged to make examinations and report to the Government the state of the various industries, and especially the means employed to prevent accidents. Ordinarily employers do their best for the moral and physical well-being of their employés and laborers by erecting family lodgings and boarding houses for them. In many factories there are saving banks where workmen can make provision for sickness and old age. The general relations between the employer and the employed are good.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The political rights of the workingmen are the same as other citizens, and they are taxed according to their incomes. The tendency of legislation during the last few years has been constantly towards the amelioration of the condition of the working classes.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration from this district is inconsiderable, and the general causes which induce it in other places do not exist here to any great extent.

FEMALE LABOR.

Female labor is not so general here as in other portions of Germany. Besides the ordinary occupations of women, such as teachers in public and private schools, venders of fancy goods, &c., they are employed in spinning factories, sugar refineries, cigar manufactories, &c., where they earn, according to their ability, from 37½ cents to 62½ cents per day, or on an average of about 50 cents per day.

The unmarried women live with their parents, or in boarding-houses, and the married women with young children generally employ somebody to look after them during the hours the mothers are at work.

The operation of the above-named institutions for the welfare of men, the remarks upon the condition of laborers in general, and the relation between employer and employé apply equally to women.

SAMUEL SPACKMAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cologne, September 3, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid in general trades per week of sixty to seventy-two hours in Cologne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers	\$4 44	\$6 36	\$5 00
Hod-carriers	3 28	3 71	3 57
Masons	4 44	6 36	5 00
Tenders	3 28	3 71	3 57
Plasterers	5 71	8 57	7 14
Tenders	3 28	3 71	3 57
Slaters	4 28	5 00	4 76
Roofers	4 28	5 00	4 76
Tenders	3 28	3 71	3 57
Plumbers	4 28	5 00	4 76
Assistants	3 28	3 71	3 57
Carpenters	5 00	5 71	5 24
Gas-fitters	4 28	5 71	4 76
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers (with board and lodging)	1 07	2 14	1 61
Blacksmiths	5 24	6 66	6 19
Strikers	3 57	4 28	4 05

Wages paid in general trades per week of sixty to seventy-two hours in Cologne—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.			
Book-binders	\$3 21	\$3 57	\$3 39
Brick-makers	2 57	3 57	3 07
Brewers (with board and lodging)	71	1 71	1 21
Butchers (with board and lodging)	71	1 71	1 21
Cabinet-makers	5 00	5 71	5 35
Confectioners	3 57	5 71	4 64
Cigar-makers	3 32	5 00	4 16
Coopers	4 28	7 14	5 71
Cutlers	3 57	5 00	4 28
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	3 57	4 28	4 00
Cab and carriage	2 86	2 86	2 86
Street railways	4 42	7 14	5 71
Dyers	2 86	5 71	4 28
Engravers	3 57	7 14	5 35
Furriers	3 57	5 71	4 64
Gardeners	3 03	4 28	3 65
Hatters	3 57	5 71	4 64
Horse-shoers	3 57	5 00	4 28
Jewelers	4 28	6 42	5 35
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 86	4 28	3 57
Lithographers	5 00	7 14	6 07
Printers	3 57	11 90	7 14
Saddle and harness makers	3 57	5 71	4 64
Stevedores	2 86	4 28	3 57
Tanners	3 57	4 28	3 92
Tailors	3 57	4 28	3 92
Tinsmiths	4 28	5 00	4 64
Barbers (with board and lodging)	1 19	4 76	2 97
Brush-makers (with board and lodging)	1 79	7 14	4 46
Quilt-makers	2 14	11 90	6 07

II. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty to seventy-two hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Cologne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foundries:			
Sand molders	\$4 00	\$5 00	\$4 50
Loam molders	5 71	7 14	6 42
Cleaners	3 57	4 28	3 92
Tenders	2 86	3 57	3 21
Machine-shops:			
Machinists	4 00	5 71	4 85
Turners	4 00	5 71	4 85
Planers, borers, shapers	3 57	4 57	4 07
Blacksmiths	4 28	5 71	5 00
Strikers	2 86	3 86	3 36
Tenders	2 86	3 57	3 21
Engine-fitters, in the shop	4 28	6 42	5 35
Engine-fitters (abroad, with 60 cents for board)	5 71	7 14	6 42
Boilers-makers:			
Riveters	4 80	5 88	5 34
Stemmers	4 28	5 39	4 83
Strikers	3 43	4 11	3 77
Plate-makers	3 57	11 14	7 35
Turners	4 46	5 48	4 97
Borers	3 43	4 28	3 85
Punchers	4 50	6 00	5 25
Armature machinists	4 28	6 85	5 56
Tracers	6 85	7 71	7 28
Boiler-fitters	5 00	7 71	6 35

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of sixty to seventy-two hours to glass-workers in Cologne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Glass-makers:			
Of bottles, &c.	\$4 76	\$6 19	\$5 71
Of ordinary drinking glasses, goblets, &c.	6 19	9 52	7 63
Of crystal and pressed ware.	9 52	16 06	13 09
Stokers.	5 71	7 14	6 19
Ordinary laborers.	3 09	4 05	3 87
Grinders and polishers.	5 24	10 71	7 14

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Cologne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Office and cash attendants..... per annum	\$214 20	\$249 90	\$232 05
Ticket printers and stampers..... do.	214 20	321 30	267 75
Train arrangers and car-masters..... do.	279 00	285 00	267 75
Porters, stewards, pointmen, and bridge watchers..... do.	192 78	249 90	221 34
Storekeepers and watchmen..... do.			142 80
Bridge-masters..... do.			481 95
Hoist and crane overseers..... do.	285 60	357 00	321 30
Bridge-toll receivers..... do.	214 20	321 30	267 75
Hoist and crane masters..... do.	192 78	249 90	221 34
Brakemen (station service)..... do.	164 22	235 63	199 92
Loading masters..... do.	249 90	321 30	285 60
Locomotive conductors..... do.	285 60	428 40	357 00
Stokers and machine waiters..... do.	214 20	285 60	238 00
Train conductors..... do.	249 90	321 30	297 50
Baggage-masters..... do.	235 63	261 80	249 90
Stewards..... do.	185 64	238 00	209 44
Brakemen and oilers (line service)..... do.	164 22	238 00	207 08
Store-masters..... do.	214 20	328 44	273 70
Machinists..... do.	285 60	428 40	357 00
Line workmen:			
Masters..... per day			60
Laborers..... do.	40	48	43
Auxiliary pointmen..... do.	43	48	45
Auxiliary warders..... do.	43	48	45
Station workmen:			
Ordinary workmen..... do.	43	55	48
Arrangers..... do.	48	54	54
Dispatch-goods laborers..... do.	48	60	60
Leading laborers..... do.	48	60	60
Wagon noters..... do.	38	60	48
Wagon pushers..... do.	48	62	60

VII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) in Cologne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Remarks.
River navigation (sail and steam):			
Mates.....	\$23 80	\$28 56	
Helmsmen.....	15 71	15 71	Extra remuneration of \$11.00 a year.
Sailors.....	14 28	14 28	Do.
Machinists.....	23 80	27 12	Extra remuneration of \$23.80 a year.
Stokers.....	17 14	17 14	Extra remuneration of \$9.52 a year.

VIII. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty to seventy-two hours in stores (wholesale or retail) to males and females, in Cologne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Warehouse-masters..... per week	\$4 28	\$7 14	\$5 71
Workmen..... per day	48	67	57
Salesmen..... per annum	238 00	357 00	297 50
Salesmen (with board and lodging)..... do	47 60	214 20	130 90
Shop boys (with board and lodging)..... per week	71	2 38	1 54
Clerks (shop)..... per annum	285 60	357 00	321 30
Shop girls (with board and lodging)..... do	23 80	71 40	47 60

IX. HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Cologne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Male servants (with board and lodging).....	\$10 71	\$21 42	\$16 06
Male servants (without lodging).....	17 85	28 56	23 20
Female servants:			
Cooks (with board and lodging).....	3 09	5 95	4 52
General housework (with board and lodging).....	1 90	3 57	2 73
Chambermaids (with board and lodging).....	2 88	4 76	3 82

X. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Cologne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Plowmen..... per week	\$2 14	\$2 86	\$2 50
Female laborers..... do	1 67	1 71	1 69
Female servants (with board and lodging)..... per year	14 28	28 60	21 44
Stablemen and grooms..... do	17 85	71 40	44 62

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of Cologne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Master workmen (factory superintendents).....	\$157 00	\$371 20	\$264 10
Office seniors (ordinarily invested with the procuration).....	428 40	2,380 00*	1,404 20
Confidential clerks (invested with the procuration).....	428 40	1,428 00	978 20
Book-keepers.....	357 00	591 20	474 10
Clerks.....	357 00	499 80	428 40
Cashiers.....	357 00	1,428 00	978 20
Cash and office attendants.....	178 50	285 60	232 05

* And in some cases percentage of profits.

XIII. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

per year to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in Cologne.

of the Government	*\$3,570 00
elors of the Government (chiefs of the several departments)	2,836 00
elors of the Government	2,142 00
of the Government	1,428 00
.....	714 00
.....	428 40
.....	357 00
.....	714 00
.....	357 00
.....	238 00
.....	952 00
.....	714 00
.....	714 00
.....	571 20
.....	238 00

* And allowance for lodgings and expenses of public entertainments.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

per week of sixty hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Cologne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
RAILWAY, MACHINE, AND CARRIAGE REPAIRS SHOP.			
(paid monthly; telegraph and electric lighting)	\$8 03	\$8 03	\$8 33
.....	5 00	6 42	5 95
(ordinary work)	4 28	5 00	4 76
(machine mounting; paid monthly)	7 14	7 14	7 14
.....	2 86	3 57	3 57
(ordinary work)	4 28	6 42	4 85
.....	3 86	5 36	5 19
.....	5 14	6 42	5 36
.....	4 07	4 07	4 07
.....	5 14	5 14	5 14
.....	3 14	3 14	3 14
.....	4 00	4 00	4 00
.....	3 59	5 57	5 14
.....	4 28	5 57	4 93
(engineer) *	499 80	666 40	571 20

* Per annum.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

showing the wages paid per week of seventy-two hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Cologne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
.....	\$4 44	\$11 90	\$6 43
.....	5 71	7 14	5 95
.....	5 71	11 90	8 33
.....	5 00	7 14	5 71
.....	3 57	4 76	4 28
.....	3 57	4 76	4 28
.....	5 71	7 14	6 43
.....	5 71	7 14	6 43
.....	3 57	4 28	4 28

CREFELD.

REPORT BY CONSUL POTTER.*

In response to the "Labor Circular" issued by the Department of State under date of February 15, 1884, requesting the *fullest* attainable information concerning the "condition of labor in Europe," I have the honor to report that the inquiries embraced in the circular are so numerous, and cover a field so extensive, that I have found it difficult to condense within moderate limits the information desired, and at the same time preserve intelligent clearness. I have, therefore, confined myself to a concise statement of facts, without discussing any of the interesting conclusions which may be drawn from them.

The information given relates exclusively to labor and the interests of labor, and as this district embraces a large fraction of the textile, mining, and iron and steel industries of Germany, the subjects referred to are necessarily numerous.

It seems proper to state that the information contained in this report has been, in all particulars, obtained through *direct personal* interviews had with persons representing all the different trades and interests therein mentioned. These include laborers, mechanics, farmers, tradespeople, clerks, servants (male and female), manufacturers, employed school teachers, professors, scientists, officers of chambers of commerce and charitable societies, government and corporation officials, &c. Nothing has been taken from hearsay or reports previously made.

INTERVIEWS WITH WORKINGMEN.

For the purpose of exhibiting the condition and sentiments of workingmen engaged in different industries, I visited many of them in their homes and at their places of business, and they have answered my questions with freedom and frankness, exhibiting generally much intelligence and thought. Their answers, just as they were given, will convey a fresher and more accurate idea of their real status than any other form of description. I have, therefore, selected a few representative persons in different localities employed in leading industries, and present the information they gave in their own language, with such shades of variation only as are made necessary by translation from the German into the English language, and such as are required to develop fully the ideas expressed and facts detailed.

The interviews reported are those had with a weaver with a family in a country district; an unmarried weaver working and living in the city; a dyer; a printer; a butcher; a farmer, and a laborer.

Weaving and dyeing being the occupations in which the great mass of working people in this district are engaged, they are somewhat more fully reported than other trades.

WORKINGMEN AND WAGES.

The tables at the end of this report show that, when average rates are considered, there has been no increase in the prices paid for labor

* For much of the information concerning schools I am indebted to Mr. Krüll and to Mr. Pausa, teachers in the Crefeld schools. And for information relating to miners and miners, I am largely indebted to Richard Eichhoff, esq., the efficient United States consular agent at Essen.

fact since the year 1878. In many industries the rates of wages are lower. There may be isolated instances where, for local reasons, wages have been temporarily paid; but, on the whole, the trend has been downward.

There has, perhaps, been fewer manifestations of discontent among the working classes during the past year than during the two or three years, for the reason that the food crop of 1883 was more abundant than those of the years immediately preceding it. The Government of Germany and local administrations have, too, made commendable efforts to provide employment for the surplus labor, and to stimulate hopes for better times among the workmen. The duties of governments and people seem to have been well performed. But these efforts may be regarded as somewhat temporary.

They can hardly bear the tension that time will surely put upon them, as would appear evident by a single season's short crop in a country where there are not arable acres enough, even with an abundance, to supply the food demands of its population.

And the products of labor in this part of Germany appear, naturally enough, to be growing gradually cheaper, while the prices of labor are from year to year becoming dearer. The active and enterprising members of commerce which are organized in every industrial center, sustained by Government encouragement, are quietly adopting the most efficient measures possible for finding markets for the manufactured goods of the cheap labor of Germany's increasing surplus population.

The incessant toil, the meager wages and scanty fare of the European laborer is described by some of them in interviews embodied in this book. The conditions of life which are not pleasant to contemplate, and which are incompatible with intelligent human existence. A modicum of pleasure is an undeniable normal ingredient in the nature of man. To toil during all the hours of sunshine, to fare scantily from the bounteous gifts of earth, to always seek a couch for sleep with aching limbs and brain, and, finally, with weary limbs lay down to die, is the inevitable lot of the poor laborer in the overpopulated countries of Europe. Where is the remedy? It does not appear to be within the reach of legislation. Governments in such districts may, in times of distress, afford temporary relief, but this must be nearly always at the expense of an increasing budget, the weight of which comes to rest upon the people whose burden becomes still a little heavier. It is not to be difficult to determine in what way the interests of the working classes of the United States would be affected if they were to surrender advantages now in their possession and place the products of their labor in competition upon the same plane with the products of the cheap labor of Europe. The only defense against a depreciation of the value of the wages of the working people of the United States down to the same level of the laborers of Europe appears to be the erection of efficient protective barriers as can be erected and maintained by national legislation.

The necessity recognized by German officials for finding new and undeveloped markets for the products of their working people has been made evident by the organization of an association, with large capital, for the purpose of founding colonies in distant countries, which would be made attractive enough to draw to them the surplus population of Germany and other countries. In this way Germany hopes to build up a control, in remote parts of the earth, markets for her manufactures which will not be obstructed by tariff barriers, such as protects

the workingman's interests in the United States. In a circular addressed to German capitalists the association declares that—

German exports are entirely dependent upon arbitrary foreign tariffs. We lack a safe market for the sale of our industrial productions, because we have no foreign colonies. This evil has to be promptly and practically remedied, and to do this the society will direct its immediate and best efforts.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration from this district to the United States is considerable but there are no especial causes for it separate from those which are connected with the over-populated districts of Germany. All the land that can be brought under cultivation is now fully occupied; and with a full average yield of crops there is a large deficiency in the supply of food needed by her population, which is increasing more rapidly than that of any other continental state. The consequences are plain. If the country cannot produce food enough for the natural wants of its people the redundant portion must have it brought to them, or they must seek it in countries where there is an excess, and where they can find employment. The American States, to this class of intelligent Germans, is viewed as being altogether the most inviting locality. The connections existing between the six or eight millions of Germans who now have homes in the United States and their families and friends in "the fatherland" is, of course, an influential element affecting the direct current which the current of German emigration takes.

An attempt is now being made by a powerful organization in Berlin to change the flow of German emigration from its direction toward the United States to some other locality not yet fixed upon. This organization is termed the "Society for German Colonization." Its object is officially declared to be, (1) the creation of a sufficient capital for colonization purposes; (2) the discovery and acquisition of suitable colonizing districts; (3) directing the stream of German emigration to these positions, and "every German whose heart beats for the honor and greatness of his nation" is called upon to join this society.

Neither this nor any other scheme is likely to have any tangible effect for years to come in checking German emigration to America. The favorable food crop of last year, coupled with the exercise of some restraining influences, have, in comparison with the previous year, somewhat narrowed the stream of emigration from Germany. But a slight crop of cereals, a temporary lull in the demand for German manufactures, or any other slight disturbance in the equilibrium of events in the German Empire, would swell the current of German emigration to the United States to dimensions never before known.

CREFELD TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

There are now about 66,000 persons of all classes employed in various branches connected with the textile productions of Crefeld and its immediate vicinity. Dyeing and finishing is done in large establishments located in the city.

Of the 66,000 persons named about 50,000 are weavers, and only a very small portion of these reside and work in the city of Crefeld. A very large per cent., 90 perhaps, of the fine silk, half silk, velvet, plush goods produced in this district are made on hand-loom, which are owned and located in the houses occupied by the weavers. This business is, therefore, properly designated here as "house industry."

duction of power-looms into factory buildings is rapidly threatening still more gloomy times for the poor hand-loom but, up to the present date, in the manufacture of silk goods, looms have not been able to compete in quality with hand-loom

THE HOMES OF THE WEAVERS.

Homes of the weavers are scattered over an area of country perhaps ten miles in diameter, Crefeld being in the center. They are to be found in small clusters, which make pretty little villages, picturesquely situated. The dwellings are uniformly built of rough, brown-burnt brick, and are only one-story, high with attic rooms for sleeping purposes. A small window on the ground floor is generally located one of their primitive-looking looms. Under the guidance of wise regulations, the house lots in these numerous villages are surveyed and so that in the rear of each dwelling is provided a liberal piece of ground which is to be used as a garden. Besides this a generous air space surrounds the houses, where sunshine, flowers, fruit-trees, and foliage give the air that circulates around the homes of these incessant

laborers. The dwellings, uniform in size, are usually located on one broad avenue which the Government has fringed and decked with over-arching trees. These highways are always kept scrupulously clean and in excellent condition in every way. In the winter plants, bearing red and cheerful flowers, may be seen growing luxuriantly in the front of most of these humble cottages, and in summer flowering shrubs and a fresh foliage creep up the rough brown walls and hang pendulous from the eaves and portals of the doors and windows, giving to the homes an air of comfort and picturesque beauty most agreeable to the eye.

The villages are connected by an industrial railroad, so called, which runs through the district, and at stated hours trains run for the convenience of the weavers, who daily come in troops to bring their finished work to their employers in the busy city, and take away new warps, fillings, and bobbins for future work.

Each of these communities has its "gasthaus," or village tavern, where the inhabitants find beer and their employers a halting place where they go out to inspect the work of their employés.

In my description of the *interior* aspects of these homes and the habits of their occupants, I refer to the accompanying statement of a weaver, who is a fair representative of the average of all who have no support.

It is worthy of remark that the highest degree of economy in the art of living appears to have been attained in these communities; \$2 per week is about the average of their earnings, after having labored from six to fourteen hours per day, in close rooms and in uncomfortable and unhealthy attitudes. Though their children are astonishingly healthy, the streets are quiet, and, during school hours, only the shuttling and the rattle of the loom is heard, but the school-house is full. "When school is out" the children swarm in numbers that are bewildering, yet, notwithstanding the scanty earnings of their parents, there is no appearance of squalid poverty. These children are quiet, polite, and neatly clad, and their uncomplaining parents, though thin and in appearance always wan and weary, wear tidy garments. This, with average health and excellent school culture, where

the head of the family earns but \$2 during a week's labor of seven or two or eighty hours. I imagine that the little gardens, pure air, sunshine, flowers, and foliage are great helpers in the achievement resulting from these economic examples.

The employers appear to be humane and furnish low rents, and, with other considerations, favor their employes as much as they can, under the present condition of European industries and the surplus labor which they are surrounded. The Government seems, also, diligent in the performance of such duties and works of aid as can be expected from it, but the result still shows that in supporting family-life with some comfort the utmost stretch of intelligent economy has been attained in the homes of the Crefeld silk weavers.

In their experience can, I think, be found lessons which may be studied with profit by those who govern some of the great cities of America and elsewhere, as well as by the working classes who live in them.

The weavers, as a class, are industrious and economical even beyond the force of necessity, and single men, notwithstanding their meagre earnings, manage to save a little, but as soon as they marry their savings disappear. The deposits in the Crefeld savings bank amount to \$1,666,000, and this money belongs mainly to weavers. They often work for the same employers or firms during their life-time.

INTERVIEWS WITH WEAVERS.

Heinrich Wellmanns, weaver, St. Hubert, near Crefeld, in reply to interrogator answered as follows: I am thirty-nine years of age, and have been married thirty years, and have a family consisting of a wife, three children, and one assistant. I am a velvet weaver, and have three looms, one for myself, one for my wife, and one for my assistant; these three looms are set up in one room, which is about 15 feet by 12 in size; this room is also our living room, where we cook, take our meals, and do the household work.

Our united earnings, per week, average about 16 marks (\$3.80), or 8 marks for each of us. I also receive one-third of the earnings of my assistant, which makes our total yearly income \$226.81. I own the house I live in, and the garden attached to it.

Q. Can you support your family of five persons on your earnings?—A. Yes, we manage to live upon it in a way.

Q. Please explain in what way you do it, and give details if convenient.—A. I do not keep an account of the cost of our different living expenses; I only know that I work all the time, and cannot save anything for old age or sickness. In summer I work from 4 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; in winter from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening. I have worked at my trade since I was fifteen years of age—twenty-four years.

During the nineteen years previous to my marriage I saved 540 marks; with this sum I bought the land my house stands upon; my house and garden is mortgaged to the money I borrowed to build the house; the vegetables we raise are our chief support; I do not know how we should live without our garden; nearly all weavers have a family have the privileges of a garden which belongs to the house they live in.

Q. Do weavers generally own the houses they live in?—A. Not generally; we do, but their houses are usually mortgaged to the employers, who accept a low rate of interest on the same; those who do not own their houses are furnished with houses by their employers at small rents; it is very difficult for a weaver who has a family to live without incurring debts.

Q. Do your earnings represent a fair average of the earnings of other weavers in this village?—A. Yes, sir; I think they do. I am contented if we save enough to pay the interest upon the mortgage on our house. I do not expect to save anything for old age. There is no use bothering ourselves with thoughts about that. In winter weavers have not much occasion to think of old age, for they very seldom receive wages. If they do, they must receive support from the town. Life is not very attractive, but we make the most of it, and thank God for what it gives us.

Q. Do you regard your business as unhealthy; and, if so, explain why?—A. Yes, it is unhealthy because we are always obliged to work in a stooping position, and in a close and warm room, and we cannot afford to purchase food sufficiently nutritious to strengthen (kräftig) to sustain us in doing such work.

What does your food consist of?—A. At 7 o'clock a. m. we have coffee and bread, butter; at 10 o'clock a. m., coffee or beer and bread; at 12 o'clock, coffee, and sometimes bacon; at 4 o'clock p. m., coffee, bread, and sometimes beer; at 8 o'clock, for supper, potatoes only. This is about the way that all live in this locality.

To what extent is your wife able to assist you at the loom?—A. Well, she does not, but a weaver's wife nearly always has a child in her arms.

Are your wages now higher or lower than they were five years ago?—A. Wages remain about the same, but somehow my earnings don't go as far as they did five years ago. The kinds of provisions are higher now than then.

Will you exhibit a more complete picture of the life and views of the weavers and give the following testimony of one who is unmarried and works in the city:

Ernst, weaver, of the city of Crefeld, in reply to interrogatories, answered: I am twenty-nine years of age and unmarried; I am a silk weaver, and have been at that business since I left school at fourteen years of age.

What is your place of business?—A. I work at home upon my own loom, as do most weavers in and around Crefeld.

What is the piece, i. e., so much per "stab" of 120 centimeters (about 1½ yards)?—A. Thirteen to fourteen hours per day, and earn about 15 marks (\$3.57) per week.

What about the average earnings of other weavers?—A. No, sir; but very few earn 15 marks per week. I am regarded as an expert workman, and am given a choice from the best paying work on high-cost goods. I think the earnings of all weavers ranges between 8 and 10 marks (about \$2) per week. Do you support yourself comfortably upon your earnings?—A. That depends upon how much one takes of what you call "comfort." I get on from year to year, single man, without suffering. I can obtain with my earnings the actual necessities of life, with a little to spare for beer and cigars. Some people would call that; but that is a quality of existence which those interested will estimate differently according to the standard by which they measure the purchasing power of marks a week.

EXPENDITURES.

What are your earnings appear to be 780 marks (\$185.64) a year. Please explain the uses of this money during that period.—A. For one pretty good suit of clothes; for my rooms and board, \$123.76; for beer, cigars, theater and lottery tickets, \$50; total, \$185.64. I suppose I might save a mark a week for the savings bank, but I don't. I would like to be married, but that is a luxury that my earnings do not afford.

Do you have in your mind any plans or hopes for bettering your condition in the future?—A. I have no plans, for to make plans without means or money would be about as good as nothing. I don't really see anything better before me than simple existence and labor.

LOTTERY TICKETS AND HOPE.

What are your hopes based on?—A. I hope to draw a prize in a cathedral lottery.

How often do you purchase lottery tickets?—A. Yes, sir; quite often.

Do the men of your class often invest in lottery tickets?—A. Oh, yes; nearly all of them.

Are lottery tickets numerous in Germany?—A. Yes, indeed. Nearly all the great cities have them, and are unfinished or need repairs "run lotteries." There are also many small ones, and nearly all workingmen and girls buy tickets.

Do you ever draw a prize?—A. No, sir; I never did.

Do you know of any one who has drawn a prize in any of these numerous lotteries?—A. No, sir; but I have read in newspapers of such happenings.

Do you think such a business may be good for the churches, but don't you think it is bad for the workingman?—A. No, sir; I do not. With a lottery ticket in our pockets we are content without it we have none; and hope is a stimulus which, in this country, is very much needed.

Do you regard the possession of a ticket in a cathedral lottery as a manifestation of faith in the church?—A. My faith would be stronger if I drew a prize.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

What political rights do you enjoy as a citizen of Germany?—A. I don't pay taxes, but that entitles me to vote at all elections. My political rights, therefore, are not much. I would have to own property and pay taxes to the amount of 10 marks.

of 12 to 40 marks in order to vote at city elections. One must have property and pay taxes here in order to enjoy what you call "political rights." I, therefore, take very little interest in such matters. The general election laws are too complicated for my understanding.

WORKINGMEN AND LOTTERY GAMBLING.

After listening to the above statement regarding lotteries and lottery tickets, I made some further investigations with a view of learning what extent the working classes in this part of Germany indulged in such a species of gambling. From the places where lottery tickets are sold it was ascertained that working men and women and maid servants were their principal patrons. It is seldom that tickets are purchased by those who can afford to imperil their money in such enterprises, but the passion among the poorer classes for risking their scanty earnings in lottery tickets of various kinds, has developed to such an extent that it can be truthfully said to be one of the causes that makes poverty a distress conspicuous among them. So far as I can learn, the Government has placed no restraints upon this evil which takes the bread from the mouths of the needy, while at the same time it leaves its impression of immorality and improvidence where lessons of prudence and frugality should be especially inculcated.

The Government does, I believe, prohibit the purchase of tickets in lotteries that are organized outside of its own dominions; but those within the Empire are too numerous to be catalogued, and from them the state receives an income tax in some form. Among the principal and most popular are the Prussian, the Saxon, the Braunschweig, and the Hamburg lotteries. Then follow those of the great cathedrals at Cologne, Ulm, and Speierische, and the Royal Kirchenbau (church building) lottery at Munich.

These are liberally advertised with artistic illustrations, one of which represents brilliant silver-lined clouds, above which rise the *cross and spire*, and in front of these an angel is floating on outspread wings and passing down bags of gold to the fortunate peasants who have purchased tickets.

The above are but a few of those that are in existence in Germany. In the windows of stationers, book-sellers, cigar-shops, and drinking saloons are exhibited, in attractive forms, these tickets of hope which are so alluring to the working classes.

ELECTION LAWS EXPLAINED.

I append a brief explanation of the operation of the German election laws as alluded to by the last witness, for the purpose of showing what rights under them the working classes have.

Every German citizen who is twenty-five years old, not a bankrupt or under police supervision, or a pauper, has a right to vote in the state where he lives for members of the Imperial Parliament.

Every Prussian citizen twenty-four years of age, possessing the same qualifications as above, is entitled to vote for members of the Prussian Parliament.

The election of members to the Imperial Parliament is a direct one, by ballot, whereas the election for the Prussian Parliament is an indirect *viva voce* one, the original electors being divided into three classes according to the amount of Government taxes they pay, each class representing the same amount of taxes. These classes elect a certain number of electors, and this body elects the member of Parliament.

Every town is divided into election districts, which must not embrace

less than 750, nor more than 1,749 inhabitants. In each election district there are three classes to be represented and each class must elect two electors, or six for the entire district.

To illustrate the operation of the law I will state how it works in Crefeld. At the last election for members of the Prussian Parliament the original electors (the voters) were divided into three classes, as follows: 500 first class, electing 100 electors; 1,200 second class, electing 100 electors, and 12,000 third, class electing 100 electors. It will thus be seen that 500 original electors of the first class paid the same amount of Government taxes as 1,200 of the second class and 12,000 of the third class.

No original elector has a right to vote for more than two electors, and these must be from his class and from his district. The electors must belong to the same district as the original voters. In this way a wealthy citizen, like Mr. Krupp, for instance, in Essen, could only vote for two electors, even if he paid one-third of all the Government taxes levied upon his district.

According to the three-class system he would seem to have a class entirely to himself. But in such a case—which rarely happens—the remaining two-thirds would be again divided into three parts or classes, so that money influence alone cannot predominate, nor can the just influence of property be unduly suppressed.

In order to have a vote for the municipal elections the voter must have in the town where he lives a dwelling-house of his own, or pay from 6 to 30 marks land tax, or from 12 to 36 marks (\$3 to \$8.50) General Government taxes. This rule is fixed differently in different towns. In Crefeld 12 marks is the minimum, and the original voter must be twenty-four years of age and over. The election is direct, but in accordance with the third-class system, the same as for members of the Prussian Parliament.

It will be observed, therefore, that property, or taxable worth, is the power that chooses Prussian legislators. The working classes have, it is true, a vote, but the value and influence of that vote is measured by the amount of taxes it pays, as is seen by the operation of the law in Crefeld, where 500 property-holders in the first class choose just as many electors as 12,000 working men in the third class.

In choosing members of the Imperial Parliament every German citizen has the right to vote except soldiers in active service, and persons who are *non compos*, or under the ban of the law for crime.

A DYER'S TESTIMONY.

Johann Brewer, of Crefeld, an expert silk-dyer, in reply to interrogatories, said: I am thirty-eight years of age; I am a silk-dyer, and have been engaged in that business for twenty-four years; I learned my business in Crefeld, and have never been out of that city except for short walks.

Q. Are you married, and have you a family?—A. Well, I think so; I have a wife, and up to date have had eleven children; two are dead and nine are living with me at home. My oldest child is sixteen and my youngest three years of age. Six of them go to school, and my two oldest girls, one fifteen and the other sixteen years of age, are working at home as silk-winders.

I receive per week \$1.28; our regular working hours are from 6 o'clock a. m. to 12, and from 1.30 to 7 p. m.; we are allowed 30 minutes at 8 o'clock a. m. for breakfast, and at 4 p. m. 30 minutes for vespers or lunch, making 12 full hours' work per day. The wages I receive are considerably more than the average of dyers' wages. No change has taken place in the last five years in the rate of wages paid dyers. I do not think our net earnings are quite as much now, because living costs more.

For breakfast I have coffee and bread, and sometimes butter; for dinner I have 2 ounces of meat, generally pork, with vegetables; for supper, coffee and bread, and

sometimes potatoes. I cannot afford meat for my family. My long day's work makes a little meat necessary for myself.

If I am not sick I earn, during the year, \$222.76. My two girls, together, earn \$2.14, and if not sick, per year, \$111.38, making our united earnings, \$334.15.

I pay per year for rent, \$37.12; for food for my family of 11 persons, \$229.19, an average of \$21 for each person per year, or 41 cents per week, or 6 cents per day; for clothing, \$49.30; for school books for six children, \$11.90; for doctor's bills, last year, \$3.55 for municipal taxes, \$0.72; for dues to Sick Man's Aid Society, \$1.42; for dues to Burial Society, \$1.24; for beer for myself, \$18.56; for fuel and petroleum oil, \$12.44. Total, \$359.66.

Q. Your expenditures appear to exceed your earnings. How do you provide for the deficit?—A. If we cannot get through the year on our united earnings I am assisted by private benevolence from well-to-do people or by the poor board. In case I am sick I receive \$1.50 per week from the Sick Man's Aid Society, of which I am a member. Assistance to this extent is only granted to the head of a family who is a member. I also pay 5 cents per week for myself and wife to the burial society, which is sort of private insurance company, and insures means for a decent burial. Should one of us die the survivor receives \$42.84.

Q. Do you pay cash for supplies for your family?—A. No, sir. Inducements are held out by small dealers, who keep everything needed for household purposes, to us to accept credit, and when one has commenced under this system it seems difficult to withdraw from it. Of large dealers I could purchase much cheaper for cash. Dyer who receive the same wages that I do pay a municipal tax of 6 marks per year.

Q. Are there any prospects in view which promise a better condition of life for you?—A. If my children turn out well, and do not marry too early in life, they will help me, should I reach old age. If they follow the example of most of our poor young people I shall be worse off than I am now, which is bad enough.

Q. Do your observations show that the working classes of Germany marry earlier than what you call "the well-to-do classes"?—A. Oh, yes; and I regard this custom combined with the habit of drinking spirits, which prevails in this community, as the great curse of the working classes.

Q. Can you assign any reason for the existence of the custom and habits you speak of?—A. I have an opinion upon the subject. The well-to-do classes have the means of interesting and amusing themselves. A workingman or woman who must labor twelve or more hours per day for a scanty existence have no such resources. Saving with a view of providing for their future pleasures or happiness is almost hopeless. So, they seek, impulsively, for whatever possible happiness seems attainable by them. A wife and a dram shop can always be secured by the poorest workingman, and he flies to these as his only resource. If a dyer or weaver should not take a wife until he had saved enough money to buy a little house and garden, dyers and weavers in this locality would rarely ever marry. Marrying in poverty has its evils, but, in my opinion, it is better for society than not marrying at all.

Q. Do you think that the habits of drinking spirits injures the workingman more than beer drinking?—A. Certainly. It is infinitely worse. The only harm that comes to a working man from drinking lager-beer is the loss of the money he pays for it. It is not so with spirits, which puts the devil into a workingman.

Q. Is your occupation a healthy one?—A. No, sir; working in acids is very unhealthy business, and a dyer's life is short.

Q. Do you visit places of amusement, theaters, &c.?—A. No, sir. I have not the means to enable me to do so. I wish I had. I think my life and health would be better for it. If Crefeld had a fine public garden, centrally located, after the style of most other large cities in Germany, and would, on holidays, furnish good music in a very small entrance fee, it would be a source of great happiness to workingmen and their families, and provide a satisfying source of enjoyment, which thousands of them now seek in the drinking saloons. I don't complain. The Government and well-to-do people do what they can for us. But, if they would provide for us this source of entertainment, and do less in some other directions, I think the city, and its rich and poor, would be the gainers in many ways.

STRIKES.

Strikes are almost unknown among operatives in textile industries in this district. The weavers work by the piece, and the endless and changing variety of goods produced, and the wide range in prices paid are obstacles in the way of strikes. As weavers' work is done in their own houses each regards himself as a *master workman*. They are independent of each other, and not dependent upon any one employer. If they are not satisfied with one they accept work from another. The employ-

consequence, obliged to be considerate with his workmen, in retain their services. These conditions, coupled with the fact is always a surplus of labor, secures harmonious relations employer and employé, and makes strikes among weavers and his part of Germany nearly impossible.

A PRINTER'S TESTIMONY.

Graaf, printer, of Crefield, replied as follows to questions which he was to answer: I am 44 years of age, and have a wife and 6 children; I am a newspaper composition room; I have been engaged in the printing business.

Compositors in Crefield range from \$3.57 to \$5.71 per week; in nearly all other Prussia they are paid by the piece. The regular rates paid for piece-work is (7 cents) for 1,000 ens, and double that price for rule and figure work. An ens is equivalent to 500 English ems. Compositors can, on an average, compose from 12,000 to 15,000 ens per day, of 9½ hours work. Proof-readers work from \$6.42 to \$7.14. Pressmen on hand machines receive from \$3.57 and pressmen who have charge of steam-presses, 30 marks per week (\$7.14). Composition rooms are usually paid about \$8.56 per week, and a day's work in Prussia is 9½ hours.

Pressmen and pressmen with families find it very difficult to live upon their wages and their wives can earn something by working in some other business, such as spinning or warping in silk manufactories. This is possible in Crefield, but in other parts very difficult for them to find employment, and as a result printers with their families are in a very hard tussle with existence. I never knew a German printer who was that was able to save a penny. Unmarried printers, of course, get on

Pressmen are members of a pressmen's union association, which extends throughout the Empire. When members of this association are sick, they receive \$3.57 per week, and in case they fail to secure employment, after making proper efforts to find work, they receive from the association 24 cents per day. Members of the pressmen's association pay to the association as dues 36 cents per week. Pressmen in Germany are generally beyond forty years of age.

Pressmen in this country are not of a roving disposition, and generally remain in one place during their lives. I never knew but one who emigrated, and he went to America.

Pressmen are the most intelligent of Germany's workingmen, and many of them are men of prominence, but very rarely employers, for want of capital. Pressmen's apprentices receive the first year, 72 cents per week, and provide for the second year, 96 cents; third year, \$1.20, and fourth year, \$1.44. Pressmen's wives receive 1 mark per week more, because their work is uncleanly and

of provisions of the kind and quality usually purchased for consumption by the working classes.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
	<i>Ots.</i>		<i>Ots.</i>
..... per pound..	16	Lard	19
..... do.....	15	White sugar.....	11
..... do.....	14	Salt	24
..... do.....	14	Vinegar	5
without bone	19½	Olive oil.....	66
..... do.....	23	Peas.....	19
..... do.....	19	Beans	6
..... do.....	19	Wheat flour.....	54
..... do.....	19	Milk	44
..... do.....	14	Butter-milk	24
..... per dozen..	24	Pepper	28
..... 100 pounds..	72	Rice.....	9
..... per pound..	31	Herring	24
..... do.....	21	Dried fish	12
..... per piece..	10	Haddock	10
..... per pound..	2	Onions	24
..... do.....	3	Barley, for soup.....	54
..... do.....	42	Cabbage	3

A BUTCHER'S TESTIMONY.

Leopold Brückman, butcher, of Crefeld, answered as follows the questions addressed to him: I am a Jewish butcher, and have been many years in the business.

Q. Is there any peculiarity about the business of a "Jewish butcher" to distinguish it from others?—A. Yes, sir. A "Jewish butcher" must be, to some extent, a scientist, and his office is regarded as an important one. He is, in accordance with Jewish laws, appointed by the rabbi. His duty is to cut the throat of the animal, carefully examine its lungs and heart, and then give a certificate declaring whether the meat is healthy or otherwise. After this the butcher's assistant takes off the skin and cuts the body into four parts, in which condition it is delivered to the dealer. The butcher receives a fee of 12 cents for killing cows and oxen, and 6 cents for killing sheep and calves. The wages paid a butcher's assistant are usually 3 marks per week, including board and lodgings. In addition to this he is allowed a perquisite, the blood of animals and the feet of calves, from which he receives one or three marks per week. The wages paid to assistants by Christian butchers are the same as those I have named, and the working time is from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., with an intervening half-hour for dinner.

Q. Has there been any material change in the prices of meat during the past few years?—A. The price of beef, mutton, and veal remains about the same, as follows: The entire carcass of dressed beef, with the exception of the tenderloin, sells for 15 pfennige (15½ cents) per pound. The average price of veal and mutton is also 15 pfennige (15½ cents), and pork is 60 pfennige (14½ cents) per pound, which is from 20 to 25 per cent. less than it was a year ago.

Q. What, in your opinion, is the cause of the decline in the price of pork?—A. I think it is in consequence of the present low price of grain and flour. Bakers generally prefer the imported article to that of domestic growth. Farmers have therefore thought it more profitable to feed their grain to hogs than to market it at present prices. The result is, nearly all farmers, during the past year, have largely increased their stock of hogs.

Q. Has it occurred to you that the prohibition of the importation of American hogs into the German Empire may have stimulated the business of raising hogs to such an extent that overproduction has been made apparent to buyers?—A. No, sir; that has not occurred to me. It may, nevertheless, be true.

Q. Has the talk about trichinæ in foreign pork and the numerous cases of trichinosis which have taken place from eating German pork lessened the consumption or demand for that article of food in Germany?—A. It may have done so for a moment only, but that "scare" is now entirely forgotten and the demand for pork is greater than ever.

Q. Are butchers, in a business point of view, prosperous?—A. Cattle-butchers, so-called, are contented if they get through the year without making debts; pork butchers do a fair paying business, and manufacturers of sausage get rich.

FARMING AND FARMING LANDS.

The farm referred to in the following interview is located in the center of a prosperous farming district. The land has a value, per acre, about equal to the average of other farm lands in Rhenish Prussia, and the crops produced upon it are such as are most common in Northern Germany. Beet-root farming may, perhaps, be regarded as a specialty in the vicinity of Crefeld.

A FARMER'S TESTIMONY.

Peter Krautzer, farmer, of Vennikel, near Crefeld, in reply to interrogatories the following information: I am forty years of age, and have been engaged in business of farming all my life; my family consists of four persons, myself, brother, and sister. My farm embraces 50 acres of fairly good land, with comfortable brick dwelling, and barns and outhouses of ample dimensions. I employ one man and one maid servant. This help, with two horses, is all the force I need for my farm, every acre of which is under thorough cultivation.

Q. What are the products of your farm?—A. I am engaged in general farming, produce rye, wheat, oats, barley, and sugar-beets, vegetables, milk, butter, and fruits. I am, to some extent, engaged in the breeding and raising of hogs, of which at present, I have but thirty; I have also ten cows.

Q. Will you please state what portions of your farm are devoted to different

Four acres are devoted to pasture; 10 to clover, for hay; 25 acres to rye, barley, and 11 acres to oats, vegetables, and sugar-beets.

Do you raise sugar-beets for the purpose of feeding them to your cows, as I observe abundant milk product from them than from any other food. When the market price for sugar-beets reaches 1 mark (24 cents) or more for 100 and a better and more satisfactory profit in selling them to manufacturers is the average amount in weight of sugar-beets you produce per acre?—A. Average of five years I produced about 300 centners (15 tons) per acre, and at a satisfactory yield, as it gives me, at 1 mark per centner, 300 marks (\$1.40).

Do you prepare sugar-beets for feeding to your cows?—A. They are crushed by machinery into thin slices, and mixed with the bran of wheat or rye flour. Sugar-beets is much to be preferred to cutting them into small square pieces. The milk of good quality I find no food for cows which equals this.

How much and what-kind of manures, or fertilizers, do you use per acre to produce a crop?—A. I spread, per acre, twenty one-horse cart loads, ten in spring and ten in autumn. I plow in this manure immediately after spreading it. Sheep manure are the very best fertilizers for sugar-beets; horse or stable manure are too dry and heating. As an additional fertilizer, I sometimes spread four bushels of plaster (about one ton) per acre of plaster after the manure has been spread.

What is the dryest portion of my land for sugar-beets, and plow it at least four times the soil fine and loose before I plant. The land should never be in it is wet.

Can you raise successive crops of sugar-beets upon the same land?—A. Oh, no. Four years at least of other crops should intervene before planting the same land with beets. For intervening crops wheat or similar grain is to be recommended.

What kind of crops, in your opinion, exhausts or impoverishes the soil quickly?—A. Even more than sugar-beets.

How do you make the subject of the exhaustion of the soil by different crops a subject if so, for how long a time?—A. Yes, sir; I have given the subject much more than twenty years. When I lease a piece of ground for a single year, sometimes do, I always plant it with oats. I often do this to save my own land from impoverishment when I wish to produce a crop of oats. My two horses, and thirty hogs furnish me with all the fertilizers I need for my farm.

What kind of food do you prepare for your hogs?—A. Until they are three months old I feed them sour milk and refuse from the house; after that age I feed them mixed with buckwheat and rye flour and slops, cooked. I pour over the sour milk enough to make it moist.

How do you raise and keep your hogs?—A. In small pens with cement floors and a small number of the cows. This is the custom of farmers all over Germany, as in this way we can utilize our space under the barn better than in any other way. The hogs are healthy when kept clean.

Does the sunshine ever reach the pens where you keep your hogs?—A. No, sir. Some light, but never sunshine.

Is the price of pork at this time higher or lower than it was a year ago?—A. It is only lower. We farmers thought that we should get a much better price for our pork if the exportation of American pork had been prohibited.

How are farm lands in your vicinity worth per acre?—A. At this time, without improvement, about 600 marks (\$143).

How much amount of money have you invested in your farm, including buildings and improvements?—A. About 45,000 marks (\$10,710). It would not, however, sell for more than 36,000 marks. Farming lands in our vicinity appear to be increasing in value.

How much amount of taxes do you pay upon your farm?—A. I pay a municipal tax of 35 marks (\$8.70), and a general or land tax of 150 marks, making 300 marks (\$71.40).

How are your net savings per year from your farm?—A. My net savings have been, about 600 marks (\$142.80) since 1870—14 years. If I get my living, and keep out of debt, I am satisfied. Farming is poor business. I am a farmer, on an average, save more than 1 per cent. on their investments. Now requires so much manure, which is very expensive, that profits are small.

How are the average wages paid your employés?—A. I pay my man 180 marks (\$42.40) a year, and my housemaid 150 marks (\$35.70) a year, which is about the average of farmers in general.

What are the working hours as follows: From March to May, from 6 o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. From June to September, from 5 o'clock a. m. to 7 o'clock p. m.

Q. Of what kind of food are farmers' tables usually supplied, and at what taken?—A. For breakfast, which is taken before beginning work, we usually milk thickened with wheat flour, and bread and butter. For dinner, at 12 o'clock, meat-soup, with vegetables and bacon. At 7 o'clock, supper of potatoes and bread and sometimes butter.

A LABORER'S TESTIMONY.

Y. Peltzer, of St. Hubert, near Crefeld, laborer on Government highways, in response to questions propounded to him, replied as follows: I am seventy-three years of age and have been employed in repairing Government highways for a long time.

I receive, per month, as wages, 36 marks (\$8.56), and no supplies of any kind are furnished me. I begin work at 6 o'clock in the morning and finish at 7 p. m., and am allowed half an hour for my dinner. I take my breakfast before I begin work and my supper after I have finished. I have a wife and 7 children—4 sons and 3 daughters, who are now grown up men and women. They have all left me, and myself and my wife are living alone.

Q. Are you able to support yourself and wife on the 432 marks (\$102.72) which you receive per year?—A. I am obliged to do it. I have no other resource. It is a hard business, but complaints are useless where there are no remedies.

Q. Are your seven children all living?—A. They are all living, married, and have families.

Q. Do you not, at your time of life, receive any assistance from your children?—A. No, sir. They have a pretty hard time of it in supporting themselves. Our children can't help us much. Mine are as good and dutiful as any of those of my neighbors, but I cannot say that they have ever been of any service or benefit to me beyond the pleasure which a parent enjoys from loving his children and having them around him. We care for them and send them to school, as required by law, but they are fourteen years of age. We sometimes make an effort to send them a year or two longer than the legal period, in order to qualify them for a life of usefulness higher than that of their poor parents. But, almost immediately after leaving school, the girls marry, and as soon as our boys begin to be of actual service they are called into the army, where they remain three years. There they learn the business of a soldier, and unlearn all of home life they knew before, and when they return they must begin and learn anew some trade or business that will support them a living. Before they are ready to do this they, too, marry, and with a family on their hands go on with the struggle of life as I have done.

Q. Is your experience a type of that of others of your class?—A. Yes, sir. I think it fairly represents the experience of a large portion of the laboring classes of Germany, with this exception, that few of them have had so many years of it as I have.

With occasional exceptions, we have for breakfast coffee and black bread; for dinner, vegetables and soup; for supper, buttermilk and potatoes. We sometimes have a piece of bread and a cup of coffee between these meals. When too old and weak to work the town must take care of us.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

There are no incorporated manufacturing companies in Crefeld. The business of manufacturing is wholly conducted by firms or individuals.

Differences arising between weavers and manufacturers are referred for settlement to the Rhenish "Gewerbegericht," a court of judicial authority, composed of manufacturers, overseers, and weavers.

The "Niederrheinische Weber-Union" is an association composed of about six hundred master-weavers. It has an official existence, and is organized for the purpose of assisting its own members and others in the purchase of the necessities of life at wholesale prices. They have their own looms on which they manufacture silk goods for sale.

The "Niederrheinische Weberbund" is an association organized with royal sanction for the following purposes: (1.) To establish uniform regulations for the education of boys who are to become weavers, and to select, prepare, and aid those apt scholars who have exhibited special qualifications that especially fit them to enter the Royal Textile School. (2.) To establish "Hülfe-kasse" (help-savings bank), and to assist widows, orphans, and other relatives of deceased members of the association. (3.) To secure for the "Hülfe-kasse" depositors and contributors.

for the purpose of aiding old and infirm people who have no means of their own. (4.) To establish uniformity in the rules and regulations which govern silk and velvet manufacturers, and to protect the interests of workmen by securing equality in rates of wages; also to secure equality between manufacturers and their employes when differences arise between them, especially at those periods when business is very dull. Also to establish rules and lay out work for its members, of which there are many. Each of such societies contributes half-yearly, into the treasury of the "Weberbund" 30 pfennigs (cents) for each of their members.

The "Weberbund" publishes a newspaper for general circulation among employers and the working classes. Any irregularities or disturbances occurring among manufacturers, employers, and workmen are immediately described and the details given through the columns of this paper.

Members of manufacturing establishments in which there are steam-engines and machinery are obliged to have their employes insured against accident, so that they may be sure of a certain sum in case they are killed. If death follows in consequence of injuries received on the premises, the widow, or next of kin, obtains an annual pension.

In every Government district there is a trades union, and it is the duty of the inspectors to visit the different manufactories located therein, and to see that children under sixteen years of age are not overworked.

In every district there exists a large charity society which has divided the district into seventeen districts. Each district has a sub-society, consisting of thirteen members and a president, and each member is assigned to a smaller district. Their duty is to canvass their districts twice a week, to see that the worthy poor are not neglected. Members must give gratuitous services and agree to be diligent in the performance of the duties assigned them.

Many weavers emigrate to other countries. Those who do generally go to Paterson, in the State of New Jersey; but nearly all express regret after having worked there a short time, because in fact they do not possess the freedom which house-weavers in Germany enjoy; and many of them, sooner or later, return to their native country.

INSURANCE AGAINST SICKNESS.

The Imperial Parliament of Germany has very recently passed and enacted a law making insurance by working people against sickness compulsory. There are points in this somewhat remarkable enactment which, I think, will be interesting to the laboring classes of the various countries. I give, therefore, an epitome of the law, as follows: Artisans, mechanics, or other people who work for wages, or for a fixed salary, are required, under certain penalties, to be insured against sickness.

There are three different kinds of insurance institutions provided for this purpose. First, the "Gemeinde-Krankenversicherungskassen," a company (city or town) insurance society, which insures against sickness all working people who are not insured in some other similar institution. In this society the person insured is assisted in the following manner: (1.) By being provided with medical attendance, medicine, &c., from the commencement of illness. (2.) In case the insured is wholly unable to work, moneyed assistance is granted to him to the amount of one-half of the average local daily wages paid to persons in the same trade or calling. The payments are for every working day,

and begin the third day after sickness, and continues until recovery for a period not longer than thirteen weeks; or, if deemed advisable by the managers and physicians, treatment and board in a hospital is provided in lieu of moneyed assistance.

In case family or relatives are dependent for maintenance upon the wages of such person, a sum equivalent to half of the money allowed is in addition paid to them.

The rate of the daily local wages is fixed by Government officials, and separate rates are established for young people, women, and workmen.

The insurance premium fixed by the communal authorities cannot exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the daily local wages, and must be fixed at that rate unless, for special reasons, it is decided otherwise. In case premiums should not cover the expenses incurred for relief, the city or town of which the insured is a resident is required to advance the deficiency.

If the yearly balance-sheet shows that the official rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium does not cover the expenses, the premium may be raised to 2 per cent. Any excess accruing from premiums is put into a reserve fund. Should the excess continue the premiums may be reduced to the usual allowance for relief increased by a resolution passed by the communal authorities. If such action is not had, the Government can, by decree, lower the rate of premiums.

Several communities (towns) may unite in establishing an "insurance union." Very small communities are *required* by the Government to unite for such a purpose.

Communities, cities, and towns, are empowered to authorize the organization of special associations of persons in their respective districts of not less than one hundred persons, who may insure according to the provisions of this act. These special "unions" must consist of persons belonging to, and employed in, one trade. Insurance unions, including various trades may be established, provided there are at least one hundred insurers in each trade represented. Associations of less than one hundred persons, may be established by presenting to the Government satisfactory evidence of the soundness and safety of their organization.

All working people become members of one of these insurance unions on the day they accept service as an employé in the district where they are located.

Relief or payments are granted as follows: (1.) In the basis of wages paid by the trade or calling to which the members belong, provided such wages do not exceed the sum of 3 marks (72 cents) per working day. (2.) The same rate of assistance is allowed to women in case of birth for a period of three weeks from date of sickness. (3.) In case of the death of a member, a sum equal to twenty times the amount of the local daily wages, is allowed for burial expenses, &c.

"Average daily wages" are determined by the ruling rates paid in the trades or callings, but in no case can they exceed 4 marks (95 cents) per day, nor be less than the average rate of wages prevailing in the locality where the member or the person insured resides.

The established amount of relief and the time for which it is granted may, for good and sufficient reasons duly recorded, be extended by the authorities as follows:

- (1.) For a term of one year instead of thirteen weeks.
- (2.) Three-quarters of the average daily wages may be allowed in case of one-half.
- (3.) Patients in hospitals who have no families or relatives dependent upon them, may be allowed a sum in addition, equal to one-eighth of their weekly wages.

(4.) To women in child-birth relief may be granted for a period of six weeks instead of three weeks.

(5.) Medical treatment, care, &c., may be granted to families of members and to relatives dependent upon them.

(6.) In case of death a sum equal to forty times that of one day's local wages may be granted.

(7.) In case of the death of the wife or child of a member there may be allowed for the wife two-thirds and for the child one-half the amount to which a member would be entitled.

The dues or contributions to be paid to these local insurance unions (Ortskrankenkassen) are to be fixed at such a percentage of the average daily wages as will cover expenses for relief, management, and a reasonable reserve fund.

The rules for the management of the insurance unions must be prepared by the municipal authorities in conjunction with representative members of such unions.

REGULATIONS FOR UNION INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

Employers are required to send to the managers of associations the names of persons in their employ within three days after they enter or leave their service.

Employers are also required to pay the premiums for their workmen weekly; they are *obliged* also to pay one-third of the premiums assessed upon their employes.

Employers are authorized to deduct from the weekly wages of their workmen the amount due from them for premiums.

Those who employ more than fifty persons are permitted to establish an insurance union (Fabrikkrankenkasse) for themselves, and if their business is dangerous, or detrimental to health, they are *obliged* to do so. Should they neglect to organize such an union they are compelled to pay to the communal association a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the wages earned by their workmen, such percentage being fixed by Government officials.

CONDITION OF THE IRON AND COAL MINES.

In the district of Essen—the agency attached to this consulate—the iron, coal, and mining industries so far surpass, in magnitude, all others that they rule the rates of wages paid workmen employed in different pursuits. To the latter, therefore, only a brief reference will be made.

There are few localities in the world that contain, per square mile, so many working people as the coal and iron district of which Essen is the center. There the fluctuations in the condition of the laboring classes are sudden and very great, for the reason that a slight disturbance in the elements of trade connected with the industries peculiar to that locality affects the entire laboring community, *who cannot live a single day without employment*. In periods of "dull times" there is, therefore, much suffering among the working classes, so much, indeed, as to attract the notice of the Government which has taken certain steps with a view to bettering their condition. But up to this date not much success has attended these efforts.

In trades *other* than those of mining and iron and steel manufacturing a first-class workman receives from 15 to 20 marks (\$3.57 to \$4.76) per week, and an assistant receives from 12 to 15 marks. The hours of work are from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening,

with intervals of half an hour for breakfast, one hour for dinner, and half an hour for 4 o'clock vespers. In these heavy industries female labor cannot be employed. With earnings so small, the head of a family without the assistance of his wife, except in household duties, finds it impossible to live without deprivations which amount to absolute suffering in his entire family.

The women and children must tax their feeble efforts to the utmost in earning something to procure the necessities which mean health and decencies require.

The women "hire themselves out" some hours each day for domestic work. Some children obtain their food by rendering light services to neighboring families, others by gathering scraps, waste, and rubbish, and still others by begging.

HOW THE MINERS LIVE.

The food of these people consists of bread and vegetables only. Meat is very seldom, indeed, they obtain for themselves a bit of meat.

They dwell in one or two rooms in small lodgings located in the suburbs of the town, and pay as rent therefor from \$20 to \$28 per year. Unmarried men can exist without much discomfort. They board with the better situated families, have somewhat better food, and save a little for amusements.

The plan of distributing among families the single men as boarders and lodgers, instead of having separate accommodations for them, has not been productive of a condition of morals so bad that the police authorities have been forced to issue stringent ordinances regulating the manner in which lodgers shall be received and cared for by these families. It is said that a watchful police supervision is necessary in order to maintain proprieties which belong to civilized life.

Some owners of mines and large industrial establishments have arranged boarding-houses expressly for single men, and will not permit families under their control to receive boarders or lodgers.

The poor people referred to above are generally clad in raiment obtained by alms, or by purchase from dealers in old clothes of the lower class.

It seems proper to remark that the condition of the working class in the mining districts above mentioned, especially with regard to their habits and manner of living, are an exception to those prevailing among communities of poor people of different callings in other localities.

Wages in the mining districts have advanced about 5 per cent. since 1878, but the prices of living have increased in a corresponding ratio. It cannot be said, therefore, that the wage condition of miners has improved. Neither does there appear to have been any improvement in the moral status of this class of laborers.

The relations between employers and employes become less harmonious as these industries develop and draw together large communities of one class of laborers. Attachment to rules and ordinances becomes looser as numbers increase.

Labor organizations and trades unions, though talked of, have not yet been formed among them. This fact is partly due to the restraining influences and more perfect discipline and order preserved by the establishment of Krupp, and partly to the influence and work of the Christian social union societies, which are under the united guidance of both Evangelical and Catholic clergymen. These societies are

and are doing most excellent service in behalf of the mental and physical welfare of the laboring classes in this locality, and their work will probably continue if they do not allow themselves to be involved in political strifes which are so contagious and constantly raging among these people.

STRIKES.

Strikes among miners very rarely occur, for the reason that they are not allowed to *strike*. Existence for a day without work is impossible. They must pump or drown." Workingmen purchase the necessaries of life from the merchant, where, and of whom they desire. Payments of wages are made weekly, and co-operative societies under the direction of workingmen are unknown in this part of Prussia.

COAL AND COAL-MINING INDUSTRIES.

The Ruhr, is the chief center of the "Nether-rhenish-West-phalian" coal-fields, which constitute by far the greatest part of the Government coal-districts of Dortmund. These coal-fields are the most important of the whole continent of Europe. Their importance as a mining industry can be measured by the number of miners employed and the amount of coal mined. In the year 1883 98,000 miners produced 10,000,000 tons of coal in this district alone. The extraordinary growth of the coal-mining industry dates from 1852, when 2,000,000 tons were produced. The following table shows the increase of production and the number of miners employed during the preceding twenty-five years, namely, from 1858 to 1883:

Table showing the increase in coal production from 1858 to 1882, and the increase in the number of miners employed during that time.

Year.	Value in marks.	Value in dollars.	No. of miners.	Year.	Production in tons.	Value in marks.	Value in dollars.	No. of miners.
	<i>Marks.</i>					<i>Marks.</i>		
1858	85,293,627	38,161,883	31,455	1871	12,461,759	88,750,215	\$21,122,511	62,842
1859	24,620,305	7,049,633	29,156	1872	14,154,427	121,642,650	28,950,961	67,540
1860	27,246,480	6,484,662	28,463	1873	16,127,096	176,718,297	42,058,955	78,214
1861	27,625,767	6,574,983	30,609	1874	15,251,933	167,576,592	39,926,069	81,077
1862	29,118,285	6,930,152	32,034	1875	16,698,548	120,505,474	28,690,303	81,639
1863	29,252,934	6,962,128	32,538	1876	17,636,757	107,573,241	25,602,431	81,428
1864	36,265,504	8,631,190	37,869	1877	17,723,091	87,659,746	20,863,020	73,725
1865	45,758,904	10,890,619	42,280	1878	19,208,942	85,540,033	20,358,528	74,718
1866	47,291,653	11,215,411	43,104	1879	20,390,420	84,661,346	20,149,399	76,992
1867	54,326,344	12,929,670	47,786	1880	22,495,204	102,951,858	24,502,522	80,153
1868	56,853,405	13,531,110	48,862	1881	23,644,755	108,382,563	25,795,050	83,290
1869	61,751,769	14,696,921	51,628	1882	25,873,428	118,607,736	28,228,641	94,564
1870	67,069,089	15,962,543	50,457					

MINERS' WAGES.

The following table shows the rate of wages paid miners from 1879 to the four quarters of each year are given in order to exhibit the fluctuations in the price of labor and the rates paid therefor. It should be remembered that these wages are only paid after the expenses for tools, powder, dynamite, oil, and certain established contributions to the "miners' aid societies" have been deducted. The rate of wages enumerated appear to be very low for labor so unpleasant and dangerous, it should not be forgotten that the

miner works in reality but eight hours per day, while workmen employed in other occupations, labor on an average from eleven to twelve hours per day.

Table showing daily wages of miners from 1879 to 1883.

Year and quarter of year.	Wages of miners of coal and stone, with tenders.		All other workmen engaged in the mines.		Workmen employed outside of the mines.		Young people from 14 to 16 years of age.		Average	
	Marks.	Centa.	Marks.	Centa.	Marks.	Centa.	Marks.	Centa.	Marks.	Centa.
1879.										
First quarter	2. 61	62	2. 10	50	2. 22	53	1. 04	25	2. 38	
Second quarter	2. 54	60	2. 05	49	2. 20	52	1. 00	24	2. 32	
Third quarter	2. 49	59	2. 02	48	2. 20	51	1. 00	24	2. 29	
Fourth quarter ...	2. 57	61	2. 04	48	2. 17	51	1. 00	24	2. 33	
1880.										
First quarter	2. 72	65	2. 06	49	2. 19	52	1. 02	24	2. 40	
Second quarter	2. 69	64	2. 09	50	2. 21	53	1. 01	24	2. 42	
Third quarter	2. 65	63	2. 10	50	2. 22	53	1. 03	24	2. 43	
Fourth quarter ...	2. 74	65	2. 10	50	2. 19	52	1. 02	24	2. 44	
1881.										
First quarter	2. 74	65	2. 08	49	2. 22	53	1. 02	24	2. 44	
Second quarter	2. 74	65	2. 09	50	2. 24	53	1. 02	24	2. 44	
Third quarter	2. 79	66	2. 10	50	2. 26	54	1. 02	24	2. 47	
Fourth quarter ...	2. 89	69	2. 13	51	2. 24	53	1. 03	24	2. 53	
1882.										
First quarter	2. 94	70	2. 15	51	2. 26	54	1. 03	24	2. 57	
Second quarter	2. 94	70	2. 16	51	2. 29	55	1. 08	24	2. 58	
Third quarter	3. 05	72	2. 22	53	2. 32	55	1. 05	25	2. 65	
Fourth quarter ...	*3. 38	80	2. 26	54	2. 33	55	1. 07	25	2. 70	

* Miners of coal and stone earn about one-third more than their tenders and assistants, so that the former now earn about 3.50 to 4 marks, and the latter about 2.50 to 3 marks per day, when employed under contract.

RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

Nearly all mine-owners in the Essen-Dortmund district are associated under the name of "Verein für bergbaulichen Interessen" (union for interests of mining). The object of this association is to improve the welfare and culture of mining people. Its founders believe that a sound and prosperous industry can only exist when the relations between employer and employé are based upon feelings of reciprocal trust and confidence, and for this reason they exercise a powerful influence on the management of all mines in the district. When disagreement between mine-owners and miners occur, the government of this association intervenes and an amicable adjustment usually follows. The party in the wrong is notified and the decision is seldom questioned, and the relations of mutual confidence are preserved between owners and miners, and strikes among workmen are now of rare occurrence.

This association also looks after the management of schools and education of miners' children.

HABITS OF MINERS.

The various charitable and "help institutions" established by mine-owners, similar to those existing among weavers, have had the tendency to promote contentment and sobriety among workmen. The recent enactment of the Imperial Parliament, which provides that every workman shall be insured against sickness and accident, has been

salutary in making them steady and trustworthy. They are in case of sickness, accident, or death they are provided for, and these considerations have removed many of the terrors which enervate the life of a laboring man.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Co-operative societies do not exist under the direction of the workmen themselves. Many institutions, however, are established by employers for the benefit of workmen. Among these may be named the "Knappschaftsverein" (miners' union) and the "Knappschafts-Sparings society). These societies are charitable in their object, and intended to promote savings for sick days and old age. Employed employes contribute to these savings societies in nearly equal amounts, as follows: In 1882 mine-owners contributed \$545,971.09; the time miners contributed \$551,416.44.

In the year 1882 5,014 families lived, for a mere nominal rent, in houses which were built by the managers of fifty mines.

Stores are founded by mine owners, and are beneficent, not only in that they use a good quality of the necessaries of life, but also for the reason, also, that miners are forced to *pay cash*, and thus prevented from indulging in the ruinous habit of contract-

LIVING EXPENSES OF MINERS.

As an example of the condition of miners in Germany, and the way in which I give the following information obtained from a miner, fifty years of age, who is no longer able to work, and who has a wife and five children. Three of his children, two girls and a boy, are now grown up, and of the other five, the youngest is three, and the oldest is sixteen years of age. This man receives from the "Knappschafts-poor-miners' fund) a pension for himself of 270 marks and for his children 90 marks per year. Schooling for the five younger children, medical attendance and medicines are also provided free of charge by the institution above named. The son, who lives with his father, earns 900 marks per year, thus making the total income of the family 1,160 marks (\$300) per year; and this sum is expended as fol-

for rooms in the country and half an acre of ground.....	\$35 70
for annuum.....	57 12
annuum.....	13 56
annuum.....	6 18
annuum.....	177 78
for s per annum.....	4 76
for ns.....	4 76
.....	299 88

could give for the whole family about 2 marks (48 cents) per day for each person, or 5½ cents for each person.

It should be added that this miner, like most others of his class, has a piece of land upon which he raises vegetables. In this case, like the weavers, the garden appears to be the salvation of the

daily meals of this family, and the time of taking them, averages as follows: For breakfast, at 6 o'clock, coffee and black bread (on Sunday white bread). For lunch, at 10 o'clock, black bread and butter. For dinner, at 12 o'clock, potatoes, in which a small

piece of bacon is boiled. For vespers, at 4 o'clock, coffee, with bread and butter. For supper, at 7.30 o'clock, soup made of milk and the remains of the dinner.

The custom among German workmen of eating five or more times a day arises, no doubt, from the fact that their food is light and lacking in nourishment, and must, therefore, be taken at short intervals.

SAFETY OF WORKING PEOPLE IN MINES.

The German Government has, for many years past, manifested a very deep interest in securing safety for those who labored in the coal mines. Formerly the whole administration of the mines and their management was under the control of Government officers who dictated the method of safety to be employed. In the middle of the present century, however, the general management of mines was placed in the hands of the owners themselves, but all matters relating to the safety of the workmen were controlled by civil officers under a chief inspector appointed by the local government. When, however, the dangers arising from fire-damp increased, by reason of the greater extent and depth of the mines, the Government appointed a scientific commission, called "Fire-damp Commission," with its headquarters at Essen, whose duty it was to study the nature and causes of danger, and to discover a test means which would be efficient in resisting and preventing it. This commission, after having patiently and with great thoroughness investigated the subject, established, in connection with the mining school at Bochum, a chemical laboratory for the purpose of making experiments and testing safety lamps, ventilators, and other apparatus used for purifying the air in mines.

This mining school was established by aid of the Government, but in 1864 it was, by act of Parliament, transferred to the mine owners.

The object of this thoroughly equipped and useful scientific institution is to cultivate all the sciences relating to mining and the safety of mine workers and to constantly examine the condition of the air and the methods adopted for the ventilation of mines.

Disasters from explosions, or other causes, are rarely heard of in German mines, and their exemption from dangerous elements is largely due to the watchfulness of the management of this school and the suggestions it recommends.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGE RATES.

Wages in 1878 and in 1883.—A careful investigation relative to variations in the rates of wages prevailing in 1878 and 1883 shows that there has been no substantial change in the mining, iron, and steel manufacturing districts of Germany.

In his great establishment at Essen, Mr. Krupp, who employs in machine-shops and manufacturing departments, about ten thousand men, reports that the average wages paid per day to his mechanics in 1878 was 3.41 marks (81 cents), and in 1883 the average wages paid to the same class of workmen was 3.53 marks (84 cents), a difference of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But the cost of living has increased to such an extent that no gain in favor of the workmen can be recorded.

The following table exhibits the average prices in Essen in 1878 and 1883 of certain staple articles of food which were supplied to workmen in those years. The variations are slight, but it will be observed that

age increase is large enough to neutralize any increase in the wages :

ing average price in 1878 and 1883 of certain staple articles of food and household supplies furnished to miners.

Articles.	Average price in 1878.	Average price in 1883.	Articles.	Average price in 1878.	Average price in 1883.
.....	\$0 25	\$0 27	Rice	\$0 04	\$0 04
.....	27	20	Turnips	04	03
y	04	03	Salt	02	02
.....	03	08	American lard	11	16
.....	03	04	Hard soap	07	06
.....	04	06	Soft soap	05	04
e	15	17	Westphalian bacon	17	21
.....	03	03	American bacon	10	15
.....	05	05	Granulated sugar	15	14
.....	04	04	Powdered sugar	11	11
.....	07	07	Rapeseed oil	16	14
.....	08	07	Petroleum oil	05	04

PREVAILING CUSTOMS IN KRUPP'S ESTABLISHMENT.

g the summer season firemen in the Krupp works are supplied d coffee and vinegar at intervals during the day, at the ex- the establishment, and each of the melters, puddlers, strikers, r workmen employed in connection with heated metals are furn- e with one-eighth of a quart of brandy per day. Those workmen employed in the open air are supplied free with water-proof s. Firemen are furnished with spectacles, high boots, and en covers for arms and hands.

rupp has provided 3,208 dwellings, each with a small garden, ies of workmen employed by him. These dwellings are occu- 16,200 persons. This shows an average of five families to each

nt paid per annum by occupants is as follows :

ns and a cellar	\$21 to \$25
ns and a cellar	28 to 38
ns and a cellar	43
ns and a cellar	50
ns in barracks	14 to 21

ng hours for firemen are from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. For all other n from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

PRUSSIAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

(OPINIONS OF CREFELD TEACHERS.)

gulations for the government of Prussian elementary schools by ministerial decrees. Up to the present time no school laws n passed by the Prussian Parliament. The management and f such schools is vested in the department of education, with ers.

ildren in Prussia are obliged to attend school after they are they are fourteen years of age, or attain an adequate educa- private teaching, or in other educational institutions. The contain one or more classes according to the size of the com- where they are located. In common schools (Volksschule) of the first-class, between six and fourteen years of age, are y the same teachers, and the number of children must not ex- lity.

In small, poor communities, which cannot afford the salary for a second teacher, half-day schools are established, with the sanction of the Government, in which the children, divided in two sections, are taught alternately by the same teacher.

Where there are several teachers in one school the lessons are given in different class-rooms. The maximum number of scholars in one class must not exceed eighty.

Large schools are usually subdivided into a lower, a middle, and a principal department. The teacher of the latter is generally the head master, who has the management of the school. The other teachers are called class-teachers, are, in most cases, subordinate to the head-master, who, by order of the Government, communicates with his direct superiors, and keeps them *au fait* about everything concerning the school. Communications to the class teachers are made through the head master, who is expected to regard his relations toward them as that of an older and more experienced colleague and adviser.

The subordinate position of the class teachers often lead to disagreements between them and the head master, a regrettable circumstance which no remedy has been as yet provided.

During the last ten or fifteen years lady teachers have been employed in some communities. Now and then complaints are heard that, notwithstanding the great conscientiousness with which these ladies endeavor to fulfill their duties, the average results do not appear to be satisfactory. It remains to be seen whether the employment of lady teachers, which is here yet an experiment, can be maintained.

Concerning the separation of the sexes in schools more experience is needed before passing final judgment. Both systems of combined and separate classes are being thoroughly tested. In schools with several classes the separation of the sexes in the higher classes is found to be decidedly preferable.

Schools have been recently established in which no difference is made regarding the religious beliefs of pupils. In such schools religious instruction for different denominations is separately given. In general instruction, however, all pupils take part. These schools are called "Simultan, or Paritätische Schulen." An opposition movement has been already organized against these schools by both Catholics and Protestants, and petitions are being presented to the minister of education in favor of separate school buildings for Catholics and Protestants.

It may be safely said that the results expected from the establishment of "Simultan" schools have not been realized, so far as religious peace is concerned. The feud between Catholics and Protestants has become intensified in many quarters, and there have been frequent discussions and bitter feelings engendered between pupils, between teachers and pupils, and also between teachers and parents. For these reasons the Government has already abolished most of such schools, and those remaining will most likely share the same fate.

The elementary schools in Prussia draw their pupils mostly from the laboring and artisan class.

Preparatory schools.—Regret is expressed that many of the better situated people send their children into the preparatory classes attached to the higher schools, such as the Realschule, Realgymnasium, or Gymnasium, instead of to the common schools, where rich and poor would, so far as instruction is concerned, stand upon the same level. The preparatory schools thus referred to seem to sharpen social distinctions between classes, and even in very early youth begin to create feelings of cast and acrimonious divisions which grow with maturity.

They lead children to an erroneous estimate of the life, character, and purposes of people and communities, and it is believed that the distinctions which these preparatory schools apparently maintain between rich and poor have had much to do with the growth of some of the deplorable evils connected with the social condition of peoples in civilized states at the present time.

Committees and school inspectors.—In small places communities elect committees to represent them in school matters. In large places committees are chosen from members of the board of aldermen and common council. The state exercises its right of superintendence through local and district school inspectors. These were formerly chosen almost exclusively from the clergy at large, but always including the local ministers and their superintendents. During the last ten years they have been supplanted by lay inspectors, who in many cases are chosen from the most highly educated teachers and professors whose culture had prepared them for an educational sphere entirely different from that in which they were called upon to act. It is not unreasonable to suppose these gentlemen were often wanting in a correct and practical understanding of those elementary branches which were too far below their standard of culture to be properly appreciated. It is in this part of Prussia deemed to be in the interest of schools and teachers to select inspectors from the practical and experienced teachers of elementary schools.

School-buildings and northern light.—Numerous modern-built school-houses have been constructed on principles of supposed sanitary science. In many districts they are palatial, airy, and well ventilated. But it is a curious fact that it has been regarded as very important to arrange these buildings in such a way that the children have the benefit of light coming *only from the north*, when reason would seem to indicate that every room in a school-house should, if possible, have the advantage of the purifying influences of sunshine. Many experienced teachers do not consider this arrangement as wise, and are of opinion that the sun's rays might be softened, when desirable, by curtains or other conveniences easily applied.

Books, &c.—In many communities books and other school articles for needy children are provided by the school board free, and sometimes also clothing, in order to make them appear respectable and tidy, and for the purpose, also, of removing all excuses for not attending school.

According to recent decrees, each school is obliged to keep a record for inspection.

Each class-room is provided with a list containing the names of the pupils, a plan of teaching, showing what is to be taught in certain times in the different branches, and what has been accomplished up to a certain date. A plan of lessons is also exhibited, showing how the lessons are distributed, also a list giving the names of pupils who have been absent from school, to which is attached the date of absence and the reason therefor. If children are kept out of school by their parents, without substantial reason submitted to the teacher, they are entered in this list. For the first offense they are only admonished, but if repeated a money fine is exacted.

Course of instruction.—In elementary schools the following subjects are taught: Religion, German language, and reading, writing, grammar, composition, orthography, arithmetic, elements of geometry, drawing, history, geography, natural history, and gymnastic exercises for the boys and needle-work for the girls.

The lower classes receive twenty lessons a week and the higher classes thirty-two lessons, as follows: Four lessons each for religion, arithme-

tic, and real science, and from eight to ten lessons in German. The maining time is reserved for secondary objects of instruction, which takes about two hours weekly.

The instruction in the Protestant religion is confined to giving pupils a knowledge of the Bible and the creeds of a particular faith, holy history, reading of the Bible, the catechism, hymns, and prayer.

The course of instruction in the Catholic religion is the same, so far as the subjects are concerned. In most places the local minister teaches the catechism in the class-rooms. For the language lessons High German is taught, with a view of enabling children to express themselves properly and to understand more correctly the terms, pronunciation, and writing of the more cultured classes.

The whole course of instruction is found in the Reading-books in use in the schools.

Instruction in arithmetic aims at giving the pupils a capacity for forming the business duties of a daily life, including the use of fractions quickly and correctly. The money, measure, and weight systems of various countries are taught and practiced.

Instruction in geometry, calculation of surfaces, cubic measure, is for the benefit of those who intend to become artisans. Instruction in drawing is regarded as a valuable exercise for the hand and eye of the pupils, and is deemed of especial advantage to those who intend to become mechanics, builders, &c. In geography the children are made familiar with the German Empire and the principal countries of the world. In mathematical geography only the first elements are explained in the higher classes. Instruction in history is confined to that of Prussia and the new German Empire. Instruction in natural history and natural philosophy explains every-day occurrences and introduces to children a knowledge of natural bodies that are known to be useful or injurious to mankind.

In the singing lessons choral, and other songs are practiced, and particular and patriotic songs are taught which are likely to be remembered by the children through life, and thus the love of "Vaterland" is kept warm in the hearts of its people.

Instruction in gymnastics is given according to rules expressly prepared for elementary schools. In larger towns special halls are constructed for this purpose.

Lessons in ladies' handiwork are intended to teach the girls knitting, sewing, mending, and other industries useful in practical life.

Whether the minds of such children are able to completely master the numerous studies provided for them in the year 1877 by the minister of education is a matter of much doubt. Many teachers and pedagogical papers are now discussing the subject of "overburdening" the connection with the plan of the minister of instruction. It is the general opinion that the course of studies prescribed is by far too extensive and complicated to be understood by the children in elementary schools.

As a consequence, it has been clearly observed that, when compared with former periods, instruction has become less thorough; that the pupil's knowledge of the subjects he has studied is clouded and indistinct, and that, while he has a smattering of much, he understands nothing clearly, and that which he has learned is soon forgotten.

Many teachers complain that too much attention is given to real sciences in detriment to the more useful subjects of reading, writing, arithmetic. An eminent Prussian teacher recently said: "Our elementary schools have ceased to be such, and are becoming elementary schools," which he regarded as a total misapprehension of the purposes and uses of primary schools.

Admission to schools takes place only once in each year, and in this way: The names of the children are taken from the official register of births, and are then assigned by the school board to certain schools.

School terms are provided for in spring and autumn after the pupils have passed a verbal and written examination before the local inspector.

Qualification of teachers.—Teachers are qualified for their position as such in a seminary, where they are obliged to remain for a period of three years. Many are prepared for the seminary course in special schools under Government inspection. The following constitutes the prescribed course of study in these seminaries: Pedagogical science, religion, German language, history, mathematics, geometry, natural history, natural philosophy, chemistry, geography, drawing, writing, gymnastics, and music.

Instruction in the French, English, and Latin languages is not compulsory. After having finished the seminary course, students are obliged to undergo an examination, which, if satisfactory, qualifies them to take provisional charge of a position in a school.

Two years as the earliest and five years as the latest, after the first examination, teachers are required to pass a second examination in one of the seminaries in the Government district in which they are employed in order to obtain a certificate of qualification to hold a permanent school office.

Teachers' salaries.—There are no established rates fixed for salaries of teachers. In cities they receive, during a term of twenty years, salaries ranging between 900 and 2,400 marks (\$214 to \$571), according to time of service. Teachers in the country and in the small towns receive much less. All receive pensions after *twenty years'* service, but the rate is not fixed.

Discipline.—While the discipline in Prussian schools appears to be regarded as satisfactory, the Government is, nevertheless, opposed to corporal punishment, which is now permitted only in exceptional cases, and it contemplates its total abolishment. Teachers, however, think that the abolition of corporal punishment will tend to make the children *effeminate*, and discipline more difficult. They express the opinion that a teacher ought to be the representative of parents; and, as it is their right and duty to chastise their children when necessary, teachers think they ought to enjoy the same privilege when, in their judgment, discipline and the interests of education require it.

Regarding the support of schools custom varies. Many towns include the expenses for schools in their annual budgets, while in others the parish defrays the expenses. In very many cases the State grants subsidies.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

In order to give an accurate idea of the compensation received by teachers in Prussian schools I give a list of those paid in the various schools of the city of Crefeld, as follows:

School offices.	Salaries in marks.	Salaries in dollars.
Inspector of city schools.....	5,500	\$1,309 00
1 secretary.....	2,150	511 70
11 head masters..... each..	2,550	606 90
3 head masters..... do...	2,400	571 20
5 head masters..... do...	2,280	544 64
1 head master.....	2,180	514 08
2 head masters..... each..	2,100	499 80
6 head masters..... do...	2,040	485 52
96 class teachers each from 1,200 to 2,100 marks..... average..	1,650	392 70

The head master of every school is furnished, in addition to his salary, with a free residence, which represents a yearly value of marks, equal to \$85. There are fifty-two female teachers in the field schools, who receive salaries as follows:

School offices.	Salaries in marks.	Salaries in dollars.
6 class teachers	each .. 1,650	\$25.36
17 class teachers	do 1,500	23.81
10 class teachers	do 1,350	21.26
19 class teachers	do 1,200	19.01

EXPENSES OF PRUSSIAN CITY GOVERNMENTS.

For the purpose of exhibiting the actual expenses for salaries in a Prussian city of about 90,000 inhabitants I give the following list of all officials connected with the city government of Crefeld, and the amount of compensation officially attached to each position:

Offices.	Salaries in marks.	Salaries in dollars.
Mayor	10,500	\$165.79
Deputy mayor	7,000	110.53
First secretary	4,000	62.35
Allowance for lodging and fuel	300	4.74
3 assistant secretaries	each .. 2,000	31.18
Allowance to each for lodging and fuel	300	4.74
Registrar	1,500	23.81
1 assistant	1,650	25.78
2 assistants	each .. 1,500	23.81
Principal registering officer	2,500	39.37
Assistant	1,650	25.78
Clerk of the chancery	1,050	16.43
City treasurer	4,200	65.45
Clerk in treasurer's office	2,200	34.51
Allowance for lodging and fuel	300	4.74
POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
Inspector of police	4,500	70.07
Allowance for lodging and fuel	300	4.74
1 commissary of police	3,200	50.00
1 commissary of police	3,400	52.83
1 commissary of police	2,800	43.86
Allowance for lodging and fuel	300	4.74
1 commissary of police	2,700	42.23
1 secretary	2,400	37.40
1 secretary	2,000	31.18
1 secretary	1,800	28.11
1 assistant	1,600	25.04
1 assistant	1,500	23.81
Clerk of the chancery	1,300	20.28
Subinspector of police	1,650	25.78
Allowance for lodging and fuel	300	4.74
3 subinspectors of police	each .. 2,500	39.37
Allowance for lodging and fuel	do 300	4.74
1 sergeant of police	1,500	23.81
1 sergeant of police	1,350	21.26
4 sergeants of police	each .. 1,275	19.82
12 sergeants of police	do 1,200	19.01
29 policemen	do 900	14.11
OTHER OFFICERS.		
City architect	6,900	107.44
1 assistant	2,450	38.37
1 assistant	2,000	31.18
Surveyor	4,000	62.35
2 assistants	each .. 1,800	28.11
Principal assistant	2,450	38.37
Surveyor of highways	1,950	30.40
Allowance for lodging	300	4.74
Assistant surveyor of highways	1,200	19.01
City gardener	1,350	21.26
Allowance for residence	450	7.03
City chemist	3,000	47.15
Surveyor of public markets	1,950	30.40

GENERAL TRADES.

Occupations.	Hours of labor per week.		Weekly wages.			Remarks.
	Summer.	Winter.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	
GENERAL TRADES.						
.....	60	52	\$4 28	\$5 00	\$4 64	
.....	60	52	4 00	4 00	4 00	
.....	75	52	5 00	5 95	5 47	
.....	75	52	4 28	5 71	5 00	
.....	60	60	5 71	7 14	6 43	
.....	60	60	4 25	5 00	4 62	
.....	60	48	3 57	5 00	4 28	
.....	60	48	3 57	5 00	4 28	
.....	60	48	3 00	4 00	3 50	
.....	60	60	3 57	5 00	4 28	
.....	60	60	3 00	4 00	3 50	
.....	72	72	4 00	5 25	4 63	
.....	60	60	3 57	5 00	4 28	
TRADES.						
.....	90	90	95	2 14	1 55	Board free.
.....	60	60	3 57	4 00	3 78	
.....	60	60	2 86	4 28	3 57	
.....	60	60	2 86	4 28	3 57	
....., during day.	.....	.....	3 90	5 60	4 75	Lodging free.
..... or helpers, during night.	.....	.....	2 57	3 57	3 07	Do.
.....	78	78	1 43	2 98	2 25	With board and lodging.
.....	84	84	70	1 90	1 30	Board free.
.....	63	63	3 57	5 71	4 64	
.....	60	60	3 57	5 95	4 76	
.....	60	60	2 38	3 38	2 88	Board free.
.....	60	60	3 10	3 50	3 30	
.....	60	60	4 28	5 00	4 65	
.....	60	60	3 57	5 00	4 28	
.....	60	60	3 57	5 00	4 28	
....., conductors.	119	119	4 66	4 66	4 66	Including Sundays.
..... and teamsters.	84	78	95	1 07	1 01	With board and lodging.
....., carriage, &c.	84	78	2 62	4 28	3 45	Without board.
....., railway.	119	119	4 20	4 20	4 20	Work 7 days per week.
.....	60	60	3 33	4 76	4 05	
.....	66	66	3 50	7 00	5 25	
.....	63	63	3 57	5 71	4 64	
.....	78	.....	1 43	2 64	2 04	Board free.
.....	60	60	4 28	7 14	5 71	
.....	60	60	3 57	4 28	3 92	
.....	63	63	3 57	7 14	5 35	
....., &c., day	.....	.....	2 57	3 76	3 16	Lodging free.
.....	60	60	2 15	2 15	2 15	
.....	57	57	4 76	14 28	9 52	Highest sum is for artists with exceptional talents.
.....	84	84	3 57	5 00	4 28	
.....	65	65	3 80	7 60	5 70	
.....	60	60	2 86	3 57	3 22	
....., "house industry"	84	78	2 38	3 57	2 97	Piece-work.
.....	75	.....	3 57	5 00	4 28	
.....	60	60	3 57	5 50	4 53	
....., factories.	72	72	2 38	5 24	3 81	Occasionally expert Jacquard weavers earn higher wages.
PRINTERS.						
.....	57	57	3 58	5 71	4 64	Compositors at piece-work receive 7 cents for 1,000 ems, which is equal to 500 ems.
.....	57	57	6 43	7 14	6 78	
.....	57	57	3 58	4 30	3 94	Hand-pressmen.
....., compositors.	57	57	8 58	9 10	8 84	
....., engineers.	57	57	6 43	7 14	6 78	Steam-pressmen.
.....	57	57	2 00	4 00	3 00	
....., apprentices.	57	57	72	72	72	Second year \$1 per week; third year \$1.24; fourth year \$1.43.

FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

Occupations.	Hours of labor per week.		Weekly wages.			Remarks.
	Summer.	Winter.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	
Milliners	72	72	\$1 43	\$2 38	\$1 90	With board.
Sewing machine operatives	72	72	3 00	4 75	3 87	Without board.
Seamstresses	72	72	1 90	3 87	2 88	Do.
Dressmakers	72	72	1 19	2 38	1 78	With board.
	72	72	1 90	2 85	2 37	Without board.
	72	72	1 19	2 38	1 78	With board.
	72	72	1 90	2 85	2 37	Without board.
Clerks in dry-goods stores	72	72	3 57	4 28	3 95	Do.
Clerks in offices	72	72	2 50	3 00	2 75	With board.
Nurse-girls	72	72	3 57	4 28	3 95	Without board.
Cooks	112	112	1 00	1 50	1 25	Do.
Assistants	112	112	50	75	62	Do.
Head farm servants	62	62	71	82	76	Do.
Assistants	62	62	47	56	52	Do.
Chambermaids			62	1 00	80	Do.
Head of sales departments in large stores	72	72	10 00	25 00	17 50	Without board.
Artists in dressmaking	72	72	8 00	21 00	14 50	Do.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Occupations.	Hours of labor per week.		Weekly wages.			Remarks.
	Summer.	Winter.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	
Overseers of farms	87	84	\$2 38	\$2 38	\$2 38	With board* and lodg.
First laborers	87	84			1 66	Do.
Second laborers	87	84			1 19	Do.
Third laborers	87	84			95	Do.
Foremen of stable and teams	87	84			1 66	Do.
First assistants	87	84			1 32	Do.
Second assistants	87	84			95	Do.
Shepherds	87	84			95	And allowance of food for ten sheep.
Housekeepers	87	84	1 43	1 67	1 55	With board and lodg.
Men in charge of cattle	87	84			1 90	Do.
First maid servants	87	84			98	Do.
Maids of all work	87	84			1 19	Do.
Transient laborers (male)	69	63	2 85	3 43	3 14	Board without lodg.
Transient laborers (female)	69	63	3 14	3 50	2 32	Do.
Transient laborers (male)	69	63	4 28	4 57	4 43	Without board or lodg.
Transient laborers (female)	69	63	3 14	3 50	3 32	Do.

* During the harvest season farm hands are allowed meat, beer, and salads at principal meals.

RAILROAD EMPLOYÉS AND MACHINISTS.

Occupations.	Hours of labor per day.		Weekly wages.			Remarks.
	Summer.	Winter.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	
ROADS.						
.....	14 to 18	14 to 18	\$5 43	In case of sickness they receive one-third daily wages. Do.
.....	14 to 18	14 to 18	.....	.....	4 76
.....	14 to 18	14 to 18	.....	.....	5 35
.....	14 to 18	14 to 18	.....	.....	2 86
.....	14 to 18	14 to 18	.....	.....	3 09
.....	14 to 18	14 to 18	.....	.....	5 95
.....	14 to 18	14 to 18	.....	.....	4 46
.....	14 to 18	14 to 18	.....	.....	3 09
.....						
.....						
AND CAST- WORKS.						
.....	11	11	\$8 57	\$4 00	6 28	
.....	11	11	8 57	4 00	6 28	
.....	11	11	4 00	3 57	3 78	

J. S. POTTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Grefeld, April 30, 1884.

DANTZIC.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT COLLAS.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

Prices of wages are given as nearly as possible in the accompanying.

COST OF LIVING.

Prices for the necessaries of life are so very variable, and indicate so many ways in which they can satisfy their bodily wants, that it is almost impossible to state the prices paid for their requirements. The lower class of laborers live chiefly on potatoes, rye bread, salt herrings, and occasionally a piece of bacon, and use as coffee or chicory water. Sometimes fish or sprats are plentiful and are then largely consumed. The expense is about 7½ to 12½ cents daily; clothing comes to \$7 to \$9 per annum; rent, \$1 per month. The upper class of workmen or laborers enjoy a piece of meat occasionally, and on 16 to 24 cents per diem; clothe themselves for \$15 to \$18, and pay \$25 to \$35 rent a year.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The upper part of the working classes are steady and trustworthy, particularly when married; but amongst the lower workmen steadiness is not so frequent although, generally speaking, trustworthy. Saving is not common, the earnings not being such as to permit it, but the inducement to do so is not great.

for spending, in the shape of pot-houses, beer and spirit shops, dan
houses, tea-gardens, &c., is very great. Drunkenness is rather p
lent. Of course there are exceptions, but, on the whole, there are
who save money.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

The feeling between employé and employer is satisfactory, espe
with those who are permanently kept in work, their welfare depend
on a regular income.

ORGANIZATION, STRIKES, FOOD PURCHASES, AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The organization of labor takes place according to the demand
times of activity all goes on well. Capital has little or nothing
in this respect.

Strikes are not known here. They have, it is true, taken place
several times, but they did not last long, and ended in the discomfitu
the laborer.

Working people are free to purchase their food where they ch
there is no restriction imposed on them in this respect. Wages are
daily or weekly.

Co-operative societies do not exist here. There is a union here, "
sumption Union," where parties who are subscribers receive a t
whereby they have a small advantage in the purchase of their ne
ties, but it is not generally used.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The better class of working people have decent homes, that is,
rate lodgings for themselves. Their homes are, according to their
penalties, clean or otherwise. The food is potatoes with an occas
piece of meat, fish, bacon, gruel, pearl barley with a piece of butt
lard; the clothes are fairly decent, but there are not many chan
their bettering their condition as soon as children appear. There
unions or associations where they pay a certain sum weekly or mo
and from which they receive a certain allowance in case of sickne
accident. The lower grade of workman earns too little to save, be
he is improvident and spends his money at the beer-shop. The
condition is low, there being too many inducements for seduction
the winter soup kitchens are established, and a quart may be obt
for 1½ cents, but an aversion thereto exists from false pride.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A workingman who receives about 73 to 78 cents a day, can,
his wife assists him, live very decently, even with two or three chil
The wife earns from 20 to 30 cents as needlewoman, charwoman, wa
woman, attendant, and the like, only the employment is not alway
manent. Rent is about \$30 to 35, clothing \$40, food and fuel \$1
\$150, taxes, school, &c., differ greatly.

Coffee is the usual beverage throughout the day, but the hus
takes a glass of beer or spirits at times.

Saving is rare, especially when there are children. In case of

40 cents a week are received, according to the terms of the subscription. There are no particular means furnished for people in case of accident, and employers do not concern themselves about their employes' affairs. Men who pay a certain amount of tax are entitled to a vote in the election of an elector for the House of Deputies, but each man who is of age may vote direct for a member to the Diet. The burden of taxation borne by the working classes is inconsiderable. They emigrate under the impression that they will better their condition. Mechanics and agricultural laborers form the chief portion of the working classes.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

From 100 to 600 females are employed in the Royal Gun Manufactory and the Iron Works, according to the demand; 100 to 150 for the cigar works, sorting tobacco, &c.; 50 to 60 for the fabrication of glass; 10 to 40 in the glass works; 100 or so in sorting rags, and 20 to 40 in the sugar manufactories day and night, according to the season during the campaign. In the summer, when grain supplies are abundant and working of them in the open air takes place, some hundred women are employed. The number of laundresses, shop assistants, clerks, milliners, seamstresses, artists, musicians, &c., it is impossible to arrive at, but of late years there has been an increase in the number of book-keepers, cashiers, &c., content with less pay than males, by which the latter are obliged to support their claims. Wages vary greatly—female manual labor may receive from 20 to 26 cents per day of 10 to 12 hours. There is no provision made in case of sickness except when an association is subscribed to. In cases of perfect destitution the party is sent to the hospital, at the expense of the town. There are physicians, "doctors," who are obliged to give gratuitous advice to the needy, and who receive a certain annual sum for it from the authorities. In the country all females are obliged to work in the fields, barns, &c., and in case of accident or sickness are provided for by the town or the estate. The number of females must not be estimated too high. It has not increased of late years, and at present there are many unemployed. There are compulsory schools, and children have to attend them for a certain number of hours per day up to a certain age. In the garrison town like Dantzic, where there are about 5,000 to 6,000 females are exposed to great seduction. The subject of female and limb law now under discussion in the Diet will afford more food for thought to the working classes when passed.

PETER COLLAS,
Consular Agent.

STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Dantzic, May 26, 1884.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in Dantzig.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
BUILDING TRADES.		
Bricklayers	\$3 57	\$4 24
Hod carriers	1 91	2 43
Masons	4 24	5 00
Tenders	1 91	2 43
Plasterers	3 57	4 24
Tenders	1 91	2 43
Slaters	5 00	5 71
Roofers	4 24	5 00
Tenders	1 91	2 43
Plumbers	5 71	7 14
Assistants	3 57	4 24
Carpenters	4 24	5 00
Gas-fitters	4 24	5 00
OTHER TRADES.		
Bakers	4 24	5 00
Blacksmiths	4 24	5 00
Strikers	2 85	3 57
Bookbinders	4 24	5 00
Brick-makers	5 71	7 14
Brewers	4 24	5 00
Butchers	4 24	5 00
Brass founders	4 24	5 00
Cabinet-makers	5 00	5 71
Confectioners	4 24	5 00
Cigar-makers	2 14	2 85
Coopers	3 57	4 24
Cutlers	3 57	4 24
Distillers	3 57	4 24
Drivers	2 85	3 57
Draymen and teamsters	2 85	3 57
Cab and carriage	2 85	3 57
Street railways	3 57	4 24
Dyers	2 85	3 57
Engravers	5 71	7 14
Furriers	5 00	5 71
Gardeners	2 85	3 57
Hatters	2 85	3 57
Horneshoers	4 24	5 00
Jewelers	3 57	4 86
Laborers, porters, &c	2 85	3 57
Lithographers	5 94	7 14
Millwrights	4 24	5 00
Nail-makers (hand)	4 24	5 00
Potters	4 24	5 00
Printers	4 24	5 00
Teachers, public schools	*120 00	*1,450 00
Saddle and harness makers	3 57	4 24
Sailmakers	3 57	4 24
Stevadores	2 85	3 57
Tanners	3 57	4 24
Tailors	3 57	4 24
Telegraph operators	5 94	7 14
Tinsmiths	3 57	4 24
Weavers (outside of mills)	2 23	2 85

* Per annum.

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, &C.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in Dantzig.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Joiners	\$4 24	\$5 71
Turners	3 57	4 24
Laborers	2 43	2 85

GLASS-WORKS

Workers in glass-works are paid by piece-work, and earn from \$19 to \$25 per month, exclusive of house rent, which they get free on the premises. Working hours per week are very irregular, according to the season. Girls attending the workmen are paid 36 cents per day of ten hours.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages of railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Dantzic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
..... per annum..	\$600 00	\$815 00	\$707 00
assistant	457 00	600 00	528 00
office	312 00	437 00	374 00
.....	360 00	435 00	397 00
.....	421 00	564 00	492 00
.....	219 00	276 00	247 00
.....	229 00	300 00	259 00
..... per day..	36	42	39

SHIP-YARD WAGES.

Wages per day of ten hours in ship-yards (distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building) in Dantzic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
.....	\$0 52	\$0 83	\$0 67
.....	83	1 15	89
.....	24	36	30
.....	71	83	77
.....	47	62	55
.....	47	60	54
.....	60		
.....	60	71	65
.....	47	60	53
.....	60	71	65
.....	47	60	53
.....	71	95	83

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Dantzic.

Occupations.	Lowest	Highest.	Average.
.....	\$28 50		
.....	21 00		
.....	14 00	\$15 00	\$15 50
.....	10 00	11 00	10 50
aman	7 00	7 50	7 25
eward	9 50	10 50	10 00
.....	4 00	4 50	4 25
.....	28 50		
.....	21 00		
er	42 00	43 00	42 50
eer	24 00	25 00	24 50
.....	7 50	8 00	7 75
eward	9 50	10 50	10 00
.....	9 50	10 50	10 00
aman	7 00		
nd boatswain	10 50	11 00	10 75
.....	23 00	24 00	23 50
.....	20 00	21 00	20 50
.....	6 50	7 50	7 00

For sailing vessels are allowed 2 per cent. and those of steamers 1 per cent. of the gross freight, besides their pay and board.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Dantzic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Males:			
Shop assistants.....	\$14 00	\$23 00	\$18 00
Apprentices.....	3 00	4 00	3 00
Females:			
Shop assistants.....	14 00	21 00	17 00
Apprentices.....	2 00	4 00	3 00
Milliners.....	14 00	17 00	15 00
Head milliners.....	18 00	21 00	19 00

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

*Wages paid to household servants in Dantzic.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cook.....per annum.....	\$25 00	\$37 50	\$31 25
Housemaid.....do.....	21 00	28 00	24 50
Lady helps.....do.....	42 00	56 00	49 00
Butler.....per month.....	8 60	11 50	10 05
Coachman.....do.....	8 60	11 50	10 05

* With dinner and lodgings and a present at Christmas of \$2 to \$5.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Farm servants (cotters) are engaged by the half year or year, have a cottage with a room, closet, and fire-hearth, besides a piece of land for potatoes, and one for other vegetables. They receive 9½ cents per day in the winter, and 10½ cents in the summer. He has to provide for a laborer during harvest time, and his wife is obliged to work during a part of the afternoon. His children may assist, for which extra pay is given. The farm laborer receives 10½ cents and victuals supplied from the farm. He sleeps in the barns or stables. Wages and work differ greatly, according to the district and time of the year.

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to the corporation employés in the city of Dantzic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Head burgomaster.....per annum.....	\$3,570 00	.....
Burgomaster.....do.....	1,785 00	.....
Aldermen.....do.....	1,219 00	\$1,572 00
Secretaries.....do.....	571 00	856 00
Clerks.....do.....	214 00	428 00
Director of fire police.....do.....	929 00	1,070 00
Inspector of fire police.....do.....	667 00	710 00
Chief firemen.....per month.....	20 00	22 00
Firemen.....do.....	13 50	14 50
Police inspector.....do.....	14 50	16 00
Do.....do.....	11 50	12 50
Drivers.....do.....	11 50	12 50
Scavengers.....do.....	10 75	11 50
Inspector of river police.....do.....	18 00	.....
Policemen.....do.....	11 50	12 00

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

per month to employés in Government departments and offices (exclusive of tradesmen and laborers) in Dantzic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
.....	\$36 00	\$72 00	\$54 00
.....	18 00	21 00	19 00
.....	14 00	19 00	16 00

TRADES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

by the day of ten hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Dantzic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
.....	\$0 38½	\$0 44	\$0 41½
can work at the machines.....	60	71	65½

..... manufactory and artillery workshop, females are employed for making cartridges and of arms, steel, &c., at 18 to 25 cents a day.

PRINTERS' WAGES.

showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Dantzic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
.....	\$3 00	\$4 50	\$3 75
.....	2 50	3 00	2 75
.....	4 50	5 00	4 75
.....	70	1 20	95

DRESDEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL MASON.

..... from my post and the delays and great difficulties experienced in obtaining satisfactory and reliable information has occasioned a recent delay in replying to "Labor Circular," issued from the Department of State, February 15, ultimo.

RATES OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

..... rates paid for labor of every class have altered very little since 1878. The cost of living has not materially changed, while the workers continue to live in their own peculiar and frugal way, rye, fuel, cheese of the province and the inevitable beer, constitute the principal articles of food, while flesh of animals, when eaten, is in the form of sausage.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

..... habits of the working classes on the whole are good; they are industrious and laborious, though slow and tardy in their movements; and, though not overimprovident, they seldom accumulate, as their wages are

low and one might say at fixed rates, enabling them only in rare instances to lay up for the "rainy day." Yet they seem cheerful and happy, and always ready for enjoyment, after work-hours or holidays, and indulge in the dance to a late hour of the night.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

The feeling among employers and their employed is generally good, and many old mills and manufactories are operated and worked by the descendants of the original proprietors and their workmen. Often a little village rises around the mill and for generations they live and delve and die there.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

The labor is not organized, as with us and in England, hence capital offers no counter-organization. Strikes are rare, and, often unknown in whole interests and districts, have never organized against their employers. The laborer is always paid in the currency of the country, and free to expend it in any way and any where he chooses for the necessities of life. But it is not unusual, in retired inaccessible locations, for the company to furnish at cheap rates the requirements for the maintenance of their laborer's family.

No co-operative societies have been formed by the operatives of this district.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The general condition of the working people of Saxony is favorable; they are suitably housed, their food is wholesome, and their clothing comfortable. The chances for bettering their condition is not great, and many of the most enterprising look for the day of emigrating to more favorable localities.

I hear the moral condition of the operatives, especially of the females, is not elevated, and, owing in a great degree to the crowded state of their villages and homes, the cases of illegitimate births among them is appalling.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS IN MILLS AND MINES.

In all mills and manufactories the greatest care is taken for the safety of the operatives, while railroads are supervised and inspected every mile after a passing train to detect accidents and insure safety to life and property. The system of mining is managed on the most approved and scientific principles, and regularly inspected by government officials, fully competent to determine the condition and requirements of their daily inspections, so accidents are rare, and mining interests are very flourishing, and not regarded as speculative, as with us.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The political rights of operatives are well provided for. By the laws of Germany every citizen becomes a voter at the age of twenty-five, and they are alive to the preservation and extension of their rights and privileges. "The horny hand of labor and the hardened muscle of toil" are duly regarded and courted by those needing their votes, and their voice

and extension of everything the imagination can conceive in the royal halls, through their representatives, along with sons of princes and field-m Marshals.

TAXATION.

Working people bear their full proportion of taxation. The tendency of legislation with regard to the laboring population is favorable, and equally fair to them; indeed, their influence and importance as a class, and, as has always been the case in representative government, pressure is from below and always seeks and obtains its level.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

Causes of emigration are as varied as are the dispositions and characters of man. I should say the most enterprising of the operatives, seeing or hoping for a better and more profitable field for themselves, and is often determined by the success of friends who have preceded them, and are constantly urging them to join them, while their families represent every art and labor.

FEMALE LABOR.

Unable to state, or to form an approximation of the number of women and children employed in industrial pursuits in this district. No data are available, but female labor enters largely into various pursuits. There is no perceptible increase in the wages paid female labor during the last few years, neither has the cost of living been advanced. The employment of females in many occupations, which in other countries is monopolized by males, is not to the disadvantage of the males, as the former only fill the hiatus caused by the army absorbing the able-bodied men, and abilities of every one not physically disabled (for there is no exception). All have to serve, and at the period of life when the child is in its plastic state, is forming the shapes and habits of future life. The boast of the Saxon that there is not a child ten years of age, who cannot read and write, in the whole country. The same is true, as everywhere, in the social life of the mill and factory, which is deleterious, while their physical condition is sensibly affected in many instances, though the most careful overlooking of Government officials is afforded. Ample provision is made for them in sick-houses, the hospitals are well furnished with every means for their attendance and restoration to health.

WOMEN AND DOG TEAMS.

An important factor in the labor of Germany is not inquired of in England—the labor of dogs. I have heard it estimated that the dog teams, hitched together, do more hauling than the railroads and their vehicles added. Hundreds of small wagons can be seen on all the roads leading to Dresden with a dog, as “near harnessed,” while the “off horse” is a woman, with her left hand on the tongue of the wagon, to give it direction, with her right arm passing through a loop in a rope, which is attached to the axle of the wagon, binding her shoulder. Thus woman and dog trudge along pulling miraculous loads, in all seasons and in all sorts of weather. The dog is well fed and provided for. In winter, when the

ground is cold and wet, he is provided with a good warm bed, placed upon the pavement, and a shawl of some covering thrown over him. Here he will patiently lie until time to return home, when he jumps up, shaking his feet, wagging his tail, and barking with very glee and joy. He is always ready for a fight with any other "team" he meets on the highway, and it is always amusing to see the woman's efforts to keep the dogs apart from deadly battle. These heavy loads pulled from the right shoulders of the women, together with the heavy loads to be carried upon their backs in large panniers, render them forever hunched-backed and sloping, giving them often at the age of twenty-five years the appearance of being fifty.

A majority of the farm work is accomplished by female labor, with their primitive implements, short-handled hoes, which force them to work all the day in a stooping position, completes the deformity already engendered by hauling heavy loads in a similar position, and transporting the heavy weights in baskets resting on reclining shoulders. Yet these women are descendants of the matrons who bore the sold warriors who fought under Arminius, and baffled, captured, and destroyed the Roman legions in the forests of Germany; and they themselves are the mothers of the men who carried victory on their bayonets from the fields of Gravelotte, Metz, and Sedan in the late war with France.

I have often been amused at the look of indignant surprise of our own women when seeing such sights, and not astonished at their execrations and maledictions upon the systems which require such things.

JOSEPH T. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dresden, July 25, 1884.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week in Dresden.

[NOTE.—It is to be regretted that Consul Mason did not comply with the instructions in the Department circular, and convert the marks into American money. The German mark is equivalent to 10 cents.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Masons.....	10. 20	24. 00	
Tenders.....	7. 56	12. 00	
Plasterers.....	13. 50	23. 00	
Tenders.....	7. 00	12. 00	
Slaters.....	13. 50	21. 00	
Roofers.....			
Tenders.....	8. 40	12. 00	
Carpenters.....	10. 80	24. 00	
Gas-fitters.....	10. 80	24. 00	
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers.....	10. 90	16. 00	
Blacksmiths.....	10. 80	24. 00	
Book-binders.....	10. 50	18. 00	
Brewers.....	12. 00	24. 00	
Butchers.....	10. 80	21. 00	
Brass-founders.....	9. 00	24. 00	
Cabinet-makers.....	15. 00	21. 00	
Confectioners.....	12. 00	18. 00	
Cigar-makers.....	8. 70	18. 00	
Coopers.....	12. 00	15. 00	
Cutlery.....	9. 00	18. 00	
Distillers.....	12. 00	24. 00	

Wages paid per week in Dresden—Continued.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES—continued.			
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
and teamsters	9.00	24.00	16.17
carriage			11.40
always			11.90
	7.50	18.00	13.80
	13.50	21.00	16.80
	6.00	24.00	10.80
	9.00	18.00	15.00
	13.00	15.00	14.30
	9.00	30.00	18.00
	10.20	30.00	17.75
(hand)	9.00	18.00	15.00
	10.20	30.00	17.82
public schools	23.00	57.70	40.75
harness makers	12.00	21.80	15.00
			13.50
	13.50	30.00	19.50
	12.00	30.00	15.00
	9.00	21.00	13.50

FACTORIES AND MILLS.*Wages paid per week in factories or mills in Dresden.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
n	6.00	27.00	15.23
men	4.80	19.50	8.75
	4.50	12.00	7.50
	3.00	9.00	5.32
n	12.00	24.00	16.80
men	8.40	12.00	10.20

FOUNDERIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, &C.*Wages paid per week in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in Dresden.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
r :	10.80	24.00	15.60
n	1.80	9.90	5.40
ories :	9.90	36.00	16.74
n	1.80	10.80	5.60

GLASS-WORKERS.*Wages paid per week to glass-workers.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
.....	10.20	27.00	13.80
.....	5.40	12.00	7.80
teen years and under	6.00	7.20	6.60

MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per annum in and in connection with mines in Dresden.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Foremen	940	1,137	1,035
Hewers	796	916	853
Engine-men	892	965	930
Trammers	598	670	640
Day laborers	606	728	650

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Dresden.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Board and offices:			
Counselors	4,500	12,000	7,245
Assessors	2,700	4,200	3,900
Secretary			2,400
Chief engineer			5,460
Chief inspector of transport			5,160
Do	2,650	3,300	2,975
Directing engineer			4,800
Managing engineer			3,516
Section engineer			3,300
Architect			3,600
Engineer assistant	2,100	2,400	2,250
Chief inspector of engines			6,000
Inspector of engines	3,300	3,600	3,450
Administrator of engines			3,000
Telegraph clerk	1,600	1,824	1,712
Railroad assistants	1,680	2,076	1,904
Conductors of baggage wagons	1,440	1,896	1,733
Secretary to the management	2,280	2,720	2,525
Office clerks	1,560	1,920	1,695
Office servants	1,056	1,314	1,204
Assisting clerks	750	1,130	891
Porters	912	1,200	1,115
Pointsmen	936	1,080	1,016
Signalmen	804	890	850
Luggage porters	720	840	804
Goods station porters	678	870	715
Station-master			1,685
Head guard	1,200	1,839	1,460
Guard of first class	1,054	1,198	1,165
Guard of second class	890	1,035	960
Brakemen			720
Wagonmen	972	1,358	1,265
Artisans:			
Locksmiths	964	1,358	1,166
Blacksmiths	869	1,360	1,057
Trepanners			916
Woodworkers	700	1,446	1,056
Workmen	676	840	766
Engine-drivers	2,589	2,819	2,700
Engine drivers' reserve	1,750	1,810	1,778
Stokers	1,550	1,640	1,584
Engine-cleaners	782	826	817
Truck-pushers	730	876	804
Line workmen	570	600	581
Foremen	720	840	770

SHIP-YARD WAGES.

Wages paid per year in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Dresden.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Boiler-makers	900	1,540	1,205
Moldiers	1,038	1,236	1,137
Locksmiths	1,021	1,535	1,202
Carpenters	550	975	824
Firemen			1,236
Laborers	508	344	684

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year in stores (wholesale or retail) to males and females, in Dresden.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Shopmen	900	1,650	1,230
Carriers	624	780	678
Shop girls	480	1,080	780

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities).

Occupations.	Average.
	<i>Marks.</i>
Housemaids	450
Parlormaids	450
Female cooks	600

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Dresden district with board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
MALE.			
Managers.....per annum..	240	330	285.00
Head servants.....do.....	210	240	225.00
Lower servants.....do.....	150	210	180.00
Horse boys.....do.....	120	185	127.50
Cow herds (boys).....do.....	105	120	112.50
FEMALE.			
Housekeepers.....per annum..	150	180	165.00
Head servants.....do.....	120	185	127.50
Second servants.....do.....	90	120	105.00
Lower servants.....do.....	75	90	82.50
Day laborers (for 11 to 12 hours daily).....per week..	9	10	9.50

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of Dresden.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Officers of the community, accountants:			
Chief book-keeper, inspector of taxes			4.
Secretary			4.
Comptroller			3.
Book-keeper	3,300	3,900	3.
Registrars, calculators, clerks	1,000	3,000	1.
Technical officers:			
Counselor to the board of works			6.
Chief engineer			5.
Architect			3.
Assistant engineer			2.
City agriculturist			1.
City gardener			3.
Trustee of road	1,500	2,250	1.
Head masons	1,620	1,680	1.
Building comiesaries	3,300	4,500	

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per annum to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Privy counselors of the Government	6,300	9,900	7.
Counselors of the Government	4,800	6,000	5.
Secretaries	3,000	4,000	3.
Registrars	2,250	3,568	2.
Clerks	1,585	2,182	1.
Calculators	2,400	3,000	2.
Servants	1,422	1,815	1.

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Dresden.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Printing-office employés:			
Male	2.00	24.00	17.
Female	6.00	15.00	9.
Boys	3.00	9.00	5.

DUSSELDORF.

REPORT BY CONSUL WAMER.

In submitting my report on the condition of labor and wages in the consular district, I would state that it was quite impossible for me to obtain all the statistical information in the particular form required by the Department's labor circular of February 15, 1884. The manufacturers, as a rule, are exceedingly careful about imparting any kind of information to outsiders relative to their business affairs, although there were some who responded very courteously to all my interrogatories.

The wages given in the table hereto annexed on the general trades having been obtained direct from the workmen, they should be a pretty fair representation of the average earnings of this class of laborers.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The working classes in this district seem to be pretty well contented with the present prices paid for their labor. During the past few years the demand for labor has been somewhat on the increase, and if wages have not advanced proportionally, there has been no complaint about scarcity of employment. Piece-work is preferred, both by the employés and employers, to day labor, and it is generally adopted whenever it is possible to be done. The German work-people are comparatively slow, and the employers find it decidedly to their advantage, as well as to that of the laborers, to give employment in this way. I am told that they do considerably more work and consequently earn higher wages.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉS AND EMPLOYERS.

The feeling which prevails between employé and employer can be said to be tolerably good. Strikes are exceedingly rare, and if they occur are soon ended. The employés exhibit little stubbornness in being managed, which, together with the great amount of confidence they place in their employers and the happy understanding that seems to exist between the two parties, may be reckoned as one of the chief causes operating against the prevalence of discord and ultimately strikes. Whenever the workmen are told by their employers that, in consequence of hard times and a depression of prices, their wages will have to be likewise reduced to meet the exigencies, they generally accept the situation without any efforts at resistance, knowing that as soon as their employers can afford to raise their wages it will be done.

I feel safe in saying from my own observation that the majority of employers in general are very liberally inclined towards the working classes, and give them aid and good advice in every possible way.

SAVINGS FUNDS.

It is required by the laws of Prussia that every manufactory or work shall have a *Kranken-Casse*, a savings fund out of the workmen's wages for their aid in case of sickness. The employers are likewise required to contribute to this fund. Co-operative societies exist, but are not in very great favor. The work-people are left free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they like.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

One of the most salutary measures consists in the legal compulsion of parents to send their children to school from the age of six to the completion of the fourteenth year, girls as well as boys.

Official measures are also being taken to mitigate intoxication by prohibiting the sale of liquors in all hotels and bar-rooms after 11 o'clock in the night to 8 in the morning.

THE WORKINGMEN IN POLITICS.

In politics the work-people in this district may be said to have scarcely any opinion of their own and to be ignorant as well as indifferent, however well informed they may be. In general they do not trouble them-

selves in the least about elections. At the time of elections a great many of them stick to their work and would rather forfeit their right to vote than to lose their wages. Others will ask their employers, or are told by them without asking, whom they are to vote for. Others, again, are instructed by the chaplain of their parishes whom they should elect.

The socialists in these districts don't count for much.

HOW THE WORKMEN LIVE.

The mass of the working classes in the Rhineland and Westphalia appear to care very little about laying up any savings for future necessities. It may be said that they live from hand to mouth.

Families of from five to six members live in two rooms, for which rent is paid at the rate of \$3.50 to \$4.28 per month. Their meals consist of bread and coffee for breakfast, boiled meat, potatoes, and vegetables for dinner, coffee and bread again at 4 o'clock, and bread and potatoes for supper. Meat is a very scarce and luxurious article of food for the workmen, which they very seldom enjoy in abundance. Whenever the wife can assist her husband by earning a little wage for herself, and which is very frequently the case, the family may get along very nicely.

AVERAGE WAGES.

The average wages paid to all classes of workmen employed in the various manufacturing industries in this district varies from 52 cents per day. Through the kindness of Mr. Bueck, of Dusseldorf, an economical writer of great prominence and general secretary of the Industrial Association for guarding the common interest of the industry in the Rhineland and Westphalia, I have been furnished with the following very valuable statistics of the average wages earned—to which special attention is called—during the business year 1882-'83 by the workmen engaged in 69 iron and steel works, 32 mines, 21 textile factories, 5 chemical works, 4 glass works, 3 sugar refineries, and 20 miscellaneous industries.

In the iron and steel works there were employed during the said business year 64,769 workmen, of which 3,496 were youths and 350 women. The annual earnings were as follows: 1,319 workmen earned between \$142.80 and \$166.60; 7,910 between \$166.60 and \$190.40; 4,041 between \$190.40 and \$214.20; 42,049 between \$214.20 and \$238; 5,265 between \$238 and \$261.80; 2,747 between \$261.80 and \$285.60; 1,438 upwards of \$285.60.

It will be seen from the above given estimates that about 50 per cent of these workmen earned between \$214.20 and \$238. In the other above mentioned 85 manufacturing industries:

Number of workmen.	Range of earnings.	Number of workmen.	Range of earnings.
348 workmen	\$.19 00 to \$142 80	36 youths	\$214 20 \$238 00
6,828 workmen	142 80 166 60	17 youths	261 80 285 60
7,062 workmen	166 60 190 40	49 women	47 00 71 40
12,388 workmen	190 40 214 20	311 women	71 40 95 20
12,677 workmen	214 20 238 00	1,486 women	95 20 119 00
8,529 workmen	238 00 261 80	528 women	119 00 142 80
397 workmen	261 80 285 60	472 women	142 80 166 60
210 workmen above	285 60	9 women	166 60 190 40
604 youths	47 00 71 40	120 women	190 40 214 20
2,799 youths	71 40 95 20	473 girls	47 00 71 40
1,214 youths	95 20 119 00	209 girls	71 40 95 20
363 youths	119 00 142 80	43 girls	95 20 119 00
4 youths	142 80 166 60	25 girls	119 00 142 80
24 youths	190 40 214 20		

FOOD PRICES.

The following figures show the retail price per pound of average quality of food in the city of Dusseldorf:

Articles.	Cost per pound.	Articles.	Cost per pound.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Bread:		Pork:	
White	4	Without bones	20
Black	1. 84	Lard	20
Brown	3	Butter	24
Beef:		Butter, better quality	28
With bones	15 to 17	Cheese, Dutch	14
Without bones	19	Coffee	28
Veal	17	Coffee, better quality	35
Mutton	17	Sugar	10
Pork:		Potatoes	1
With bones	14 to 18		

In conclusion I will say that the great mass of workmen are indifferent to the present legislation in regard to aid and insurance institutions, which seem to attract their attention only in exceptional cases.

WM. D. WAMER,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dusseldorf, May 17, 1884.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Dusseldorf.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers	\$4 28	\$5 71	\$5 00
Bed-carriers	3 14	3 92	3 57
Masons	4 28	5 71	5 00
Tenders	3 14	3 92	3 50
Plasterers	4 28	5 71	5 00
Tenders	3 14	3 92	3 50
Slaters	3 92	5 00	4 28
Roofers	4 28	5 71	5 00
Tenders	3 14	3 92	3 50
Plumbers	3 92	5 00	4 28
Assistants	3 14	3 92	3 50
Carpenters	3 57	5 71	5 00
Gas-fitters	4 28	6 00	5 00
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers (board and lodgings)	1 19	1 60	1 42
Blacksmiths	4 28	5 71	5 00
Strikers	3 57	4 28	3 71
Bookbinders	4 28	5 71	5 00
Book-makers	4 28	5 00	4 50
Beers (board and lodgings)	1 42	2 14	1 78
Butchers (board and lodgings)	1 07	1 28	1 42
Cigar-makers	3 57	4 28	3 92
Coppers	3 57	6 42	5 00
Cutlers	3 92	5 71	5 00
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	3 57	5 71	4 28
Cab and carriage	2 57	3 57	2 75
Street railway	3 57	4 76	3 57
Dyers	3 57	5 00	4 28
Engravers	5 00	7 14	5 71
Goldsmiths	3 57	5 00	4 28
Hatters	3 57	5 71	4 28
Horn-shoers	3 57	5 71	5 00
Jewellers	4 28	7 14	5 71
Labelers, porters, &c	2 38	4 52	3 33
Lithographers	4 28	6 42	5 00
Patenters	3 57	5 00	3 92
Printers	4 28	7 14	5 71
Tailors	3 57	5 90	4 28

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Dusseldorf—Continued.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Ave.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.			
Paper-hangers	\$3 57	\$5 00	
Shoemakers	3 57	5 00	
Stone-cutters	4 28	5 71	
Saddle and harness makers	3 57	5 00	
Tanners	3 57	5 71	
Coppersmiths	3 57	6 40	
Gunsmiths	3 57	6 42	
Wood-carvers	5 00	7 14	
Wheelwrights	3 57	5 85	
File-cutters	3 57	5 00	
Painters	3 57	5 00	
Turners	3 57	5 00	
Gilders	4 28	6 42	
Stair-builders	4 28	5 71	
Street-plasterers	4 28	5 71	
Barbers (board and lodgings)	4 28	5 71	
Coachmen (board and lodgings)	4 28	5 71	
Rope-makers	2 51	2 87	
Street-railway conductors	3 57	5 00	
Organ-makers	4 16	5 13	
Woodchoppers	4 28	8 50	
	3 92	4 28	

COST OF LIVING.

Table showing the average annual cost of living to different classes of workmen in the district of Dusseldorf.

Necessaries of life.	Common journeyman (unmarried).	Artisan (unmarried).	Artisan, with a family of four members.	Well-to-do man, a family of four members.
Rent and fuel				
Rent			\$47 60	
Fuel	\$142 80	\$190 40		
Food and fuel			142 80	
Food				
Clothing	11 90	23 80	25 70	
Kranken-casse	2 38	2 85	3 57	
Physician's attendance				
Taxes	1 19	1 90	2 85	
Incidental expenses	8 33	14 28	14 28	
Schooling expenses			4 78	
Total	166 60	233 23	251 56	

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Table showing the weekly wages earned by persons employed in the foundries, machine-shops and iron works in the district of Dusseldorf.

[Hours of labor, sixty to sixty-six per week.]

Occupations.	Wages earned.	Occupations.	Wages earned.
Sand-model formers	\$4 28 to \$7 14	WIRE-ROLLING MILLS.	
Mass-model formers	4 28 8 56	Wire-rolling masters:	
Loam-model formers	3 57 7 14	First class	\$9 28 to
Helpers	3 10 6 50	Second class	7 14
Casters	4 28 8 56	Wire-rollers:	
Dressers	3 57 5 71	First class	6 42
Smelters	4 28 5 71	Second class	5 71
Carpenters	8 33 9 87	Puddlers:	
Assistants	5 71 8 56	First class	6 42
Boiler-makers	8 33 9 87	Second class	4 53
Helpers	3 57 5 00	Welders:	
Machinist, best	5 71 10 00	First class	8 56
Machinist, ordinary	4 28 5 71	Second class	5 71
Machinist, inferior	3 09 4 28	Third class	4 28
Foremen	8 23 10 00	All workmen in rolling mills	4 00
Laborers, ordinary	3 75 4 50	All workmen in blast furnace	3 75

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Table showing the weekly wages earned by persons employed in factories or mills in the district of Dusseldorf.

[Hours of labor, sixty to sixty-six per week.]

Occupations.	Wages earned.	Occupations.	Wages earned.
Railroad coach factory:		Paperhangings factory—Cont'd.	
Carpenters.....	\$3 57 to \$5 71	Flockers.....	\$3 57 to \$5 00
Blacksmiths.....	3 57 8 56	Grounders.....	3 57 4 28
Turners.....	4 28 8 56	Glossers.....	3 42 4 28
Cushion-makers.....	4 28 7 14	Color-makers.....	10 00
Varnishers.....	3 57 5 71	Machinist.....	10 00
Firemen.....	4 28 5 71	Firemen.....	4 76
Laborers, ordinary.....	3 09 4 28	Laborers, ordinary.....	3 57 3 87
Sugar refining:		Cotton mills:	
Boilers.....	7 14 8 56	Carders, machine.....	3 57 4 28
Panmen.....	7 14 8 56	Spinners.....	3 28 4 28
Sorters.....	4 28 4 28	Weavers.....	3 57 4 28
Packers.....	4 28 5 71	Girls.....	2 85
Firemen.....	4 28 4 28	Woolen mills:	
Women.....	2 85 3 57	Weavers.....	4 28 7 14
Boiler-masters.....	10 71	Spinners.....	4 28 5 71
Paperhangings factory:		Spoulers, carders, fullers, and shearers.....	3 09 4 76
Foremen.....	10 00	Dressers.....	4 28 8 56
Block-cutters.....	4 28 6 42		
Machine-printers.....	3 57 5 71		

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month to railway employées in Dusseldorf.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Shipping foremen.....	\$25 00	Brakemen.....	\$22 61
Porters.....	22 00	Railway machine-shops:	
Switch-tenders.....	22 00	Foremen.....	51 76
Night watchers.....	11 90	Smiths and blacksmiths.....	15 38
Laborers.....	14 00	Turners.....	15 38
Locomotive drivers.....	45 25	Plumbers.....	13 80
Firemen.....	31 33	Machine polishers.....	11 13
Conductors.....	29 75	Varnishers.....	13 60
Assistants.....	28 80	Laborers.....	11 13

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per month to household servants in Dusseldorf.

Occupations.	Average.
Cooks.....	\$9 00 to \$7 00
Chamber maids.....	3 57
House maids.....	3 17
Man-servant.....	7 00
Coachmen.....	17 85

SHOP AND STORE WAGES.

Wages paid per month in wholesale and retail stores and shops in Dusseldorf.

Occupations.	Average.
Clerks:	
Men.....	\$9 52 to \$14 28
Women.....	7 14 10 71
Travelers.....	29 80 47 60
Counting-houses—	
Head book-keeper.....	60 00 99 00
Inferior book-keepers.....	20 00 35 70
Errand boys.....	7 00 8 00

*Generally signing by procuration.

ELBERFELD.*REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL VON WREDE.***COST OF LIVING.**

The following are the average prices of goods:

Bread.....	per pound..	\$0
Butter.....	do.....	
Cheese.....	do.....	
Potatoes.....	do.....	
Beans.....	do.....	
Peas.....	do.....	
Vegetables (cabbage).....	do.....	
Beef.....	do.....	
Pork.....	do.....	
Veal.....	do.....	
Mutton.....	do.....	
Flour.....	do.....	
Rice.....	do.....	
Salt.....	do.....	

STATEMENT OF A DYER.

Is thirty-two years old, with wife and one child ten years old; wages \$4.30 per week:

Rent, two rooms, second story.....	\$32
Clothing.....	23
Food, per week, \$2.85.....	148
Municipal taxes.....	7
Contribution to workmen's aid society, per week, 14 cents.....	10
Incidentals.....	
Total.....	223

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

Not much difference. Wages and general conditions are rather more favorable to the workmen at present.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

As a rule the workman is sober and trustworthy, also saving. Comparatively a small proportion of the men are given to spells of intemperance, and these occur on pay-days, and last to the second or third day after.

Feeling between employé and employer is good.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

There has been a workmen's hospital fund established, to which every man is by law obliged to contribute from 8 to 16 cents per week according to his earnings. In case of sickness or accident he is paid out of the fund from 75 cents to \$1.50, to which amount the employer, as a rule, makes a voluntary addition.

Strikes are rare occurrences in this district, and generally not advantageous to the laborer.

The working people can buy the necessities of life where they choose. They are generally paid weekly, sometimes semi-monthly, and in silver and nickel coin.

There are no co-operative societies in this district.

GENERAL CONDITION OF WORKING PEOPLE.

If married and the father of children, they have to live very economically, and hardly have a chance of saving anything. They are generally healthy, sober, and attached to their families. Unmarried workmen, if economical, might save a little.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

The respective owners or companies are compelled by law to take all necessary precautions to insure the safety of their employés. Buildings, boilers, machinery, &c., are inspected from time to time by Government officials as to their being in good and sound condition.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

They are entitled and are expected to vote for their representative in the Reichstag, the house for the whole German union. They have no right to vote for their representative in the Landtag. In the latter are discussed only the affairs of Prussia as a country belonging to the German Empire.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The hope of bettering their pecuniary position, frequently also for the purpose of evading the military service. The emigrants are mostly agriculturists and mechanics.

FEMALE LABOR.

The minimum, maximum, and average wages paid to female adults, per week are: Minimum, \$1.50; maximum, \$6; average, \$2.90.

The hours of labor are from 7 to 12 m., and from 1.30 to 7 p. m. On Saturday generally to 6 p. m. The moral and physical conditions of such employés are fair. No means are provided for the improvement of these employés.

In case of fire there mostly is an abundance of water; the staircases are wide and easy of access. The work-people rarely sleep in the establishments in which they work, and there is comparatively little danger for their safety during the day-time in case of fire. Naturally great precautions are taken everywhere to prevent fires.

For women there is, as well as for the men, a fund for the sick and disabled. Every member of the different manufactories and other establishments is obliged to contribute to this fund at the rate of from 4 to 7 cents per week. In case of a member being sick or disabled a certain amount is paid out of this fund for her care. Besides, it is customary for the employer to pay a share of the amount necessary in such cases.

There has been a slight increase during the past five years in the wages paid women and in the price of the necessities of life.

STATE OF EDUCATION.

Nearly all the women can read and write, and they are obliged by law to send their children to school, where they receive the benefit of an elementary education at the expense of the state when the parents are too poor to pay.

FREDERICK VON WREDE,
Vice-Consul

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Elberfeld, August 27, 1884.



GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in Elberfeld.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers.....	\$3 80	\$5 25	
Hod-carriers.....	3 20	3 80	
Masons.....	3 90	6 40	
Tenders.....	3 20	3 80	
Plasterers.....	5 40	5 75	
Tenders.....	3 20	3 80	
Slaters.....	5 35	5 65	
Roofers.....	5 40	5 80	
Tenders.....	3 20	3 70	
Plumbers.....	4 50	4 90	
Assistants.....	3 10	3 60	
Carpenters.....	4 10	4 90	
Gas-fitters.....	4 00	4 20	
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers.....	3 50	4 80	
Blacksmiths.....	4 20	4 80	
Strikers.....	3 00	3 80	
Book-binders.....	4 00	4 50	
Brick-makers.....	5 00	5 50	
Brewers.....	6 10	10 00	
Butchers.....	3 60	4 90	
Brass founders.....	4 50	4 80	
Cabinet-makers.....	5 10	5 90	
Confectioners.....	3 50	4 80	
Coopers.....	5 00	6 00	
Cutlers.....	4 10	5 50	
Distillers.....	5 00	7 50	
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters.....	3 90	4 60	
Cab and carriage.....	4 50	4 70	
Street railway.....	4 40	4 50	
Dyers.....	3 00	4 50	
Engravers.....	6 50	12 00	
Furriers.....	4 00	4 90	
Gardeners.....	2 90	5 10	
Horse-shoers.....	4 20	4 80	
Laborers, porters, &c.....	2 80	3 80	
Lithographers.....	5 00	7 00	
Millwrights.....	4 00	4 80	
Printers.....	4 30	5 00	
Teachers, public schools.....	7 00	35 00	
Saddle and harness makers.....	4 10	6 20	
Tailors.....	3 80	12 00	
Telegraph operators.....	4 00	5 50	
Tinsmiths.....	4 10	4 70	
Weavers (outside of mills).....	4 00	7 00	

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in factories or mills in Elberfeld.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Masters and superintendents.....	\$8 00	\$25 00	\$14 00
Undermasters.....	5 00	12 00	7 00
Workmen.....	8 00	4 50	3 75
Women.....	2 00	2 75	2 50
Children over fourteen years.....	1 50	2 75	2 25

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Elberfeld.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Ticket printers.....	\$211 20	\$316 80	\$264 00
Ticket-office employés.....	211 20	246 40	228 80
Station-masters.....	249 90	285 60	267 75
Brakemen and others.....	164 22	235 62	199 92
Porters.....	192 78	228 80	207 79
Night-watchmen.....	142 80	142 80	142 80
Engineers.....	211 20	285 60	248 90
Conductors.....	246 40	316 80	281 60
Freighting-masters.....	235 62	249 90	242 76
Guards.....	185 64	235 62	210 63
Laborers.....	142 80	249 90	196 35
Employés in railway car-shops.....	214 20	321 20	267 75

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in stores (wholesale or retail) to males and females, in Elberfeld.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Clerks and salesmen.....	\$3 00	\$10 00	\$7 00
Girls and saleswomen.....	1 50	5 00	3 50

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Elberfeld.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Men:			
Cochmen.....	\$11 90	\$23 80	\$19 04
Lackeys.....	5 90	10 60	7 20
Gardeners.....	4 80	10 60	9 00
Cooks.....	11 90	29 75	19 04
Waiters.....	8 33	10 60	9 00
General household duties.....	5 90	19 04	11 90
Women:			
Cooks.....	4 80	11 90	7 00
Kitchenmaids.....	3 60	5 90	4 80
Chambermaids.....	4 80	7 20	5 90
General household duties.....	3 60	7 20	5 90

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per month to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants near Elberfeld, with board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Men:			
General household duties	\$5 90	\$10 60	\$7 75
Agricultural laborers	8 33	10 60	9 45
Women:			
General household duties	2 40	5 90	4 15
Agricultural duties	4 80	8 33	6 56

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month of two hundred and thirty-four hours to employés in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers—in Elberfeld.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Post-office employés:			
Secretaries, &c.	\$19 04	\$60 00	\$23 18
Telegraph operators.....	16 00	22 00	19 00
Railway employés:			
Clerks and secretaries	15 85	71 40	28 62
Custom-house employés	19 04	65 00	36 52
Collectors of taxes and clerks.....	16 00	60 00	38 00

TRADES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of seventy-two hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Elberfeld.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Draymen and teamsters	\$3 90	\$4 60	\$4 25
Horseshoers	4 20	4 80	4 50
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 80	3 80	3 30
Plasterers	5 40	5 75	5 57
Roofers	5 40	5 80	5 60
Plumbers	4 50	4 90	4 70
Carpenters	4 10	4 90	4 50
Gas-fitters	4 00	4 20	4 10
Blacksmiths	4 20	4 80	4 50

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of seventy-two hours to printers (compositors, proofmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Elberfeld.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Printers, proof-readers, and pressmen	\$4 30	\$5 00	\$4 65

GRAND DUCHY OF OLDENBURG.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT GROSS, OF BRAKE-NORDENHAMM.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in Brake.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers per week ..	\$3 92	\$4 50	\$4 00
Hod-carriers do.	5 06	7 15	6 00
Masons do.	4 00	6 00	5 30
Tenders do.	2 85	3 57	3 00
Plasterers per square foot.	01½	02½	02
Tenders per week ..	2 85	3 57	3 00
Slaters do.	5 25	5 75	5 30
Roofers per M tiles.	4 25	4 76	4 35
Tenders per week ..	2 85	3 57	3 00
Plumbers do.	4 25	5 90	4 75
Assistants do.	3 00	4 00	3 25
Carpenters do.	3 75	4 22½	4 00
Gas-fitters do.	4 25	5 90	4 75
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers per week ..	3 57	4 65	4 00
Blacksmiths per hour.	06	07½	06½
Strikers do.	06½	07	06½
Boot-binders per week ..	5 00	7 14	6 00
Brick-makers do.	2 85	3 57	3 00
Brewers do.	4 75	14 28	6 25
Butchers do.	3 57	4 76	4 00
Brass-founders do.	4 25	5 90	4 75
Cabinet-makers do.	5 00	7 14	5 50
Confectioners do.	3 00	4 25	3 25
Cigar-makers per M.	1 25	3 57	1 65
Coopers per week ..	3 57	4 76	3 75
Distillers do.	3 00	4 76	3 25
Drivers do.	2 38	4 76	4 16½
Draymen and teamsters do.	2 14½	3 00	2 25
Cab, carriage, and street railway do.	2 85½	4 28	3 10
Dyers do.	3 06	4 76	4 15
Engravers do.	3 00	9 52	4 50
Furriers do.	3 00	4 25	3 25
Gardeners do.	3 57	7 15	4 00
Hatters do.	3 00	4 56	3 33
Horseshoers per hour.	07	11	08
Laborers, porters, &c per week ..	4 28½	14 28	4 50
Lithographers do.	3 00½	9 52	4 50
Millwrights do.	4 28	7 14½	4 50
Nail-makers (hand) do.	3 57	4 76	4 00
Potters do.	3 00	4 76	3 25
Printers do.	3 03½	4 28½	3 50
Teachers, public schools per year ..	243 00	476 00	300 00
Saddle and harness makers per week ..	3 57	4 28	3 75
Sail-makers do.	2 85½	5 70	3 00
Stevedores do.	5 71	7 14	5 90
Tanners do.	3 57	4 28	3 75
Tailors per month.	5 95	11 90	10 00
Telegraph operators per week ..	4 74	7 14	5 75
Tinsmiths do.	4 25	5 90	4 75

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in factories or mills in the district of the consular agency at Brake-Nordenhamm.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Master millwright	\$11 00	\$12 36	11 68
Millwright	4 00	4 76	4 38
Assistant	3 21	4 28	3 74
Engineers in factories	11 00	12 36	11 68
Firemen in factories	3 15	4 28	3 71
Superintendent in factories	13 35	26 50	20 42
Clerks in factories	6 45	15 09	10 77
Weavers in factories	3 25	4 50	3 87
Spinners and other laborers	3 57	4 28	4 00
Boys and girls under age	95	2 14	1 54
Porter	3 42	5 00	4 21
Drayman	4 76	4 76	4 76

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in the district of the consular agency at Oldenburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Technical director	\$952 00	\$1,785 00	\$1,368 00
Assistant	333 20	809 20	571 20
Master foreman	357 00	642 00	500 00
Draftsmen	178 50	357 00	267 75
Assistant	3 40	6 42	5 41
Engineers	4 28	6 42	5 35
Strikers	3 57	4 50	4 23
Foreman in the forge	4 28	5 00	4 64
Assistant	3 57	4 28	4 00
Journeyman	3 00	4 52	3 76
Apprentice	1 42	1 90	1 66
Apprentice, three years' standing	3 57	4 28	4 00
Boilermakers	4 67	7 14	5 90
Formers	4 28	7 14	5 71

GLASS WORKERS.

There exists in this district only one glass-work of any considerable importance which desired to give any particulars of wages paid by them. The statement I received was that they employed about two hundred laborers who received wages for the year to the amount of about \$47,600, or an average of about \$119 per man per annum.

Mines and mining do not exist in Oldenburg.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Wages paid to railway employes (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged about the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.), in the grand duchy of Oldenburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Technical railway director	\$932 00	\$1,385 00	\$1,158 00
Director of administration	1,428 00	1,785 00	1,606 00
Director	932 00	1,356 00	1,144 00
Assistant	932 00	1,356 00	1,144 00
Registrar of administration	333 20	785 40	559 30
Superintendent of the rolling-stock	333 20	785 40	559 30
Cashier	600 00	932 00	766 00
Assistant cashier	333 20	785 40	559 30
Head engineer	932 00	1,356 00	1,144 00
Engineer	571 20	1,071 00	821 10
Station-master:			
First class	476 00	714 00	595 00
Second class	285 60	476 00	380 80
Of the smallest stations	190 40	280 86	235 63

Wages paid to railway employes, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engine-drivers..... per year.....	\$485 60	\$428 40	\$357 00
Assistant..... do.....	178 50	285 60	232 00
Guards of trains..... do.....	285 60	357 00	300 00
Common guards or ticket collectors..... do.....	171 38	285 60	230 00
Lineman..... do.....	128 76	142 80	140 00
Brakman..... do.....	142 80	178 50	150 00
Oilman..... per day.....	47	54	50
Ticket printers..... per year.....	178 50	357 00	200 00
Porters, lithographers, servants and all other assistants, laborers excepted..... per year.....	178 50	357 00	200 00
Railroad laborers..... per day.....	54	75	60
Administrator of loading cars..... per year.....	476 00	714 00	595 00
Carriage builders, common..... per day.....	72	1 00	80
Upholsterer..... do.....	60	72	65

SHIP-YARD WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three and one-half hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Weser River.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
WOODEN SHIP-BUILDING.			
Foremen:			
First class.....	\$14 87½	\$14 87½	\$14 87½
Second class.....	9 72	12 40	10 57
Third class.....	7 44	8 65	8 00
Ship carpenters:			
First class.....	7 00	7 55½	7 40
Second class.....	4 54	4 93½	4 60
Third class.....	3 80½	4 00	3 85
Apprentices:			
First class.....	2 85½	3 09	2 90
Second class.....	2 38	2 61	2 50
Third class.....	1 42½	2 00	1 60
Mast and spar makers, as per agreement.....			7 14
Joiners:			
Foreman.....	5 00	7 14	6 00
Journeyman.....	3 57	4 28½	3 90
Riggers, as per agreement.....			5 86
IRON SHIP-BUILDING.			
Draftsman:			
First class.....	14 87½	29 50	18 00
Second class.....	5 93½	14 87½	11 50
Foreman in the building shop.....	7 14	7 14	7 14
Smiths:			
First class.....	5 71*	7 14	6 50
Second class.....	4 28½	5 71	5 00
Journeyman.....	3 57	3 92½	3 60
Apprentice.....	1 42½	3 57	2 14
Punchers.....	3 92½	4 23½	4 10
Riveters, per 1,000 rivets.....	11 90	16 66	15 07
Assistants of the same.....	1 42½	2 85½	2 29
Engine drivers.....	7 14	7 14	7 14
Joiners.....	7 14	7 14	7 14
Carpenters.....	3 57	3 92½	3 60
Calkers, laborers.....	2 85½	2 85½	2 85½
Formers.....	2 32	9 43	7 06

WAGES OF SEAMEN.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) in the grand duchy of Oldenburg from ports on the river Weser.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Master mariners:			
Sailing vessels.....	\$23 80	\$71 40	\$35 70
Steam-vessels.....	35 70	119 00	119 00
Chief mates:			
Sailing vessels.....	15 94	23 80	18 50
Steam-vessels.....	23 80	47 60	25 00

Wages paid per month to seamen, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Second mates:			
Sailing vessels	\$14 28	\$15 47	\$15
Steam-vessels	19 04	23 80	20
Third mates:			
Steamers	14 28	19 04	16
Sailing vessels	14 28	16 06	15
Boatwains (steamers)	14 28	21 42	17
Boatwains' mate (steamers)	12 50	15 00	13
Quartermasters (steamers)	12 50	15 00	13
Quartermasters' mate (steamers)	11 50	14 00	12
Sailors, able-bodied:			
Sailing vessels			
Steamers	11 90	11 90	11
Ordinary seamen:			
Sailing vessels	11 90	11 90	11
Steamers	8 33	8 33	8
Boys:			
Sailing vessels	8 33	8 33	8
Steamers	8 57	8 33	5
Cooks:			
Sailing vessels	14 23	21 42	16
Steamers	21 42	35 70	28
Cook and steward (sailing vessels)	17 85	20 23	20
Head steward (steamers)	23 80	47 60	30
Second steward (steamers)	11 90	23 80	12
Third steward (steamers)	4 76	11 90	7
Engineers:			
Chiefs (steamers)	35 70	96 20	47
Second (steamers)	23 80	47 60	35
Third (steamers)	19 04	23 80	21
Fourth (steamers)	14 28	21 42	16
Assistant (steamers)	11 90	14 28	13
Firemen:			
Foreman (steamers)	11 90	14 28	13
Common (steamers)	9 52	11 90	10
Coal-heavers (steamers)	9 52	11 90	10
Sailmaker and sailor:			
Sailing vessels	12 61	14 28	15
Steamers	14 28	19 04	17
Sailmakers only (steamers)	14 28	14 28	14
Head cook (steamers)	23 80	47 60	25

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year in stores, wholesale and retail, to males and females in the grand duchy of Oldenburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Head manager	\$357 00	\$2,380 00	\$714
Manager's assistants	238 00	714 00	400
Head cutters	242 80	476 00	320
Assistants	142 80	238 00	175
Clerks:			
First class	476 00	714 00	480
Second class	238 00	476 00	285
Third class	200 00	214 20	205
Apprentices:			
First class	71 40	142 80	95
Second class	47 60	71 40	59
Third class	23 80	47 60	25
Cashiers (females)	238 00	476 00	275
Book-keepers:			
First class	238 00	476 00	295
Second class	178 50	238 00	200
Porter	119 00	166 60	150
Coopers:			
Master	238 00	476 00	200
Assistant	106 60	238 00	160
Apprentices	119 00	119 00	119
Town travelers (commission)	*5	*10	
Country travelers (commission)	476 00	2,380 00	600

* Per cent.

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid to household servants (towns and cities) in the grand duchy of Oldenburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Head butler (including board, &c.) per year.	\$238 00	\$476 00	\$250 00
Second butler do.	119 00	238 00	150 00
Cochman:			
First class do.	71 40	95 20	80 00
Second class do.	32 13	71 40	40 00
Horse servant do.	32 13	71 40	40 00
Horse jockey do.	32 13	71 40	40 00
Stall boy:			
First do.	23 80	32 13	25 00
Second do.	7 14	14 28	10 00
Females:			
Householder do.	71 40	119 00	95 20
Cook do.	119 00	178 50	142 80
Cook's assistant do.	47 60	85 68	71 40
Chambermaid do.	35 70	71 40	47 60
Servant do.	16 66	23 80	20 00
Wash-maid do.	16 66	23 80	21 00
Males:			
Footman do.	71 40	95 20	80 00
Boy do.	14 28	23 80	15 00
Laborer in garden per day.	58.5	95.2	71.4
Gardener:			
Head do.	1 42.8	2 43.9	1 50
Second do.	95.2	1 42.8	1 19

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the grand duchy of Oldenburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
First stableman (with board) per year.	\$71 40	\$142 80	\$100 00
Second stableman (with board) do.	37 70	71 40	50 00
Boy (with board) do.	11 00	23 80	17 70
First female servant (with board) do.	23 80	47 60	35 40
First dairy-maid (with board) do.	23 80	47 60	35 40
Second dairy-maid (with board) do.	17 85	23 80	18 75
Junior servant girl (with board) do.	7 14	14 28	12 00
Plowman (with eating) per day.	53.3	95.2	65.4
Laborers (with board and rent free) per year.	24 80	37 70	31 25
Laborers (without rent free) do.	48 60	61 50	54 75
Laborers (without board and rent) per day.	47.6	53.5	50
Harvesters (with board) do.	71.4	95.2	80
Harvesters (with board and lodging) do.	53.5	59.5	55

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of Brake-Oldenburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Director of savings bank	\$476 00	\$950 00	\$525 00
Director of mercantile bank	476 00	2,380 00	600 00
Chief clerks	357 00	476 00	400 00
Second clerks	297 50	357 00	320 00
Third clerks	238 00	297 50	250 00
Junior clerks	142 80	238 00	195 00
Director for the Union of Consumptibles	(*)	142 80	.....
Director for the Union of Agricultural Implements	(*)	142 80	.....
Director of building corporation	476 00	1,190 00	500 00
Designer	117 50	357 00	237 25
Assistant	117 50	357 00	237 25
Superintendent of works	333 20	714 00	425 00
Book-keeper and cashier	333 20	714 00	425 00

* Gratia.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments and offices (exclusive of tradesmen and laborers) in the grand duchy of Oldenburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Ave.
Minister of the interior	\$1,904 00	\$2,380 00	\$2,100 00
Minister of finances	2,380 00	2,500 00	2,100 00
Minister of justice, churches, and schools	1,666 00	2,380 00	2,000 00
Counsellor	1,470 00	1,666 00	1,500 00
Assistants	328 40	714 00	600 00
Chancellor of the ministry	735 00	880 20	800 00
Government cashier	285 60	1,285 20	1,000 00
Paymaster-general	476 00	1,190 00	1,000 00
Assistant	285 60	541 20	400 00
Guard	142 80	214 20	150 00
Inspector of the Government cash account	476 00	880 60	600 00
Assistant	285 60	541 20	400 00
Book-keeper-general	714 00	952 00	800 00
Assistant	285 60	541 20	400 00
Secretaries in average	119 00	190 40	150 00
Porter or errand boy	142 80	214 20	150 00
Statistical Bureau:			
President	714 00	1,190 00	900 00
Auditor	476 00	714 00	600 00
Head police officer	428 40	595 00	500 00
Expedient	190 40	390 40	250 00
Police:			
Lieutenant	714 00	833 00	750 00
Sergeant	238 00	428 40	300 00
Corporal	200 00	375 00	250 00
Common	178 50	404 60	250 00
Head inspector of ways and public buildings	1,190 00	1,666 20	1,400 00
Second inspector of ways and public buildings	595 00	1,190 00	800 00
President of a bailiwick	952 00	1,666 00	1,100 00
Lord chief justice	1,785 00	2,142 00	1,900 00

TRADES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid to the trades and laborers in Government employ in the grand duchy of Oldenburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Ave.
Commissioner of the office of public buildings	per month.. \$23 75	\$35 70	\$29 70
Commissioner of the office of public ways	do. 21 42	35 70	28 50
Commissioner of the office of bailiwick	do. 19 75	35 70	27 70
Transcribers:			
In supreme offices	do. 14 28	16 66	15 40
In minor offices	do. 11 90	14 28	13 00
Designers:			
First class	do. 14 88	29 75	22 30
Second class	do. 12 00	25 00	18 50
Copyist	do. 12 00	25 00	18 50
Pilot masters	do. 34 28	43 80	39 00
Pilots:			
First class	do. 38 88	59 50	49 10
Second class	do. 21 42	29 75	25 50
Harbor-master	do. 14 88	23 80	19 30
Engineer of dredger	do. 19 75	19 75	19 75
Assistant	do. 14 88	23 80	19 30
Fireman	do. 11 90	15 88	13 80
Common laborers	do. 7 90	23 80	15 80
Harbor laborers	do. 14 28	14 28	14 28
Master of dredging machine	do. 19 75	23 75	21 70
Common custom-house officers	per annum. 178 50	190 40	184 40
Gardener:			
Head	per day. 1 66.6	1 90.4	1 78.5
Second	do. 95.0	1 04.8	1 04.8
Laborer	do. 53.5	71.4	62.4
Foresters	per annum. 178 50	190 40	184 40
Overseer of public ways	per month. 21 42	35 70	28 50
Overseer of Government lands	do. 21 42	35 70	28 50
Overseer of public waters and channels	do. 21 42	35 70	28 50
Gaolers	per annum. 142 80	190 60	166 70

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers, (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.), in Brake-Oldenburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Journeyman printers	\$4 76	\$9 50	\$6 00
Apprentices	1 42.8	2 85.6	2 00

Printers receive their wages according to agreement with the owner of the press, and as there exists in his district only small printing offices, employing from two to five men, not much difference exists in their pay.

J. J. GROSS,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Brake-Nondenhamm, June 24, 1884.

HAMBURG.

REPORT BY CONSUL BAILEY.

FOOD PRICES.

Bread :			
Black	per pound..	\$0	02
White	do.....		03
Butter	do.....		23
Cheese	do.....		18
Coffee	do.....		18
Coal	per ton..	6	00
Eggs	per dozen..		14
Meats:			
Beef	per pound..		14
Mutton	do.....		12
Veal	do.....		19
Pork	do.....		14
Pickled pork	do.....		16
Bacon	do.....		17
Hams	do.....		21
Lard	do.....		19
Milk	per quart..		03
Peas and beans (dried)	per pound..		06
Potatoes	per bushel..		75
Rice	per pound..		06
Sugar:			
Loaf	do.....		07
Brown	do.....		05½
Tea	do.....		45
Petroleum	do.....		03½

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

During the last six years the rate of wages has not changed materially, and the condition of the laboring classes has been only very little improved in this consular district during the said period of time.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

As a general thing they are sober, steady, and trustworthy, and they endeavor to save as much of their earnings as possible for days of sickness and old age.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

Only the very best feeling prevails between employé and employer, manifesting itself in the interest the latter takes in the welfare of the former, and the rewards given by the employer for long faithful services, all of which has a very beneficial effect on the prosperity of the community.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

Most of the workmen in this district are members of the trade union. They fix and regulate in many cases the rate of wages and arrange or negotiate with employers about wages in a peaceful manner. Any difficulties, differences, or disputes arising between employers and employés, which cannot be settled in an amicable way, are submitted to the trade-arbitration court, established in Hamburg by its Government for such purposes. This court is composed of tradesmen and mechanics of different trades, who are appointed for the term of a year by the Government. The decisions of this court are binding. No attorneys being needed in said court, the parties having cases in the same have scarcely any or no costs to pay. The effect of said court on the advancement and welfare of the laborers has proved excellent.

PREVALENCY OF STRIKES.

During the last six years no strikes worth mentioning have occurred in this district.

FREEDOM OF PURCHASES.

In this district the working people are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose. The laborer is paid once a week, on Saturdays, in German gold or silver.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There are several so-called "Consum Vereine" (consumption associations) in this district, which have established stores in different parts of the city, where members of such associations can purchase the necessities of life at less cost than through the regular and usual business channels. As the prices paid at such co-operative stores are only a little lower, and the goods sold there generally of inferior quality, than at other stores, the said co-operative stores have had no appreciable effect on general trade.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

HOW A BRICKLAYER'S FAMILY LIVES IN HAMBURG.

- Q. How old are you?—A. Thirty-two years.
 Q. What is your business?—A. I am a bricklayer.
 Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and two children, the oldest is four, the youngest two years old.
 Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. On an average I receive 95 cents per day.
 Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. Ten hours per day.
 Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. Half an hour for breakfast, one hour for dinner, and half an hour for vespers in the afternoon. The time allowed for meals is not included in the ten hours' work.

Q. Can you support a family upon such wages?—A. Oh, yes. My wife frequently earns from 3 to 4 marks per week by washing and scouring for other people. The children are then sent to the "warte schule," a kind of "Kindergarten" for poor people, where the children are taken care of during the day free of expense. It is a charitable institute, of which there are a good many in Hamburg.

Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to in a year?—A. With general good health we earn about \$347.95 per year.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—A. Yes. I pay per annum—

For rent of two rooms and kitchen in third story	\$47 60
For clothing for self and family	47 60
For food and fuel	191 11
For taxes	3 57
For hospital dues	4 76
Leaving for doctor's bills, medicines, incidentals, and savings	53 31
Per annum	347 95

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. For breakfast, bread, coffee, and a little bacon; for dinner, meat and potatoes; at 4 o'clock, coffee and bread; and for supper, bread, bacon, and sometimes fried potatoes and tea or beer.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. At present I manage to save about 100 marks (\$23.80) per year; whether I will be able to save so much or anything at all when my family becomes larger or my children grow older I do not know. In case of sickness of myself I receive 1 mark 50 pfennige (35 cents) per day from the mechanics' hospital fund.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

The boilers and steam-engines in factories and mills are under surveillance of the Government and are inspected for their safety by a Government official at certain intervals. In case of an accident the employés of factories and mills receive from the mechanics' hospital fund 1 mark (23.8 cents) to 2 marks (47.6 cents) per day during their illness. In some cases their employers furnish their employés pecuniary assistance when the latter have become unable to work in consequence of an accident in the factory or mill. Railroad employés, if meeting with an accident in the discharge of their duties are provided for by the Imperial Government, the railroads in this district having recently been purchased by the German Government.

A general accident law (unfall-gesetz) is now under consideration in the German Reichstag, establishing ample funds and provisions for all the working people in the German Empire in case of accident.

As a general thing the employers do not trouble themselves much about the moral and physical well-being of their employés, but in some cases the employés are held to attend church and receive medical attendance in case of sickness at the instigation of their employers. The general relations prevailing between employer and employés are very good in this district.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Workingmen enjoy the same political rights in Germany as capitalists, and they command a great political influence through such rights on legislation. The great majority of the workingmen in this district are Social-Democrats, and, as Hamburg is in a state of "petty siege" with special reference to Social-Democracy, the members of that organization cannot hold any meetings except by permission and under the surveillance of the police authorities. But, notwithstanding the close and strict control exercised by the authorities over the movements of the

Social-Democrats, they form a very strong and formidable party, which is best shown at the elections for the Reichstag (German Parliament), the Social-Democrats of Hamburg at the last election being elected out of their party two of the four representatives representing the district of Hamburg in the Reichstag.

The local and general taxes borne by the working people in Hamburg are comparatively very light. People having an income of less than 600 marks (\$142.80) per annum are exempt from taxes; from 600 to 800 marks pay 6 marks (\$1.42); up to 1,200 marks (\$285.60) 12 marks (23.8 cents) on every 100 marks.

As stated in the answer to the preceding question, the German Reichstag is now considering a general accident-law for the working classes, and will, in all probability, pass a law for the establishment of large relief funds for working people, all of which tends to show that the Government takes a great interest in the welfare of the working classes.

CAUSES WHICH LEAD TO EMIGRATION.

The principal cause of emigration of the working people is the military service the young men are required to perform; another reason is a desire and hope to better their condition, as they can make a little more than a living in their native country. The majority of the people emigrating from this district are farmers; they generally go to the Far West of the United States for their new homes.

FEMALE LABOR.

No statistics respecting the number of women and children employed in this district in industrial pursuits being obtainable, I cannot give any number, but can only state in which branches and to what extent females are employed.

A large number of girls from sixteen to twenty-two years of age and but few married women and children, are employed in the manufacturing and mechanical establishments, especially on light work, which they perform better and much cheaper than male employees.

A great many females are employed as clerks, saleswomen, bookkeepers, and cashiers in retail stores, such as dry goods, fancy goods, stationery, confectionery and flower stores, but scarcely any females are employed in the wholesale commercial establishments in this city.

No females are employed in Hamburg as Government officials or clerks, but there are at least 300 or 400 female teachers in the public and private schools of this city; the fine arts, painting and sculpturing, are cultivated here professionally by very few females; there are no female chemists, only a few hotel and boarding-house keepers, no journalists, a great many laundresses, a large number of music teachers, no inventors, no bankers, brokers, lecturers, and public speakers of the female gender in this district.

In the district of this consulate, agricultural labor is mostly performed by men and boys; during harvest time some females are employed by the farmers in Schleswig-Holstein.

There is no mining done in this district.

Besides the employees mentioned there is a large number of females engaged in the district as milliners, tailoresses, seamstresses, grocers, fish-mongers, news dealers, dealers in linen and white goods, &c.

The minimum, maximum, and average wages paid to female adults are as follows:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
In factories, mills, &c., per day.....	\$ 0 35	\$ 0 59	\$ 0 47
Clerks, saleswomen, bookkeepers, per month.....	10 71	23 80	17 25½
Teachers (in public and private schools), per month.....	11 90	23 80	17 85
Laundresses, per day.....	35	47	41
Music teachers, per hour.....	23	71	47

Their hours of labor are as follows: In factories, mills, &c., ten hours per day; clerks, &c., from ten to twelve hours per day; teachers, from six to eight hours per day; laundresses from ten to twelve hours per day.

The employés are sober, steady, saving, and generally in good health.

Most of these employés are members of a club or society, organized for the mental improvement of such employés. They have their own club localities, where they meet once a week for the purpose of discussions and debates, and where they have good libraries, and lectures by learned men are held, during the winter season; in summer time they arrange pic-nics, &c.

Every precaution is taken for the safety of the employés; scarcely any accident occurs.

The great majority of the employés become members of a relief and hospital-society, by paying a small admission fee, say from \$1 to \$2, and an annual subscription of from \$1.50 to \$5. In case the members become sick or temporarily disabled, they receive free medical attendance and medicines, and during their illness from 23 to 71 cents per day. Some employers provide for their employés when the latter become unable to perform any work, but these cases are very rare.

During the past five years there has been no material increase in the wages paid women, nor in the price of the necessities of life or otherwise. The employment of women has not affected the wages of men, nor the general social and industrial conditions, as most of the work performed by women is more suitable for them than for men.

The great majority of the female employés are unmarried; they have all been obliged to attend school from the sixth to their fourteenth year of age, and hence receive a good general education. The few married women who work in factories, or as laundresses, &c., usually send their small children during the day to a public kindergarten, where they are taken care of, and for which the parents pay little or nothing, as those institutions are partly supported by the Government and partly by charity.

JOHN M. BAILEY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, August 21, 1884.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Hamburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
BUILDING TRADES.		
Brick-layers	\$4 98	\$7 14
Hod-carriers	3 57	5 71
Masons	4 98	7 14
Tenders	3 57	5 71
Plasterers	7 14	7 14
Tenders	3 57	4 28
Slaters	4 28	4 28
Roofers	4 28	4 28
Tenders	3 57	4 28
Plumbers	4 28	4 28
Assistants	3 42	3 42
Carpenters	4 98	7 14
Gas-fitters	4 28	4 28
OTHER TRADES.		
Bakers	2 85	2 85
Blacksmiths	2 85	3 57
Strikers	2 85	2 85
Book-binders	2 85	4 28
Brick-makers	3 57	3 57
Brewers	4 28	4 28
Butchers	2 85	4 28
Brass-funders	4 28	5 00
Cabinet-makers	4 28	4 28
Confectioners	2 85	4 28
Cigar-makers	2 85	4 28
Coopers	4 28	4 28
Cutlers	4 28	4 28
Distillers	2 85	4 28
Drivers	2 85	4 28
Draymen and teamsters	2 85	4 28
Cab and carriage	2 85	4 28
Street railways	3 57	3 57
Dyers	2 85	3 57
Engravers	4 28	5 00
Furriers	2 85	3 57
Gardeners	2 85	3 57
Hatters	2 85	3 57
Horse-shoers	2 85	3 57
Jewelers	2 85	3 57
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 85	3 57
Lithographers	4 28	5 00
Millwrights	4 28	4 28
Nail-makers (hand)	2 85	4 28
Potters	2 85	4 28
Printers	3 57	4 28
Teachers, public schools	5 70	11 90
Saddle and harness makers	3 57	4 28
Sail-makers	5 15	5 15
Stevedores	5 00	6 42
Tanners	5 00	5 70
Tailors	3 57	4 28
Telegraph operators	7 14	8 56
Tinsmiths	2 85	3 57
Weavers (outside of mills)	2 28	2 85

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories or mills in Hamburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Foremen	\$7 14	\$9 52
Skilled hands (men)	4 28	5 72
Common hands (men)	2 85	4 28
Common hands (women)	2 14	3 57
Watchmen	3 57	3 57
Engine drivers	5 71	7 14
Stokers	3 57	3 57

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Hamburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foreman	\$7 14	\$9 52	\$8 33
Skilled hands	5 71	7 14	6 42
Common hands	4 28	5 72	5 00
Molders	5 71	5 71	5 71
Casters	5 71	7 14	6 42
Engine drivers	7 14	7 14	7 14
Assistants of engine-drivers	4 28	5 72	5 00
Stokers	3 57	3 57	3 57
Watchmen	3 57	3 57	3 57

GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to glass-workers in Hamburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$7 14	\$7 14	\$7 14
Skilled hands (blowers)	5 71	5 71	5 71
Common hands (blowers)	4 28	4 28	4 28
Engine drivers	7 14	7 14	7 14
Firemen	4 28	4 28	4 28
Cutters	5 71	5 71	5 71
Packers	4 28	4 28	4 28

SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Hamburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
WOOD SHIP-BUILDING.			
Foremen	\$7 14	\$9 52	\$8 33
Carpenters	5 71	7 14	6 42½
Assistants	4 28	4 28	4 28
Joiners	5 71	5 71	5 71
Assistants	4 28	4 28	4 28
Riggers	7 14	7 14	7 14
Painters	4 28	4 28	4 28
Calkers	5 71	5 71	5 71
IRON SHIP-BUILDING.			
Foremen	7 14	9 52	8 33
Skilled hands	7 14	7 14	7 14
Common hands	4 28	5 72	5 00
Carpenters	5 71	7 14	6 42½
Joiners	5 71	5 71	5 71
Riggers	7 14	7 14	7 14
Painters	4 28	4 28	4 28
Machinists	7 14	7 14	7 14

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) in Hamburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	A
ON OCEAN STEAMERS.			
Masters	\$47 60	\$59 50	
First mates	23 80	47 60	
Second mates	19 04	33 32	
Third mates	14 28	17 85	
Carpenters	16 66	33 32	
Stewards	14 28	28 56	
Cooks	14 28	28 00	
First engineer	66 64	90 00	
Second engineer	57 12	70 00	
Third engineer	28 56	47 60	
Fourth engineer	21 42	33 32	
Firemen	13 80	15 47	
Stokers	11 90	14 28	
Seamen	11 90	14 28	
Ordinary seamen	7 14	10 71	
ON COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.			
Masters	35 70	41 65	
First mates	19 04	23 80	
Second mates	14 28	17 85	
Carpenters	14 28	17 85	
Stewards	13 09	15 47	
Cooks	13 09	15 47	
First engineers	57 12	61 88	
Second engineers	28 56	32 13	
Firemen	11 90	14 28	
Seamen	9 52	11 90	
Ordinary seamen	4 76	7 14	
ON SAILING-VESSELS.			
Masters	29 75	41 65	
First mates	16 66	19 04	
Second mates	11 90	14 28	
Carpenters	11 90	14 28	
Stewards	11 90	14 28	
Cooks	10 71	11 90	
Seamen	7 14	11 90	
Ordinary seamen	4 76	5 95	

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females in Hamburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Av
Book-keepers:			
Males	\$9 52	\$14 28	
Females	5 95	9 52	
Salesmen:			
Males	5 95	9 52	
Females	4 28	5 95	
Cashiers:			
Males	9 52	14 28	
Females	5 95	9 52	
Messengers	4 28	4 28	
Errand-boys	2 85	2 85	
Porters	4 28	4 28	

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

*Wages paid per month or year to household servants (towns and cities) in Hamburg.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks:			
Males	\$47 60	\$59 50	\$53 55
Females	7 14	11 90	9 52
Chambermaids	3 57	5 95	4 76
Housemaids	2 85	4 76	3 80½
Footmen	4 76	7 14	5 95
Governesses	3 57	7 14	5 35½
Coachmen	3 57	4 76	4 16½
Gardeners	3 57	4 76	4 16½
Porters	2 38	3 57	2 97½
Nurses:			
Wet	4 76	5 95	5 35½
Dry	2 38	4 28	3 33

* With board and lodging.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the state of Hamburg.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Male farm hands:			
Adults*	\$4 28	\$5 72	\$5 00
Boys*	1 19	2 38	1 78½
Household servants*	2 14	2 96	2 55
Laborers:			
In summer time	71	95	88
In winter time	58	71	64½

* With board and lodging.

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to the corporation employés in the city of Hamburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chiefs of bureau	\$14 28	\$14 28	\$14 28
Clerks:			
First-class	9 52	11 90	10 71
Second-class	5 95	7 14	6 54½
Messengers	4 76	4 76	4 76
Mechanics on public works:			
Carpenters	4 28	5 72	5 00
Masons	4 28	5 72	5 00
Hod-carriers	2 85	4 28	3 56½
Blacksmiths	4 28	4 28	4 28
Gas-fitters	4 28	4 28	4 28
Engine-drivers	7 14	7 14	7 14
Firemen	4 28	4 28	4 28

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month, of ten and twelve hours per day, to employés in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers—in Hamburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Chiefs of bureau	\$47 60	
Clerks:		
First-class	39 66	
Second-class	23 80	
Cashiers	47 60	
Messengers	19 04	
Porters	19 04	
Watchmen	15 70	
Police department:		
Chiefs of police	148 75	
Lieutenants	119 00	
Sergeants	47 60	
Corporals	31 72	
Policemen	23 80	

TRADES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of sixty hours to the trades and laborers in Government departments—in Hamburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Inspectors or overseers	\$7 14	\$9 52	
Street pavers:			
Stone-cutters	5 71	5 71	
Stone-setters	5 71	5 71	
Assistants	4 28	4 28	
Common laborers:			
Engaged on roads and promenades	4 28	4 28	
Engaged on gas and water-works	5 71	5 71	

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, men, proof-readers, &c.), in Hamburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Managers	\$11 90	\$11 90	
Compositors	8 33	9 52	
Pressmen	5 71	5 71	
Proof-readers	5 95	8 91	
Stereotypers	7 85	7 85	
Engine-drivers	7 85	7 85	
Firemen	4 76	4 76	
Boys for making proof-copies	2 61	2 61	
Girls engaged on printing presses	1 90	2 28	

KIEL.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT SARTORI.

GENERAL TRADES.*Wages paid per week in Kiel.*

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.		OTHER TRADES—Continued.	
Bricklayers	\$5 24	Laborers, porters, &c.	\$2 96
Hod-carriers	4 36	Millwrights	3 88
Carpenters	5 09	Tailors	3 54
OTHER TRADES.		Joiners	4 36
Blacksmiths	3 93	Locksmiths	4 36
Brewers	3 54	Shoemakers	2 91
Gardeners	2 91	Painters	4 21
		Boatswain	4 21
		Iron-founders	4 36

MILLS.*Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in mills in Neumühler (near Kiel): Baltische Mühlengesellschaft.*

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Millers	\$3 92	Tinmen	\$4 14
Engine-locksmiths	4 65	Joiners	4 07
Saddlers	3 92	Carpenters	4 58
Tailors	3 63	Workmen	3 56

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.*Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Diedrichsdorf, near Kiel.*

Occupations.	Average.
Workmen	\$3 92
Workmen for soldering	4 14
Smiths	4 21
Founders	4 07

SHIP-YARDS.*Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards in Diedrichsdorf, near Kiel, county of Schleswig-Holstein.*

Occupations.	Average.
Ship-carpenters	\$5 10
Painters	4 21
Iron-founders	4 36

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) in Kiel.

Occupations.	Average
Steamer, carrying in the Baltic (250 tons, dead weight):	
Captain	
Mate	
First engineer	
Second engineer	
Sailors	
Firemen	
Steamer, carrying in the Baltic, North Sea, and Mediterranean, also Atlantic Ocean (1,050 tons, dead weight):	
Captain	
First engineer	
Second engineer	
First mate	
Second mate	
Cook	
Boatman	
Sailors	
Do	
Steward	
Fireman	

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

In stores and shops, besides the chief, there are generally (regarding the importance of business) two to six clerks, of whom the first gets, annually, \$485 to \$727, and the other ones \$242 to \$363.

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid to household servants (towns and cities) in Kiel.

Occupations.	Average
Maid-servants per year	\$12 12 to
Man-servants per week	4 00 to

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the villages near Kiel.

Occupations.	Average
Farming servants, with board and lodging	\$30 00 to
Farming maid-servants, with board and lodging	20 00 to

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to the corporation employés in the city of Kiel.

Occupations.	Average
Gas and water commission at Kiel:	
Foremen	
Firemen	
Workmen	
Cokes, marriager	
Outside workmen	
Fitters	
Commission for surveying the fields and making and repairing roads at Kiel and near Kiel:	
Workmen—	
In summer	
In winter	
Commission for building, &c.:	
Workmen	
Managers	

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers in Kiel.

Occupations.	Average.
Printers	\$5 82
Lithographers	8 48

AUGUST SARTORI,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Kiel, August 21, 1884.

KÖNIGSBERG.

REPORT BY CONSULAR-AGENT GADEKE.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

In the subjoined tables I annex the rates of average wages for the several classes of population, filled up to the best of my power. It would be impossible to me to compile materials of perfect elucidation and to add a report satisfying all the questions put, as such would be the work of months, nor am I capable of making the desired comparisons with American conditions. The lower classes may be supposed to require about 8 to 12 cents a day, and live generally upon coffee and potatoes, sometimes a piece of bacon, and if in abundance and cheap, on fish. The expenses for garments might be estimated at \$6 per annum, and for house-rent \$10 per annum. Meat is very seldom eaten, and only by the better classes of working people here and there.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

The rates of wages have not greatly varied from 1878; they may be about 5 to 10 per cent. lower. As industry is but insignificantly existing in East Prussia the wages are rather stationary.

CHARACTER OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The character of the working classes in general is good; they are of an unoffending nature, are steady and trustworthy, especially if married. The sense of economy is on the whole but little developed, and it is an uncommon event when somebody will put by some money.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ'S.

The feeling which prevails between employed and employer is almost satisfactory.

STRIKES AND FREEDOM OF PURCHASE.

Strikes are not known here. The working people are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose, and no conditions in this regard are imposed by the employers. The wages are paid every week, except those of the day-workmen; the average work-time is seventy-two hours weekly; the relations between employed and employers are generally good.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Co-operative societies do not exist. Accordingly to better position of the laborers, respectively, of the different classes, their receipts amount also to 70 to 75 cents a day, and conformably the expenses of life to \$120 to \$150, and house-rent to about \$30 to \$40 per annum. Every workingman of age is entitled to vote for the nomination in Diet, and as soon as he pays a certain amount of tax he is also entitled to elect for the Landtag.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The emigration takes place under the impression that people may better their condition. The principal occupation of the emigrants is agriculture. Female laborers are now becoming more in demand, especially are they doing work in the tobacco manufactories, and are in the warehouses and stores for assorting rags and translocating flax and hemp; also in shops and public houses female laborers are getting more and more employment, especially as book-keepers and cashiers. Their wages differ greatly, the lowest may be 20 to 25 cents for common laborers; the hours of labor are the same as for male laborers, in average seventy-two hours per week. The moral condition may not be too high.

CONRAD H. GÄDEKE,
Consular Agent

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Königsberg, June 19, 1884.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in Königsberg.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.		OTHER TRADES—Continued.	
Brick-layers	\$3 90	Coopers	
Hod-carriers	2 10	Cutlers	
Masons	4 20	Distillers	
Tenders	3 60	Drivers:	
Plasterers	4 20	Draymen and teamsters	
Tenders	3 60	Cab and carriage	
Slaters	3 60	Street railways	
Roofers	3 60	Dyers	
Tenders	2 52	Engravers	
Plumbers	3 30	Furriers	
Assistants	2 52	Gardeners:	
Carpenters	4 20	Common	
Gas-fitters	4 92	Experienced	
OTHER TRADES.		Hatters	
Bakers	2 94	Horse-shoers	
Blacksmiths	2 52	Jewelers	
Strikers	2 52	Laborers, porters, &c.	
Book-binders	3 60	Lithographers	
Brick-makers	2 52	Millwrights	
Brewers	3 60	Nail-makers (hand)	
Butchers	2 52	Potters	
Brass founders	3 60	Printers	
Cabinet-makers	2 52	Saddle and harness-makers	
Confectioners:		Sail-makers	
Male	4 56	Stevedores	
Female	2 52	Tanners	
Cigar-makers:		Tailors	
Male	3 90	Telegraph operators	
Female	1 80	Tinsmiths	
		Weavers (outside of mills)	

Teachers in public schools receive from \$250 to \$500 per year.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in factories or mills in Königsberg.

Occupations.	Average.
Millers.....	\$3 60
Tenders.....	1 80
Carriers.....	2 10
Engineers.....	5 90

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, &C.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in Königsberg.

Occupations.	Average.
Iron workmen.....	\$3 60
Tenders.....	1 80
For specialties.....	5 70
Engineers.....	6 35

WAGES IN SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in ship-yards—wood ship-building in Königsberg.

Occupations.	Average.
Carpenters.....	\$4 20
Common laborers.....	2 35
Apprentices.....	1 50

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen in Königsberg.

Occupations.	Average.
Captain.....	\$44
Mate.....	28
First engineer.....	38
Steward.....	17
Second engineer.....	22
Seaman.....	11
Fireman.....	11
Carpenter.....	16

The wages paid for sail and steam are nearly the same.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Königsberg, with board and lodging.

Occupations.	Average.
Clerks.....	\$140
Apprentices.....	85

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Königsberg.

Occupations.	Average.
Cooks (with board).....	\$35
Chambermaids (with board).....	30
Servants.....	123

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year, as the case may be, to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in East Prussia.

Occupations.	Average.
Laborers (without board and lodging).....	\$140
Household servants (with board and lodging).....	25

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employé in the city of Königsberg.

Occupations.	Average.
Cashier.....	\$700 to \$750
Secretary.....	1,200
Clerks.....	300

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per year to employé in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers—in Königsberg.

Occupations.	Average.
First president (with house rent).....	\$5,000
Second president (with house rent).....	2,500
Government counsellors.....	1,500
First secretaries.....	750
Second secretaries.....	500

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of seventy-two hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Königsberg.

Occupations.	Average.
Common laborers.....	\$2 32
Printers.....	3 00
Compositors.....	3 00
Pressmen.....	3 00
Proof-readers.....	4 20

LEIPSIK AND SAXONY.

REPORT BY CONSUL DU BOIS.

Leipsic is the Saxon metropolis, and is as busy as a bee. With the environs included, it has a population of 250,000 souls. The city proper has about 165,000 inhabitants, among whom there are 150,000 Protestants, 5,000 Roman Catholics, and 3,000 Hebrews. It has a great and increasing trade without that of the *messe* season (Leipsic fairs), with that, it becomes second only to Berlin and Hamburg among the cities of the German Empire. It is the center of the principal railroads of Middle Europe, and one hundred and ninety passenger trains arrive and depart from its six stations every day. Last year 2,229,114 tons of merchandise rolled into and 1,394,017 tons rolled out of the city by rail. The spirit of commerce overshadows everything else. Four thousand business places give employment to 15,000 persons. Four thousand five hundred industrial establishments give work to 52,241 toilers. It is the chief Saxon market for colonial wares, and the central fur market of the world. During some years as high as 25,000,000 marks' worth of furs have been sold in this market, which is about one-third of the entire annual value of the fur production of the world. More feathers are bartered away here in a year than in any other place, and no other city in the world prints as many books. There are at present 523 book houses of all sorts, and about 1,499 foreign book firms place the most of their stock here, as it is the best commission market in the world. From amidst this enterprise and thrift I have gathered and tabulated some statistics concerning the amounts of salaries and wages paid to the various employes, who are helping to make Leipsic one of the most noted commercial and educational centers on the continent of Europe. These tables classify the various employments, and the salaries received, from the highest to the lowest official, giving the lowest and highest salaries received, and also the average.

Annual salaries of members of the imperial courts.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
SUPREME COURT.			
Chief justice		\$5,950 00	
Judges	\$3,094 00	3,874 00	\$3,334 00
Secretaries (hours, 8 to 3)	971 00	1,428 00	1,199 50
DISTRICT COURT.			
President judges	1,685 00	2,400 00	2,002 00
Judges		1,785 00	
District attorneys	856 80	1,685 00	1,270 80

Annual salaries of the officers and employes in the municipal department of Leipsic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief mayor		\$3,370 00	
Assistant mayor		2,856 00	
Councilmen	\$1,428 00	1,904 00	\$1,666 00
City clerk (office hours 8 to 12, and 2 to 6)		1,190 00	
Assistant clerk		952 00	
Clerks, first class	814 00	909 80	956 80
Clerks, second class	499 80	642 80	580 12
Clerks, third class	357 00	571 20	476 00

Annual salaries of officers and employes, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Ave.
ARCHIVES.			
Superintendent.....		\$737 80	
Assistant.....		642 00	
Register.....		476 00	
Assistant.....		261 80	
TREASURER'S OFFICE.			
Treasurer.....		1,190 00	
Book-keeper.....		714 00	
Receivers.....	\$642 60	856 80	
Clerks.....	321 80	428 40	
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.			
Collector.....		1,071 00	
Assistants.....	428 40	733 04	
Messengers.....	238 00	340 24	
CITY REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.			
Registrar.....		856 80	
Assistants.....	618 80	714 00	
Clerks.....	428 40	476 00	
Messengers.....	261 80	273 79	
BUREAU OF STATISTICS.			
Chief of bureau.....		1,071 00	
Registrar.....		357 00	
Clerk.....		285 00	
ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.			
Chief architect.....		\$1,785 00	
Inspector.....		856 80	
Clerks.....	\$428 40	476 00	
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Chief engineer.....		1,428 00	
Assistant.....		952 00	
POLICE DEPARTMENT.			
Chief of police.....		1,960 64	
Police commissioners.....	571 20	856 80	
Secretary.....		690 20	
Cashier.....		642 00	
Clerks.....	\$28 44	571 20	
Captain of police.....		928 26	
Lieutenant of police.....		654 56	
Sergeant of police.....	380 80	428 40	
Corporals.....		357 00	
Police men of the first class.....		299 88	
Police men of the second class.....		235 00	
Police men of the third class.....		271 32	
Police man of the fourth class.....		261 80	
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Chief (house free).....		856 80	
Third assistant.....		428 40	
Second assistant.....		357 00	
Firemen.....	238 00	333 20	
(Allowance per year for clothing and equipments: To chief, \$47.60; first and second assistants, \$47.60; firemen, each, \$23.80.)			
FORESTRY.			
Chief forester (house free).....		\$535 50	
Assistants.....	\$214 20	238 00	
(Yearly allowance for clothing, each, \$21.42.)			
STONE BREAKERS.			
(For breaking stone for macadamized roads per cubic meter, 36 cents; building stones, per cubic meter, 55 cents; filling stone, per cubic meter, 36 cents; paving stones, Belgian blocks, per cubic meter, 55 cents.)			
Common day laborer (work hours usually 12 hours per diem) per day..	47	71	

Annual salaries of officers and employes, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
WATER WORKS.			
Director.....			\$1,285 20
Book-keeper and cashier.....			714 00
Clerk.....	\$250 00	\$321 30	285 60
Master mechanic.....			464 10
Machinist.....			357 00
Workmen.....			278 46
GAS WORKS.			
Director.....			1,285 20
Book-keeper.....			714 00
Assistant.....			471 20
Office clerk.....	250 00	285 60	267 80
Messengers.....	226 10	250 00	239 19

THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES OF LEIPSIK.

No community of past or present times has been or is so blessed with educational facilities as is the city of Leipsik to-day. A university, rich in the experience of nearly five centuries, and now foremost among the famous institutions of learning in the world, is located here. Its wealth is enormous, its professors renowned, its tendencies are liberal, and its popularity is world-wide. Over 22,000,000 marks stand credited to its account in the shape of legacies, and it owns block after block of fine business establishments in the heart of the same metropolis. It is attended this year by 3,433 students, whose mental wants are administered to by 220 professors and assistants. Among this large number of students there are 53 from the United States who are studying: theology 7, jurisprudence 2, natural science 7, philosophy 10, philology 12, and mathematics 1.

The famous gymnasias, the Thomaschule and Nicolaischule, come next to the university in importance, and are attended by 2,000 students.

The high school for girls has on its rolls for the present year 500 scholars; the commercial school 440 students, and the industrial school 200 pupils.

Of the public schools there are two classes; the first affording a few advanced studies not permitted in the second. The first class has 7 handsome and commodious buildings, containing 317 rooms. Eight thousand nine hundred and forty-six pupils of both sexes were in attendance last year. The second class has 8 large and well ventilated buildings, containing 319 rooms, which accommodated 9,571 pupils of both sexes last year. Eighteen directors are in charge of these schools, and they are assisted by 336 teachers.

The conservatory of music was attended by 450 scholars last year, 60 of whom were from the United States.

Aside from these there are 18 special and private schools, which are largely attended.

The table which follows gives the lowest and highest salaries received by the directors, professors, and teachers, and also an average of the various salaries.

Salaries received by the different persons employed in the educational department of D

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	A
GYMNASIUM.			
Rector, per annum, with \$2.50 house rent			\$1
Professors	\$476 00	\$1, 142 40	
Assistants			
(School fee per annum: Home pupils, \$21.42; pupils from foreign lands, \$32.13.)			
HIGH SCHOOL.			
Director, per annum, with \$2.50 for house rent			1
Professors	476 00	952 00	
Teachers			
Assistant teachers			
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Director, per annum			
Professors	428 40	856 80	
(School fee, per annum: Day school, \$9.52; night school, \$4.76.)			
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Directors, per annum, with \$249.90 per annum for house rent	856 80	1, 071 00	
Teachers, per annum	392 70	785 40	

INCREASED PRODUCT IN MANUFACTURES.

Since 1878 there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the trading and industrial classes of Saxony. This amelioration may be traced, not so much to the advance in wages as to the increase in opportunity and time of employment. Since the year above mentioned there has been an enormous increase in the production of all kinds of manufactured articles, and this enlarged production has naturally given employment to artisans and laborers in proportion to the increment. In 1878 the exports to the United States from this district amounted to only \$1,568,789.43. In 1883 they amounted to \$4,235,379.38, making an increase of \$2,666,589.95.

Five years ago, owing to the hard times and competition of the American imports, German capital refused to venture into industrial channels but rather inclined towards the American securities. Many factories became slothful or silent, and the music of their machinery, in many instances, practically ceased. The manufacturers began to feel that they had completed their harvest in the United States, and each sought after other commercial channels. But the past three years have worked a significant change. Now the mills that were silent in 1878 are running, many of them on full time, some of them night and day, and many new ones have been molded into form and prodigious activity.

HOW SAXON WORKMEN LIVE.

This condition of things, with a slight increase of wages, has materially improved the workman's position in the struggle for existence, which is really desperate throughout all Europe to-day. But this improved condition affords him only the absolute necessities of life, looking into the future, he sees for himself and his children a "hard-mouth" existence, with black bread and coffee for breakfast, black bread, fat, and potatoes, with soup, for dinner; black bread, cheese and beer for supper, all sleeping in one room, and eleven hours of daily work as a necessity to secure this meager maintenance.

This is a picture of the average workman. There are some who live better and there are others who fare worse. I met one of the former recently who kindly gave me an insight into his home life. He was a tanner, a robust, intelligent, good-natured man, who kept his eyes turned toward the bright side of life's picture as much as possible. During the conversation I asked him what was the condition of his fellow-workers, and he replied, "Oh, we all have to dig to make both ends meet."

How are you personally situated?—I am better situated than most of my comrades and ought not to complain; I have only a wife, and she earns now and then something by needle-work, but some of my comrades have invalid wives and several children, little ones, too young to earn anything. They can't make both ends meet on a Saturday night at 15 marks per week, and it makes them sullen, and sometimes desperate. I earn 17 marks per week and my wife sometimes earns 5 or 6 marks more.

Can you live on that amount comfortably?—Yes; as long as my wife earns a little extra we get on fairly well.

What if your wife's income should fail, how would you fare?—Well, that has often occurred; we simply drop the meat, beans, and butter, and stick to black bread, fat, and potatoes.

Have you an idea of what your weekly expenses are?—Oh, yes; they are not so great but what we can account for them; they cover the 17 marks without leaving any margin.

Could you give me a detailed account of how you spend your weekly wages?—I can do so very nearly, as we keep an expense account, which is balanced every week. Our local taxes amount to about 32 pfennige (8 cents) per week. The balance of the expenses average per week about as follows: House rent, 88 cents; clothing, 70 cents; coffee, 15 cents; potatoes, 46 cents; cheese, 15 cents; butter and fat, 60 cents; beer, 35 cents; black bread, 34 cents; meat (twice a week), 30 cents; fire, 24 cents; light 8 cents; taxes (local), 8 cents; total, \$4.33. Wages received per week, \$4.04. In debt, 29 cents (1.23 marks).

But by this account you are 1.23 marks in debt; how do you meet this discrepancy?—As I said before, sir, we drop meat, beans, and butter and stick to black bread, fat, and potatoes.

What kind of a house are you able to rent for 3.52 marks (88 cents) per week?—I rent two rooms in the third story; one room is used as a kitchen, the other is our miscellaneous room, used for eating, sitting, and sleeping.

How many families live in the same house?—There are eight families, including the one living in the cellar; altogether there are thirty-two persons living in the house, and the weekly rent of the entire place amounts to about 40 marks (\$9.52).

Are you able to save anything for old age?—You see by my statement that unless my wife earns something I am in debt every week about 1.23 marks. If she does earn anything we spend the extra earnings in buying meat, butter, and other luxuries. No, sir; the thought of saving anything for old age is not nursed. A man with a family, who receives but 17 marks a week (and that is good pay) never has much time to think of the future; his thoughts are fastened on the present, with a constant anxiety as to how he is to make both ends meet. Among the majority of my comrades it is a fact that their wages are not sufficient to support their families, and, consequently, the wife and elder children, if there are any, have to contribute their share to the daily support.

This gives a fair insight into the daily life of the average European artisan, and in it are wrapped up, to a large degree, the mysteries of lively emigration and socialistic tendencies. The free and independent feeling which characterizes the American artisan is not to be seen between the Zuyder Zee and the tip of the Italian boot, and his social position is far lower; it is almost nothing. His relation to his employer is, in many cases, very unsatisfactory. He usually displays a friendly and willing feeling in the presence of his employer, but his real sentiments, as they are revealed to his fellow workmen, are mingled with dissatisfaction and discontent.

HABITS OF THE SAXON WORKMEN.

The Saxon artisans, on the whole, are industrious, economical, and orderly men. Among the youthful members of the general trades there is an excess of beer drinking. Brandy, gin, and rum, however, though

they are cheap and nasty, are seldom used. Drunkenness exists to some degree, but it is not the violent, blear-eyed, and brutal inebriety of the gin bibler, but rather the soporific intoxication of the beer consumer. The children and wife may want for as much bread under this beer drinking system, and perhaps may want for more, but they escape many of the brutal scenes which characterize the gin-tipping communities.

HOURS OF LABOR.

The work hours of the Saxon workmen usually begin at 6 o'clock in the morning and end at 7 o'clock at night. Half an hour is allowed for black bread at 9 o'clock, one hour for dinner at mid-day, and half an hour for vespers. The evening meal, of black bread, fat, and beer, is taken in the bosom of his family.

These long hours are objected to very often and strikes occur, but are very seldom in this country that the strikers succeed. The material elements of success in the American strikes are the reserved funds. The "hand-to-mouth" existence here does not admit of robust reserves. Hungry stomachs make willing hands, and indigent labor comes lamb-like and yielding. The weavers of Greiz, a neighboring town, struck some time ago, and very soon the want of bread sent them sullenly back to their looms. The masons of Leipsic are now on a strike. They demand an increase of three-fourths of a cent per hour and a decrease of one hour per day. The present wage is 30 pfennige ($7\frac{1}{2}$ cents) per hour, with eleven working hours per diem. The strikers in some cases have compromised on 33 pfennige per hour, but continue to work eleven hours per diem. The strike has been universal in this district. Those who have resumed work are sullenly threatened by other strikers, but the overshadowing power of the police stays the hand of violence.

The wages are usually paid every Saturday evening. Some employers, however, have adopted the plan of paying the wages every Friday evening, in order to prevent the workmen from indulging in excessive *beering*, to which they are more inclined on Saturday night, as the following day is one of rest. This plan has proven of great benefit, inasmuch as by its adoption, the married man is more liable to deposit his entire wages in the hands of his wife for the support of the family.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Co-operative societies conforming to the system brought into existence by a recently deceased and famous member of the Imperial Parliament have proven of great benefit to tradesmen and operatives alike, and are consequently extended, not only over Germany, but the system has become very popular in German-Austria, Italy, and Belgium. The chief aim of this plan is to give the labor element access to capital, making labor itself the foundation of credit. It started with the idea that proper association will create credit, and the idea proved correct. While an individual artisan cannot obtain credit often, at least, this has been proved that an association of artisans could do so, and that such an association, converting itself in turn into a lender, may obtain the minimum of risk and maximum of security in its transactions, by confining its loans to its own members. A very great diminution of risk is attained by making the members of the association liable for its entire debts, and the whole association liable for the debts of each member. This principle of mutual liability has been the mainspring of the success of this now popular and wide-spread system.

One example of the success of an association founded upon these wholesome principles is all that can be given in a report such as this, and for this example the "Generbebank" of Gera is taken. Through the kindness of the United States consular agent, Mr. Charles Neuer, of that busy town, I learn that this bank is in a most flourishing condition, and has paid regularly to its members, since 1865, a dividend of 8 per cent. While its reserve amounted, in 1865, to only \$2,551, the amount in reserve has reached the handsome sum of \$26,118. In 1882 the deposits amounted to \$15,819.75, and in 1883 the amount deposited was \$33,120.66, showing an increase in one year of \$17,300.91. The whole sum of business transacted during the year 1883 was \$941,848.30. The rate of interest on deposits is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on loans, 5 per cent. per annum.

Co-operative stores exist throughout Saxony, and in Thuringia they are popular, and in the majority of cases prosperous. Here they are not as prosperous as they once were. There is a constant agitation going on in favor of state help, and consequently against self-help; this policy, with the large competition that exists, enables the working classes to purchase the necessities of life at the lowest prices from the regular business sources. General trade has not been visibly affected by the existence of the co-operative societies, but the local trade has been affected, inasmuch as it has been forced into a lively competition, which means smaller profits and reduction of demand.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

The safety of employés in mills and factories is cared for with considerable zeal. Specially authorized inspectors, with full police powers, are appointed to watch over this important interest. Annual reports are made and submitted to the Federal Council and German Parliament. Indemnification is accorded in accidents when the director or manager of the factory is to blame. Injured employés receive costs for medical treatment, and are indemnified for pecuniary losses, or permanent injury by the employer. In case of death the employer pays the funeral expenses, and, as to additional compensation to the family, that is left to the judicial authorities, who usually take pride in securing justice.

PHYSICAL AND MORAL WELL-BEING OF EMPLOYÉS.

As to the physical and moral well-being of the employés the majority of employers concern themselves as little as possible. It is in reality the "great chase era," and every one seems to be hunting for the almighty mark. There are exceptions to this rule. There are employers in Saxony who spend a fair per cent. of their net earnings in ameliorating the condition of those whom they employ by building well ventilated tenement homes, which are rented at the rate of 3 per cent. on the money invested. There is an air of contentment, cleanliness, and prosperity about such an establishment, which says in most visible terms, "it pays." The prevailing motto, however, seems to be, "Get the largest amount of work done at the lowest wages possible."

TAXES.

Taxes which burden the artisan are of two kinds, direct and indirect. The first is fixed according to the amount of the income. An annual

income of \$100 pays \$1.70 per year; of \$150, \$2.85; of \$200, \$8.50; of \$250, \$11.42; of \$300, \$14.28; of \$350, \$17.15. A carpenter who earns \$350 per annum pays \$17.15 of it in the shape of direct taxes.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration during the past two years has considerably decreased. One cause for this rests in the improved condition of the Saxon industries. While the United States is losing by this decrement in emigration the Saxon people are gaining by increased exports. Last year the little kingdom, whose area would be only a speck on the surface of Texas, sent to the United States direct over \$15,000,000 worth of goods by sea-ports. Two years ago the little town of Plauen sent 227 kilograms of embroideries to the United States. Last year this same town sent 14,000 kilograms of embroideries to our markets, and to-day has an augmented demand. This significant betterment of the industrial interests here and the constant publication in the German journals of reports unfavorable to the condition of labor in the United States, are the chief causes of the decrease in the number of emigrants from this district. Many of America's best artisans have been culled from the Saxon mills. The large number of the emigrants are, however, from the agricultural regions of the Kingdom.

FEMALE LABOR.

The workwoman of Saxony cannot be congratulated upon her lot in life. She is poorly housed, poorly fed, and poorly paid. Her star is an unlucky one; her fate ought to have been better. It ought to have been better, because she is good-natured, economical, industrious, willing, and these are parts which constitute what is called a desirable human. But the merits of the Saxon workwoman are seldom rewarded, in a material way at least. She is sometimes compelled to toil eleven hours a day for what seems an exceedingly small pittance. From 6 o'clock in the morning until the hour of 7 at night she works at the loom, and when Saturday evening comes, after having toiled for six hours amid the heat and fumes of the mill, she brings to her own home, as the reward of her industry, the sum of \$1.68, which is 28 cents for eleven hours of labor, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents for every hour of toil. This is a fair minimum; a smaller minimum than $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour for child labor would require a search-warrant. This all means poor food, poor clothing, a miserable home, and a hopeless future of toil.

The average wage received by the workwomen in the factories of this district is \$2.38 per week, or $39\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. The maximum wage is \$3.57 per week, or $51\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

Children under twelve years of age, owing to the prevalent system of compulsory education, and for sanitary reasons, are not employed in the mills and factories. Children from twelve to fourteen years of age may only be employed six hours per diem. These are not permitted to begin work before $5\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock a. m., or to continue work after half-past 4 p. m.

The employment of women in the factories and other branches of industry and trade naturally depresses the price of labor wherever the system is introduced, just the same as surplus supply reduces market values, but it is a fact that Saxony could not compete with other countries.

tries in some of her industries if she should lose her female help in the factories, to whom are paid a very small average compared to the wages of the workmen.

The state of education among the child-laborers and women-laborers of this district compares well with the most favored of provinces in this respect, owing to the splendid school facilities and the compulsory system.

The fire danger, owing to the peculiar construction of the factories, is not great. Most of the mills are constructed upon the so-called "shed" system, one story high, with ample exits for escape. They are constructed of solid and incombustible material, and are regularly subjected to careful inspection. In some are to be found fire extinguishers.

In many of the industrial districts are established the

KRANKENCASSE.

The Krankencasse has for its aim the support of the sick and disabled operatives. It is in reality a self-help, although it is based upon the idea that the employer is bound to afford some relief to those who become ill, or are disabled in his service. The employer and employé contribute weekly a certain per cent. of the wages received, from which the sick and disabled workmen receive the cost of medical attendance, in addition to one-half of the average weekly wage during thirteen weeks' time.

SAXON ECONOMY.

The saving tendency among that class of the Saxon people who can save is marked and worthy of praise, but this class does not include many of the laboring element in the proper sense of the word. In 1850 the savings banks of the Kingdom registered one bank book for every twenty persons of the entire population. This number has increased 60 per cent. up to the present time, while the average accounts have risen from \$35.46 to \$88.53. With this increment is also to be noted an increase in the use of fresh meats, and a decrease in the number of paupers, which is now recorded as only 3 per cent. of the entire population.

SAXON MORALITY.

Of the moral condition of the people one cannot speak in such praiseworthy terms, because recently published and authenticated statistics prove that nearly 9 per cent. of the population were punished last year by the criminal courts of the Kingdom, while the average throughout the German Empire was only 6½ per cent. Out of every 336 criminals 100 were females and 44 were children. This result is surprising in face of the fact that Saxony in the matter of culture and intelligence stands unquestionably pre-eminent among the Governments which constitute the Germanic Empire.

GENERAL RATES OF WAGES.

The following tables of statistics concerning the wages and work hours of this industrious and enterprising people have been prepared with care. In Leipzig there are 11,600 males and 5,400 females em-

ployed in the manufacturing industries alone, and from among many of the following facts have been gleaned:

GENERAL TRADES.

The wages received by general trades in Leipsic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Brewers (with board and lodging included)..... per month..	\$14 28	\$20 23	
Brewers (without board and lodging)..... do.	19 04	34 51	
(Work hours uncertain.)			
Butchers (including board and lodging)..... per week..	1 42	4 76	
Bakers (board and lodging included); work hours uncertain)..... do.	95	3 33	
Brace-founders (11 hours per day)..... do.	4 04	4 76	
Bricklayers (11 hours per day)..... per hour..			
(They are now on a strike, demanding an increase per hour of three-fourths of a cent, and decrease of time 1 hour per day.)			
Blacksmiths (11 hours per day)..... per week..	4 28	5 47	
Carpenters (11 hours per day)..... per hour..			
Coopers. (11 hours per day)..... per week..	4 04	4 99	
Cabinet-makers (11 hours per day)..... do.	3 57	7 14	
Dyers (11 hours per day)..... do.	2 52	2 83	
Distillers (if unmarried, board and lodging included)..... do.	1 42	2 85	
Gardeners (12 hours per day, summer season)..... do.	3 57	4 76	
Gas-fitters (11 hours per day)..... per week..	3 57	5 47	
Gas-fitter's assistants (11 hours per day)..... do.	2 85	3 80	
Gas-fitters (job work) (11 hours per day.)..... do.	4 70	7 14	
Glassiers (11 hours per day)..... do.	4 28	4 99	
Hod-carriers (11 hours per day)..... do.	2 38	3 57	
Masons (11 hours per day)..... do.	4 88	6 20	
Tenders (11 hours per day)..... do.	3 57		
Plumbers..... per hour..	5 1	5 1	
Potters (11 hours per day)..... per week..	2 85	4 28	
Painters (11 hours per day)..... do.	4 28	4 76	
Roofers and slaters..... per hour..	6 1	8	
Saddlers (11 hours per day)..... per week..	3 57	4 99	
Tinsmiths (11 hours per day)..... do.	4 04	4 76	
(In job work, the tinsmith makes about \$6.18 a week.)			
Tailors (work hours uncertain)..... per week..	4 28	8 56	
(Much of the tailoring is done by piece-work.)			
Telegraph operators (11 hours per day)..... do.	4 00	4 71	
Locomotive-drivers (hours uncertain)..... per month..	35 70	64 26	
Firemen (time uncertain)..... do.	21 42	28 56	
Cleaners (hours uncertain)..... per week..	3 80	4 76	
TRAMWAYS.			
Drivers (14 hours per day)..... per month..			
Conductors (14 hours per day)..... do.			
Engravers (8 to 10 hours per day)..... per week..	2 85	7 14	
Lithographers (8 hours per day)..... do.	3 57	14 28	
(Leipsic is famous for its lithographic art work.)			

FACTORY WAGES.

Wages received per week by factory hands in the consular district of Leipsic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Hours per week.
Weavers:				
Men.....	\$2 88	\$4 32	\$3 60	
Women.....	1 68	3 00	2 38	
Overseer.....	4 80	7 20	6 00	
Worsted-yarn mills:				
Men.....	2 88	4 32	3 38	
Women.....	1 68	3 28	1 88	
Dye houses:				
Journeymen.....	2 52	2 88	2 76	
Female hands.....	1 68	1 92	1 80	
Apprentices.....	1 56	1 80	1 68	
Finishing works:				
Finishers.....	4 80	7 20	6 00	
Assistants.....	3 36	4 08	3 60	
Apprentices.....	1 56	1 80	1 68	

Wages received per week by factory hands, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Hours of labor per day.
Accordion factories:				
Journeyman	\$2 76	\$3 12	\$2 88	10½
Joiners	3 36	4 32	3 60	10½
Turners	4 80	7 20	5 76	10½
Apprentices	96	2 16	1 44	10½
Children	36	60	48	6
Carpet factories:				
Men	2 88	3 84	3 36	11
Women	1 48	1 92	1 60	11
Iron foundries:				
Journeyman			1 68	10
Turners	3 60	4 32	3 84	10
Founders	3 60	4 32	3 84	10
Tanneries:				
Journeyman			3 36	11
Tanners	3 60	4 32	3 84	11
Breweries:				
Journeyman	2 88	3 60	3 36	11
Brewers	4 32	5 76	4 80	11
China-ware factories:				
Journeyman	2 64	2 88	2 76	11
Painters	4 32	5 76	4 80	11
Female hands	1 44	1 80	1 68	11
Horse-hair spinning factories:				
Journeyman	2 64	2 88	2 76	11
Spinners	3 60	4 32	3 84	11
Female hands	1 68	1 92	1 80	11
Glove factories:				
Tanners	3 60	4 32	3 84	11
Dyers	2 40	3 36	2 88	11
Glovers	2 88	4 80	3 60	11
Seamstresses	48	2 40	1 80	11
Tobacco mills:				
Journeyman			2 88	11
Twisters	3 84	4 80	4 32	11
Female hands	1 56	1 80	1 68	11
Children			42	6
Apprentices	72	1 08	96	11
Flour mills:				
Journeyman	2 76	3 00	2 88	11
Miller	3 60	4 32	3 84	11
Hat factory:				
Journeyman	3 54	9 28	6 27	11
Furrier:				
Journeyman	4 26	5 70	4 98	11

PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES.

Printing-office wages in Leipsic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Apprentices serve four and a half years. The first year they receive per week, 71 cents; the second year, 95 cents; the third year, \$1.19; and the fourth year, \$1.42	\$0 71	\$1 42	\$1 07
Compositors receive from \$5.11 to \$7.14, according to the work that is done	5 11	7 14	6 13
(Compositors employed in "setting" difficult works, such as Hebrew and Sanscrit, receive higher wages. The amount depends upon arrangements made with the publisher.)			
Pressmen	5 11	7 14	6 13
Proof-readers	5 95	8 56	7 28
(Special proof-readers, engaged on difficult works, receive higher wages. The amount depends upon the matter read.)			
Compositors (music notes)			6 18
Music-note engravers (on zinc plates)			5 22
Pressmen:			
Hand press			3 80
Steam press			5 23
Book-binders:			
Common workmen	3 57	4 76	4 16
Gilters (work hours, eleven per diem)	5 95	8 32	6 96

Wages received in a type foundry in Leipsic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Av.
Mold-makers (10 hours per day) per week..	\$5 95	\$7 14	
Casters (10 hours per day)..... do.....	4 76	7 14	
Finishers (10 hours per day)..... do.....	5 95	8 33	
Rubbers, girls (10 hours per day)..... do.....	1 19	2 85	
Breakers, girls (10 hours per day)..... do.....	71	1 19	
Setters, girls (10 hours per day)..... do.....	1 42	1 90	
Apprentices:			
First two years per week..			
Last two of the four years' apprenticeship do.....			
Engravers (10 hours per day)..... do.....			
Titters per matrix, 1.30 M. = (31 cents) average..... do.....			

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Agricultural wages in the district of Leipsic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Av.
The farm manager or inspector* per annum..	\$107 10	\$238 00	
Foreman of the field-hands* do.....	64 26	71 40	
Field-hands* do.....			
Principal female servant* do.....			
Common female servant* do.....			
Girl or boy servant* do.....	7 14	14 28	
(The common servants all expect and always receive Christmas presents from their employers.)			
During harvest time:			
Male handsf per day..	48	71	
Female handsf do.....	36	48	
(The working hours are from sunrise to sunset.)			

* Including board and lodging.

† Without board and lodging.

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Household wages in Leipsic.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Av.
PRIVATE HOUSES.			
Female cook* per annum..	\$47 60	\$95 20	
Servant* do.....	21 42	35 70	
Nurse* do.....	14 28	28 56	
Wet-nursef per month..	7 14	9 52	
Man servant* do.....	7 14	14 28	
Cochman* do.....	14 28	33 80	
HOTELS AND INNS.			
Male cook* per month..	42 84	71 40	
Female cook* do.....	7 60	14 28	
Chambermaid* per week..	95	1 42	
Waiter* per month..	2 38	7 14	

* Including board and lodging.

† Including board, lodging, and a new dress.

FOOD PRICES.

Table showing the present market prices of some of the necessities of life in the consular district of Leipsic.

Articles.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Bread:			
White.....per pound.....			\$0 03
Black.....do.....			02½
Beef:			
Steaks.....do.....	\$0 17	\$0 24	20½
Roast.....do.....			17
Common.....do.....			14
Chickens.....each.....	36	00	48
Mutton.....per pound.....			14
Pork.....do.....			14
Veal.....do.....			13
Eggs.....per dozen.....	14	17	15½
Butter.....per pound.....	26	38	32
Cheese, Swiss.....do.....	24	28	26
Coffee.....do.....	36	48	42
Tea.....do.....	96	1 20	1 08
Sugar.....do.....			11
Potatoes.....per 100 pounds.....			72
Cabbages.....2 pieces.....			24
Flour.....per pound.....	01½	05	04½
Petroleum.....per liter.....			06
Milk.....do.....			06

JAMES T. DU BOIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
LEIPSIC, April 26, 1884.

LUBECK.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT MEYER.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Lubeck.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
BUILDING TRADES.		OTHER TRADES—Continued.	
Bricklayers.....	\$4 28	Cigar-makers.....	\$4 30
Hod-carriers.....	3 50	Coopers.....	4 30
Masons.....	4 28	Cutlers.....	4 30½
Tenders.....	3 50	Distillers.....	4 50
Plasterers.....	4 28	Drivers.....	4 00
Tenders.....	3 50	Draymen and teamsters.....	3 85
Slaters.....	3 95	Street railways.....	3 90
Roofers.....	4 07	Dyers.....	3 96
Tenders.....	3 00	Engravers.....	4 60
Plumbers.....	3 90	Furriers.....	4 30
Assistants.....	2 62	Gardeners.....	4 50
Carpenters.....	4 26	Hatters.....	4 20
Gas-fitters.....	4 30	Horse-shoers.....	3 95
OTHER TRADES.		Jewelers.....	5 20
Bakers.....	4 20	Laborers, porters, &c.....	3 90
Blacksmiths.....	3 91	Lithographers.....	4 90
Strikers.....	2 80	Millwrights.....	4 20
Bookbinders.....	3 95	Printers.....	5 20
Brick-makers.....	3 85	Teachers, public schools.....	9 04
Brewers.....	4 30	Saddle and harness makers.....	4 40
Butchers.....	4 90	Sail-makers.....	4 40
Brass founders.....	4 80	Stevadores.....	5 00
Cabinet-makers.....	4 30	Tanners.....	4 70
Confectioners.....	4 80	Tailors.....	5 00
		Telegraph operators.....	5 15

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in factories and mills in Lubeck, German

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	A
Adults (males), common hands	\$3 96	Foreman	
Adults (females), common hands	2 00	Manager	
Children (from 14 to 16 years)	35	Clerks	

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in Lubeck, Germany.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	A
Manager			
Clerks	\$3 00	\$5 00	
Foreman			
Mechanics (for castings)	6 00	8 50	
Laborers			
Apprentices	69	1 35	

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Lubeck, Germany.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	A
Station-master	\$55 69	Conductors	
Assistants	29 75	Brakemen	
Clerks	29 75	Foremen	
Engine-drivers	39 75	Common laborers	
Firemen	29 75	Switch tenders	

SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards (distinguishing between iron and steel ship-building) in Lubeck, Germany.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	A
Iron-ship building:		Iron-ship building—Continued.	
Manager	\$25 00	Workmen	
Foreman	7 00	Apprentices	
Engineer	5 10	Wood-ship building:	
Fireman	3 00	Foreman	
Blacksmiths	3 90	Carpenters	
Riveters	7 50	Laborers	

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in Lubeck, Germany.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	A
Steam coast navigation:		Steam river navigation—Continued.	
Master	\$28 56	Engineer	
Mate	23 80	Assistant	
Engineer	38 08	Sail coast navigation:	
Firemen	10 71	Master	
Sailors	10 72	Mate	
Steam river navigation:		Sailor	
Master	23 80	Boys	

SHOP AND STORE WAGES.

Wages paid per week of seventy hours in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Lubeck, Germany.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Stores, wholesale:		Stores, retail:	
Cashier	\$5 00	Males	\$4 00
Clerk	5 85	Females	3 15

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Lubeck, Germany.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Private tutors	\$37 00	Nurses	\$3 20
Governess	17 00	Wet nurses	3 50
Cooks:		Footmen	3 80
Males		Gardener	2 95
Females	2 60	Coachmen	3 20
Housemaids	2 75		

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day, week, month, quarter, half year, or year, as the case may be, to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Lubeck, Germany (country districts), without board and lodging.

Description of employment.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Farm laborers:			
May 1 to August 1:			
Male			\$0 42.8
Female			28.6
August 1 to September 1:			
Male			57.1
Female			35.7
September 1 to November 1:			
Male			42.8
Female			28.6
November 1 to May 1:			
Male			38.1
Female			21.4
With board and lodging:			
Male			37 12.8
Female			do
May 1 to August 1			43.9
August 1 to September 1			50.9
September 1 to November 1			39.8
November 1 to May 1			28.8
Inspector on a farm:			
With board and lodging			595 00
Household servants:			
With board and lodging:			
Male			83 80
Female			58 15

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours to the corporation employes in the city of Lubeck, Germany.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Corporation of public porters or carriers	\$4 00	\$5 50

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices—exclusive of men and laborers—in Lubeck, Germany.

Description of employment.	Lowest.	Highest.
Mayor or burgomaster of the city of Lubeck.....		
Members of the senate.....		
Secretary.....		
Chief of bureau of taxes, duties, &c.....		
Clerks.....	\$385 10	\$750 00
Chief of police.....		
Secretary.....		
Police commissioner.....		
Policemen.....		
Harbor-master, lodging included.....		
Harbor police.....		
Commander of pilots, lodging included.....		
Sea pilots.....		
River pilots.....		

TRADES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of sixty hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Lubeck, Germany.

Occupations.	
Carpenters.....	
Blacksmiths.....	
Laborers.....	

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-seven hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Lubeck, Germany.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Foremen.....		
Printers.....		
Apprentices.....		
Laborer.....		

MAYENCE.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT SMITH.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In reply to your circular instruction of the 15th of February concerning labor in Europe, I have now the honor to make a report which is herewith inclosed.

To the subject I have given a great deal of thought and attention ever since the receipt of the instruction, and have put inquiries into the hands of all sorts of men, in order to become able to make to the Department a full and intelligent report in the matter as possible; but this report is a statement of labor and of the relation of employers to employés, and of the causes which affect the laboring classes for good or evil is of

tensive and intricate a nature, and opinions respecting it are so very divergent, and even antagonistic, that the further one penetrates into it the less prepared he feels to make accurate statements regarding it; at least such is my experience. Getting information also is, in some cases, a good deal like pulling teeth, as the following incident will show: A certain manufacturer of jewelry, who employs about four hundred men here and in Pforzheim, a short distance from here, and in Italy, who does business under the name of —, and who is an exporter of filigree work and jewelry to the United States, was asked by me to state the highest and lowest rates of wages which goldsmiths, &c., earn, which he emphatically refused to do, with the remark that I should say to the Government of the United States, that on account of its high protective tariff, which depresses business here, and keeps down the wages of the workmen of Europe, it does not deserve to have any favors shown it, and that, as for himself, he would not render it any. Others, again, have shown me much courtesy.

I feel, in view of the magnitude and difficulty of the subject, that I can hardly do more than attempt to give a sketch of the German workman, and of the conditions under which he labors.

RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages paid in this vicinity to clerks, workingmen, and laborers run, so far as I have learned them, about as follows, the wages of the great mass of workingmen being from 45 to 71 cents per day, viz:

Occupations.	Wages per week.		Occupations.	Wages per week.	
	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.
Bakers (with board).....	\$1 10	\$2 38	Confectioners (per month with board)	\$4 76	\$23 80
Barbers.....	3 57	7 14	Colors, makers of:		
Basket-makers.....	2 85	4 28	Mineral.....	2 56	3 57
Basket-makers (with board).....	1 42	2 38	Tar employed.....	2 85	4 28
Beer brewers.....	3 57	4 28	Aniline.....	3 57	4 28
Billiards and tables, makers of.....	4 28	7 14	Aniline, foremen.....	5 70	10 00
Belt-makers.....	2 85	4 99	Coopers.....	3 57	5 00
Blacksmiths.....	2 85	4 99	Coppersmiths.....	3 00	5 71
Bleachers.....	2 85	3 57	Coppersmiths, foremen.....		7 14
Bleachers, foremen.....	7 18	11 42	Carvers in wood.....	4 28	9 52
Book-binders.....	2 14	5 71	Cotton spinners.....	2 17	4 28
Book-binders, women.....	1 42	2 85	Cotton spinners, women.....	1 42	2 85
Book-keepers.....	5 50	13 75	Distillers (only ordinary establishments)	8 57	4 28
Brass founders and turners.....	2 85	5 00	Draymen in the country (per day for each horse).....	1 66	1 66
Brick layers and stone masons.....	3 00	5 00	Draymen in the city.....	3 57	4 28
Brick-layers and stone masons, foremen.....	5 40	6 42	Drivers of hacks (depend largely on gratuities).....		1 42
Brick-makers.....	2 56	2 85	Dyers.....	3 57	4 28
Brush-makers.....	3 80	4 76	Dyers, women.....	2 14	2 85
Butchers (with board and lodging).....	95	2 38	Engravers.....	2 38	19 04
Caps for bottles, makers of.....	3 57	4 28	Envelope-makers.....	2 14	2 14
Carpenters.....	3 57	4 51	Envelope-makers, women.....	1 42	1 42
Carpenters, foremen.....	5 40	6 42	Firemen in factories.....	2 85	5 00
Cellar-men in wine cellars.....	3 57	5 70	Folders of leather.....	4 28	5 70
Cellar-men in wine cellars, superintendents.....		6 42	Fresco painters.....	7 14	8 56
Cement-makers.....	3 57	4 28	Furniture-makers:		
Cement-makers (piece-work).....		5 70	Iron.....	2 85	3 57
Chair-makers (cane seated).....	3 33	4 28	Wood.....	3 57	7 14
Champagne factory workmen.....	2 40	3 57	Gardeners.....	2 85	3 57
Chemical workers.....	3 57	5 70	Gasworks, workmen in.....	3 57	4 28
Chemical workers, foremen.....	5 70	10 00	Gilders.....	4 76	5 95
Cigar-makers.....	2 38	4 28	Glass-blowers.....	3 85	5 00
Cigar-makers, women.....	1 78	2 38	Glaziers.....	4 28	5 71
Clerks in stores:			Glove-makers:		
Males.....	2 25	13 50	Piece-work.....	2 85	4 28
Females.....	1 75	10 00	Women.....	2 14	2 85
Compositors.....	4 28	8 56			
Compositors, foremen.....	7 14	11 42			

Occupations.	Wages per week.		Occupations.	Wages per week.
	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.
Goldsmiths	\$3 80	\$5 71	Sculptors	\$4 25
Hair-dressers	3 57	7 14	Servants, domestic:	1 00
Hair-dressers, fine ladies'	3 30	9 50	Male (with board)	3 30
Harness-makers and saddlers	2 90	6 42	Female (with board)	7 00
Hatters	2 14	5 71	Servants in hotels (chambermaids)	3 30
Hatters, women	3 33	2 85	Shoe factories:	
Horse-shoers	2 85	4 76	Lasters	3 57
Iron and steel works:			Machinists	3 57
Blacksmiths	2 85	3 75	Cutters	3 57
Founders	2 14	8 50	Sewing girls	3 57
Machine builders	2 43	5 71	Shoemakers	3 57
Jewelers	4 28	4 28	Shoemakers, foremen	7 14
Job printers	4 28	8 56	Shoemakers, sewing girls	2 14
Job printers, foremen	7 14	11 42	Slaters	3 57
Joiners	3 57	7 14	Soapmakers	2 14
Knitters of hose (women)	1 42	3 25	Soapmakers, overseers	4 28
Laborers (common)	2 14	3 25	Sorters	2 85
Lead (workers in)	2 85	3 57	Sorters, women	2 25
Lime-burners	2 38	2 85	Spinners of cotton	2 25
Lithographers	3 57	7 14	Spinners of cotton, women	1 70
Locksmiths	2 85	4 99	Spinners of horse-hair	
Macaroni-makers	3 57	4 28	Spinners of horse-hair, women	
Macaroni-makers (women)	1 85		Spinners of wool	1 42
Machine-shops:			Spinners of artificial wool	2 43
Best turners (piece-work)	5 00	7 14	Stevadores (mainly piece-work) per day	1 00
Bench hands	4 28	6 42	Stone-masons and bricklayers	3 05
Smiths	4 28	7 14	Stone-masons and bricklayers, foremen	5 45
Engineers		5 00	Stone-quarrymen	3 57
Firemen		3 57	Stoves (Fayence) makers of	1 70
Day laborers and helpers	2 14	2 85	Sugar-makers	1 25
Millers (with board)	1 50	2 25	Sugar-makers, women	2 85
Milliners	1 50	4 28	Tailors	3 44
Musical instruments, makers of	3 57	5 71	Tanners:	
Oil cloth makers	2 38	4 28	City	2 85
Packers	3 57	5 00	Countryside	2 85
Painters and plasterers*	3 57	5 00	Tanners of morocco	2 85
Painters, fresco	7 14	8 56	Tanners of chamolli skin (country)	8 25
Paper-hangers and upholsterers*	4 28	7 14	Telegraph operators	3 57
Paper, makers of	3 14	5 42	Tinners	3 30
Paper, makers of (women)	1 85	2 85	Trunk-makers	2 85
Pasteboard, makers of	2 00	2 50	Turners:	
Pavers	4 28	5 00	Wood	1 00
Photographers	5 71	11 42	Wood (with board)	2 85
Plasterers and painters	3 57	5 00	Umbrella-makers	4 28
Plumbers and gas-fitters	4 28	5 71	Varnishers	3 57
Plush-makers	2 48	3 28	Varnish-makers	3 57
Plush-makers (women)	1 42	1 71	Wagon and carriage builders	85
Potters	3 57	6 42	Waiters (usually about \$7 per month)	4 28
Pressmen (printing-offices)	4 00	7 14	Watchmakers	1 42
Pump-makers	2 50	3 20	Wool-spinners	2 43
Roofers	3 57	5 71	Wool (artificial), makers of	1 71
Rope-makers	3 33	4 76	Wool (artificial), makers of, women	
Sack-makers	2 85	4 99		
Saddlers and harness-makers	3 30	6 42		
Seamstresses (with board)	1 42	3 50		

* These two are combined here.

The above are the lowest and highest wages generally paid about not the absolutely lowest nor the absolutely highest, for the first require to be reckoned from zero as a basis, while the second are times given from good will on the part of the employer because of service, &c.

AVERAGE WAGES IN MAYENCE.

I have not made a column of averages, because I could not very do so without knowing the exact number of men employed in any case and the precise wages paid to each individual, which detailed information employes are usually not willing to communicate. It can safely said, however, that common day laborers receive on an average 43 cents a day, and mechanics and skilled workmen 70; that is per week in the one case and \$4.25 in the other. In the country, of course

wages are entirely different, the item of board or no board and the degree of remoteness of a place from cities or lines of travel making it difficult to fix them with accuracy.

The wages earned are, as a rule, according to American ideas, exceedingly small, and barely suffice to keep the recipients on their feet. What the mechanics and laborers make it is customary to pay to them weekly, but certain manufacturing establishments, in order to protect themselves against strikes or serious misbehavior of any kind on the part of their employés, are given to keeping their men about one week in arrears.

HOUSE INDUSTRY OF HESSE.

In the mountainous parts of Hesse the people are engaged at what is called house-industry; that is, in making articles at home, such as nails for shoes and locks, &c., safety needles, hairpins, and other things out of wire, filet-work, wooden-ware and toys, and many other objects. In the labor the whole family generally participates, and manages thereby to eke out unitedly only a bare subsistence, as several examples will show. Nailsmiths get from 10 to 12 cents for each 1,000 nails turned off. Working from 5 in the morning to 8 at night, with a wife and children to assist him a little, a man can make two or three thousand nails per day, for which 20 to 28 cents will be received. For large needles 2 to 2½ cents each is paid. Laboring thirteen hours a day a man can hardly earn more than 28 cents a day. At filet-work a practiced woman, working thirteen hours a day, can seldom make more than 15 cents a day. Just think of it! But little more than 1 cent an hour. Sewing enameled pearls on lace is mostly done by girls, who receive for each one hundred pearls, sewed on—it being even more under certain circumstances—1 cent. Practiced women, working fourteen hours a day, can earn at this handicraft 15 cents. Of wooden spoons a good workman will turn off in a day, working from thirteen to fourteen hours, five dozen, for which he is paid 4½ a dozen, without wood, which he has to furnish himself. His income, therefore, from such a source will amount to only about 16½ cents a day; but when wife and children are at hand to assist it can be brought up to 23 or 28 cents. The lowest wages of a weaver in these same districts who weaves ordinary articles, such as rough towels, &c., are 11½ cents per day; the highest 47 cents, which is paid for fine work.

FARM WAGES.

Of farm hands there are different kinds. Those who are engaged at the most menial kind of work, attending to horses, &c., receive from \$45 to \$70 per year, with board and lodging, which latter means living in the stables, among the cows and horses. The permanent day laborer is paid 27 cents a day, and is granted about one-quarter of an acre of land to plant with potatoes, &c., for his own use, and, when he has the necessary implements, is loaned horses with which to plow, &c.; and, moreover, is sometimes given piece-work to do, at which as much as 70 cents per day can be earned. The man who is only temporarily employed gets 33 cents a day, but in harvesting seasons 50 and even 75 cents are paid. Women do only the lighter kinds of farm work, and are commonly paid 23 cents a day, without board. Good gardeners are worth 45 to 58 cents a day. In the vineyards good wages are paid, especially when the grapes are picked. In remote parts, of course, wages are even less than here stated.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Book-keepers and correspondents are usually paid about \$500 a year, and are expected, in the most of cases, to be conversant with English or French, or both. Good salesmen in stores are paid about \$300 a

year, but there is a vast army of others whose compensation is ascending scale, limited only by 0. Very fine salesmen are paid as as \$600 per year, but this is an exceptionally good salary.

RAILROAD EMPLOYÉS.

How railroad employés are compensated will be seen from the following table of wages of the Hessische Ludwigs Railroad, which is only line passing through Mayence, and one of the very few railroads in Germany still in private hands, viz, per annum :

Occupations.	Salary.		Deduct.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	For dwelling.	For fuel.
Depot superintendents	\$570 00	\$714 00	Per cent.	10
Station-masters:				
First class	357 00	428 00		8
Second class	285 00	357 00		8
Third class	238 00	285 00		8
Controllers:				
First class	500 00	595 00		
Second class	333 00	500 00		
Roadmasters	333 00	476 00		
Freight superintendents		428 00		
Car-inspectors	279 00	333 00		
Engineers:				
Extra class		333 00		
First class		285 00		
Second class		250 00		
Loading-masters (freight)	228 00	285 00		
Clerks	228 00	285 00		
Train superintendents		285 00		
Train conductors*:				
First class		262 00		
Second class		228 00		
Car registers	214 00	250 00		
Rolling-freight receivers	228 00	238 00		
Freight-messengers	214 00	238 00		
Baggage-masters		226 00		
Coupling-masters		226 00		
Station assistants		226 00		
Engineer apprentices		226 00		
Firemen:				
First class		190 00		
Second class		166 00		
Car attendants:				
First class		190 00		
Second class		166 00		
Third class		154 00		
Conductors (ticket-collectors):				
First class		214 00		
Second class		190 00		
Third class		166 00		
Brakemen:				
First class		190 00		
Second class		166 00		
Third class		142 00		
Freightmen	166 00	226 00		
Foremen, three classes		166 00		
Office servants		190 00		
Switchmen:				
First class		178 00		10
Second class		166 00		
Third class		142 00		
Directors of stopping-places		166 00		5
Bridge-superintendents		166 00		
Harbor-masters		166 00		
Porters or station hands:				
First class		166 00		10
Second class		154 00		10
Watchmen (at crossings):				
First class		154 00		10
Second class		142 00		10
Third class		135 00		10
Clerks (per day)	52	59		
Couplers (per day)	58	57		

* Not ticket collectors.

CORPORATION WAGES.

What salaries the city of Mayence pays to its mayor, officials, teachers, and employes per annum are set forth in the subjoined table, viz :

Occupations.	Salary.	Occupations.	Salary.
Mayor.....	\$2,142 00	Bureau of public works—Continued.	\$571 20
Two assistants, each.....	1,428 00	Assistant engineer.....	571 20
General secretary.....	952 00	Geometrician.....	
Registrar and assistant to secretary.....	571 20	Police Department:	
Treasurer.....	761 60	Councilor.....	880 00
Book-keeper in treasurer's office.....	571 20	Commissioner.....	714 00
Collector of taxes.....	761 60	Do.....	618 80
Bureau of public works:		Inspector.....	571 20
Chief engineer.....	862 80	Librarian.....	952 00
Director.....	714 00	Customs controller.....	571 20
Engineers.....			
Assistant.....			

To all of the aforesaid, excepting the mayor and his two assistants, an increase of \$47.60 in salary is made at the completion of the tenth, fifteenth, and twentieth years of service, thus the general secretary during the first ten years of service gets \$952 per annum, from the tenth to the fifteenth, \$999.60; from the fifteenth to the twentieth year of service, \$1,047.20; and after twenty years, \$1,094.80.

Occupation.	During first ten years of service.
Miscellaneous:	
Calculator, harbor collector, and harbor master, each.....	\$528 00
Clerk of first class in treasurer's office.....	476 00
Secretary in library, police secretary, clerks of first and second classes, city gardener, each.....	380 80
Clerks of third and fourth classes, clerk of second class in treasurer's office, police clerk of first class, superintendent of warehouse, customs receiver of first class, director of cattle-yard, building inspector, each.....	380 80
Inspector of river shore, chief superintendent of customs, each.....	380 80
Clerks of fifth and sixth classes, clerk of third class in treasurer's office, weigher of first class, customs receiver of second class, chief sergeant of police, officer in charge of police precinct, road inspector, each.....	342 72

These, also, just mentioned, receive an advance of \$47.60 in salary at the expiration of the tenth, fifteenth, and twentieth years of service, but there are other, still inferior, employes whose additional compensation at the end of each of these periods amounts to only \$23.80, viz :

Occupations.	During first ten years.
Clerks of seventh and eighth classes, customs receiver of third class, weigher of second class, each.....	\$318 02
Clerks of ninth, tenth, and eleventh classes, harbor examiner, messenger to treasurer's office, customs receiver of fourth class, police clerks of second and third classes, superintendent of cemetery, each.....	295 26
Inspector of materials for streets, policemen, customs and harbor inspectors, watchmen at warehouse, each.....	371 62
Messengers of first, second, and third classes, messenger to library, messenger to bureau of public works, each.....	247 62
County policemen, harbor workmen, each.....	247 62

The police receive a slight extra allowance for cloth ing.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' WAGES.

School superintendents and teachers are classified and paid as follows:

	Salary.	
Temporary teachers:		Temporary female teachers:
Previous to final examination	\$166 60	Previous to final examination.....
Subsequent thereto	190 40	Subsequent thereto.....
After three years of good service	214 20	After three years of good service...
Allowance for rent:		Allowance for rent
Unmarried	47 60	Female teachers:
Married	83 30	During first ten years of service.....
Teachers:		After first ten years of service.....
During first ten years of service.....	309 40	After fifteen years of service.....
After first ten years of service.....	368 90	After twenty years of service.....
After fifteen years of service.....	428 40	After twenty-five years of service.....
After twenty years of service.....	487 90	Allowance for rent
After twenty-five years of service	547 40	
Allowance for rent:		
Unmarried teachers	59 50	
Married teachers	119 00	

The city has a number of dwelling-places for teachers, consisting of four or five rooms with a kitchen, which are granted to teachers in full of the allowance for rent, so far as they will go, and length of service determines the disposition of them.

Officials and teachers are wretchedly compensated, I think.

COST OF LIVING.

Taken as a class, the workingmen of Germany, where married in so very ordinary a manner that they can hardly be said to live; simply exist. They have to pay a slight rent, purchase a very few garments, and subsist, in the main, upon potatoes, rye-bread, corn sausage, beer, and very inferior coffee. In this city and vicinity, it appears, is partaken of every day by nearly all, but, of course, the workingmen can afford to purchase the poorest pieces of flesh. When vegetables are very cheap they are able to enjoy them also to a slight extent.

The most common necessities of life which are to be met with in the market are quoted at the following prices in the last published report of the Government of Hesse-Darmstadt, which was for the month of June, the quotations being those of March last, viz:

Articles.	For the Duchy.	M.
Wheat flour	per pound	\$0 04½
Rye flour	do	3
Rye bread	do	2½
Butter	per pound	21½
Beef	do	14½
Veal	do	12
Mutton	do	12½
Pork	do	12
Potatoes	per 100 pounds	48½
Peas	do	3 23
Beans	do	3 22
Milk*	per liter	4
Eggs	per dozen	14
Coffee, roasted in the bean	per pound	82½
Petroleum	per liter	5½
Coal	per 220 pounds	43½

* According to tables in Morgan's Tariff, the liter equals 1¼ quarts.

A workingman, when a resident of the town, usually has two or three rooms, very ordinarily furnished, in some undesirable street, oftentimes in the third or fourth floor of a house, for which he pays from \$23 to \$59.60 per annum, generally about \$45, and his entire expenses will run from about \$150 to \$285, which latter sum exceedingly few make. One workingman, representing the very poorest class, whom I questioned on this subject, said that he has two fourth-story rooms, for which he pays \$6.66 per quarter, that is \$26.64 per year. In this house I have been, a dilapidated structure, in a narrow street, whose stairway is so crooked and so dark that a stranger ascends it with difficulty. He has a wife and four children, and in these two rooms they all dwell together, eat and sleep. He earns about 50 cents a day, to which his wife adds a little something by occasionally doing washing or other work. He requires personally in the course of a year, he says, one pair of pants, which with difficulty can be made to wear so long, for which he pays \$2.38; two shirts at 71 cents each, \$1.42; three blouses at 71 cents each, \$2.13; shoes to the value of \$5.71; socks, \$1.42; working coat, \$2.14; vest, 59 cents; hat, 95 cents. Clothing for wife, about \$19; for children, about \$8.33. Fuel, in winter, at about 35½ cents per week, and in summer at 18, costs about \$13.11. Six times a year, every two months, taxes to state, 38½ cents each time, \$2.38; six times a year to the city, 28½ cents each, \$1.71. Dinner for himself, wife, and four children, which consists of soup, flesh, potatoes, and sometimes, something green, three hundred and sixty-five times per year, at 20 cents, \$73; rent, \$26.64; beer, two glasses per day, at 2½ cents per glass, for three hundred and thirteen days, \$15.65; Sunday expenditures, at 23½ cents (mark) per Sunday, \$12.57. Total, \$189.13.

Here is a total of \$189.13, without any allowance whatever being made for breakfasts and suppers and certain incidental expenses, or an excess of expenditures over income of \$32.63, reckoning, excepting Sundays, three hundred and thirteen working days at 50 cents per day (\$156.50), which deficit must be made up by the wife in some way.

Thus it will be seen what the man with 50 cents a day, with a wife to assist him a little, is able to do. He can exist not much better than a beast in a hovel. And is it to be wondered at that there are Social Democrats in Germany?

This man with 2½ cents purchases, he says, a package of surrogate coffee, which lasts about two weeks, pays 9½ cents for a pound of beet sugar, 10½ cents for a large loaf of rye bread, 14 cents a pound for workingmen's beef, but is never so extravagant as to buy a pound, one-half to two-thirds of a pound being sufficient for himself and family, 6 cents a pound for horse-flesh, which he often has fried, 5 to 6 for a kumpf of potatoes (a kumpf being 9 avoirdupois pounds), drinks a glass or two of beer a day at 2½ cents per glass, and on Sundays lays out 25 cents or so for pleasure.

The standard bill of fare of the workingmen at noon is a mess of potatoes, and a little meat, or peas or beans, cooked together in the form of a thick soup, to which a little green cabbage or lettuce, or something of the kind, is sometimes added. This dish they eat day after day, with very little change in the character of its contents or manner of preparation. It is brought to them by their wives oftentimes, when the men work in the open air, in a tin pail or earthenware dish, and the wives sit near at hand while the men eat. The women in a great many cases bring along with them also similar food for themselves, which they eat in the company of their husbands. Day after day I see these

people thus dining together, with large pieces of rye-bread in their hands and the tin pails in their laps, in which is contained frequently a sort of potato soup only. (I mean in this description of course common day-laborers.)

Where \$222 or \$335 a year is earned, that is, from 71 cents to \$1.10 per day, the expenditures will run about as follows:

Articles.	Lowest.	Highest.
Rent.....	\$35 70	
Food.....	119 00	
Clothing.....	47 00	
Fuel.....	11 90	
Taxes.....	2 83	
Incidentals.....	4 97	
Total.....	222 00	

From \$214.20 to \$333.20 a year is all that the letter-carriers* of the city receive. They are consequently far less favorably situated than the same class of men in the United States, and must live in a correspondingly inferior way. Their clothing, however, costs them but little, for for wearing apparel from their salaries is deducted every year the small sum of 96 cents, for which they receive every twelve months a cap, a pair of pants, every eighteen months a coat, and every three years an overcoat. The shoes the Government does not furnish. Their hours of work are from 5.30 a. m. to 8 p. m., with a rest of from two to three hours during the day, which depends entirely upon the mails.

Young unmarried workingmen who make 50 or 75 cents a day, from \$8.56 to \$10.23 per month for board and lodging, washing and fuel included.

A young book-keeper, or clerk, or teacher, whose salary amounts to \$285 per annum can, with economy, live respectably on that small sum. An unmarried man, I mean; but cannot throw any money away. For \$4 or \$5 a month he can rent a tolerably fair room. This will also include his breakfast, which will be a cup of coffee and a roll, for it is the custom of the country, both among rich and poor, to take only a cup or two of coffee, with one or two rolls, in the morning. Quite a fair dinner, of two or three courses, made up of soup, meat, and vegetables tolerably well cooked, he can get in a restaurant for 15 cents, and for supper,† if simple, may be made to cost not more than that amount, that is, 30 cents a day for the two meals or \$9 per month. If he boards where he rooms, which is seldom done, he may be able to do a little better, but not much. He can hardly for less than the prices I have mentioned obtained much better than prison fare.

I cannot, for the life of me, comprehend how men with families manage to live upon the meager incomes they have and keep themselves decently clad. Herrings, sausage, and cheese must form staple articles of diet with them, and, taken as a nation, the Germans must live plainly.

From a young married book-keeper, with one child, whose salary amounts to \$371.28 per annum, I learn that his expenditures are as follows:

*These are mostly old soldiers.

† This supper will usually be a glass of beer, with a piece of rye bread, with butter, and some sausage raw, or cheese.

Food, \$166.60; rent, \$85.68; clothing, \$59.50; fuel, \$23.80; taxes, \$11.90; incidental expenses, \$23.80; total, \$371.28.

Another book-keeper, elder and also married, with a son nearly grown, has kindly prepared for me a statement from his books, which makes the following exhibit, viz:

Food, \$357; rent, \$130.90; clothing, \$95.20; wages of one female servant, \$28.56; furniture and household articles, \$35.70; fuel, \$23.80; taxes, \$23.80; schooling for son, \$23.80; incidental expenses, \$83.30; total, \$802.06.

In this case the annual income amounts to \$833, and the individual lives just about as a man with \$900 or \$1,000 in Washington does. So far as my experience goes I should say that it costs men of moderate means about the same to live here that it would in America, but in the upper circles it is not customary to make outlays with so free a hand as in America. If families live here cheaper than American families it is frequently because they live plainer, oftentimes in a manner that an American of similar station in life would not think of enduring. In the case last instanced by me the rent paid, it will be noticed, is about \$140 per annum, but the rooms, nine in number, with a kitchen and use of the cellar of the house, while very nice, are in the fourth story of a house, in a good locality, and have low ceilings and are small in size. Rents, however, are, I should say, lower as a rule than in the United States.

WAGES NOW COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1878.

Upon this point the testimony varies, some maintaining that the rates of wages paid to workingmen are about the same to-day that they were in 1878, while others are of the opinion that on the whole slightly better wages are obtained now than six years ago. But wages ought to be higher now than then, for business in Germany, while far from being all that could be desired of it, is on a more satisfactory and prosperous basis than it was in 1878. I have read, too, that at a congress of the iron and steel manufacturers of Germany, held at Berlin in May last, the report of the secretary showed that the iron and steel association is composed of 356 manufacturers, employing 240,000 workingmen and representing a capital of \$250,000,000, and also that since the new German customs tariff went into operation, which was at about the time that is being considered, the number of workingmen employed in the iron and steel works had risen 33 per cent. and that there had been an increase of 52 per cent. in the entire amount of wages paid and an average advance of 14 per cent. in the wages of the individual. Wages, I think it may be said, are about 10 per cent. better.

A certain tailor has furnished me with a comparative statement of the prices paid in his branch of business for piece-work, now and about 1870, from which it will be seen what advance has been made in this line. To live it costs a workingman not more than 25 cents or so more a week now than then, he says; so that it appears that the higher rates of wages are all in the interest of the laborer.

Tailors' piece-work wages in 1870, or thereabouts, compared with those of 1884.

Articles.	Wages	
	1884.	
MEN'S CLOTHING.		
Black frock-coat or double breasted	\$4	28
Same, or ordinary coat	3	33
Same, single-breasted	3	09
Cloth coat of light stuff	2	85
Same, without waist	2	61
Winter overcoat, padded	5	71
Spring or summer overcoat, lined with silk	8	57
Same, ordinary	2	85
Quilted silk coats	5	23
Same, house coats	3	57
Vests:		
Double-breasted, of white piqué or cashmere	83	
Standing and single-breasted	75	
Transparent	23	
Pants:		
Black, satin	78	
Other stuff	78	
BOYS' CLOTHES.		
Coats for confirmation	2	38
Confirmation overcoat	2	38
Sack:		
With waist	2	14
Without waist	1	54
Pants and vests		50
CHILDREN'S SUITS.		
Overcoat	1	90
Jackets or sailor blouses	1	42
Same, ordinary	1	19
Pants:		
With body	85	
Ordinary	72	
Havelock	1	06
Blouse with belt		95
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Livery for servants	3	32
Same, with tippet	4	76
Frock and coat	3	32
Same, for waiter	2	85
Sacks for waiters	1	90
Cashmere or alpaca coats, with waist	2	38
Linen or piqué coat:		
With waist	1	90
Without waist	1	42
Alpaca or cashmere vestings, with waists	1	54
Fireman's sack	1	42
Havelock:		
Ordinary	1	90
With sleeves	2	38
Sleeping coat:		
With trimming, but without padding	2	38
Without trimming and without padding	1	90
Gaiters:		
Large	72	
Small	85	
Sacks for cooks	88	
Sacks for gymnasts	73	
Drawers:		
Plain	28	
More difficult to make	47	
Undershirts	72	
Vests in linen, alpaca, &c., easily made	1	19
Riding breeches, with leather	1	06
Same, trimmed	1	42

NOTE.—For work by the hour, 1884, 7 to 8½ cents; 1870, 5 to 7 cents.

THE HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Their habits of life and of work may in general be characterized as bad, that is, not vicious nor slothful, but irresolute and nerveless. They lack that snap and vim which is so characteristic of the Americans, and move and work in a listless, half-hearted sort of way. How steady they are it has been difficult for me to determine. One's first impulse is to say that all classes in Germany devote one-half of their time to the beer-shops, but, while a great many pass entirely too much time in this way, such a statement would not be borne out by the actual facts. To the inquiry, "To what extent do the working-classes frequent the beer-shops?" one gentleman, connected with a very large factory, replies, "Not much, for they do not have the money to spend; the married man will drink, on the average, a glass or two of beer in a week and on Sundays two or three, but no more." Another gentleman, a manufacturer, maintains that beer is the ruin of the German workmen, that they drink every time they get a chance, that when it is prohibited to them they smuggle it into the workshops, and that the most of them spend two or three hours every night in the beer shops. "My experience has been steady," said he to me, "that they will work hard all week to earn big wages, but that by Tuesday all is spent. They begin drinking on Saturday night, and keep it up till their money is gone. I have tried to save their money for them, but have found it useless to do so." One intelligent workingman whom I questioned upon the subject said that the German workingman drinks on the average four or five glasses (one German glass being about two American) of beer a day. Another, a laborer, said they drink only one or two glasses a day, and very little schnaps, because they cannot afford it. The common opinion, however, is that the lower classes devote entirely too much time to the beer houses, and this, too, is more in accord with what one would naturally expect to find to be the case in Germany. Schnaps (brandy) is drunk to a limited extent, and drunkenness is therefore somewhat rare.

Sunday is beer day. By foot, by rail, or by steamer the people in summer on Sundays flock out of the towns to the summer gardens and pass the day drinking, bowling, turning, shooting, &c. He must be a very poor man indeed who does not spend something in pleasure on Sunday. But the Germans are rather orderly, and when at night the steamers and trains return filled to overflowing with soldiers, servant-girls, workmen, &c., not one-half the noise will be heard that would greet one's ears from a similar party in America. In winter it is the restaurants and theaters that are packed on Sundays, in summer the woods that are filled.

The workmen work about ten* hours a day, in an easy, sleepy way. They begin at about 6 o'clock in the morning, about half past 8 take a rest for half an hour, when some bread and cheese, or sausage, and coffee, or beer, are partaken of; stop at 12 for an hour or an hour and a half for dinner; about half past 4 take again a little something to eat and drink, during a half hour's pause, and at 6 or 7 get through with the arduous duties of the day with very little accomplished, I should think. And this taking of one's ease is to be met with everywhere, and among all classes. At 12 o'clock business men quit their places of business for two or three hours, going home and eating a heavy dinner, and in many cases taking a nap, and then have to be at their offices until late to make up for the time lost in the middle of the day. Thus a spirit of ease and procrastination obtains possession of all, and, as a

* Exclusive of resting pauses.

result, hardly anything is ever ready for delivery at the time upon.

This manner of wasting time is due probably simply to bad habits which have grown up in the country, and which may not be inherent in the people, because the very men who thus act work in America as gently as anybody else. Said a miller once to me:

I do not know why it is that in Chicago, in a mill where I was, that twenty men used there to turn out as much flour in a given time as we can here with forty, but it is so. All things are equal, and yet with twenty men I cannot begin to do as much work as was accomplished in America by that number.

I am certain myself that every industrious laborer and mechanic in America, let him be what he will, Irish, German, English, or American, as a rule turns off twice as much work a day there as the same man would do of workman here of superior quality. The man in America is better paid, housed, fed, and clothed, but he is worth more. The workingmen here too are not only slow, but are wanting in skill and judgment. They lose oftentimes almost as much time contemplating a piece of work as the man in America would require to do it in, and do not work without direction. I do not know to what cause to attribute this slothfulness on the part of the workingmen of Germany, whether to idleness, to food, to beer, to a lack of incentive from the feeling that their labor is a fixed one, or to what cause; for, as I said above, these men in America start in and work with as much energy as anybody else, but they certainly do not do so at home in the Fatherland. It doubtless is true that in America the workingmen, by reason of the free institutions of the country and of the energizing atmosphere which he breathes, becomes independent, self-reliant, high-spirited, and ambitious, while here he feels that his opportunities are limited and his state servile. He is, therefore, rather disposed to be patient and to accept whatever lot is imposed upon him, and to look to the state for remedial legislation, thus waiting, if he ever knew, that "the gods help those who help themselves." The American idea is that the people make the state, but the German seems to me to proceed upon the theory that the state makes the people. At any rate, instead of being independent, self-reliant, and going ahead, each for himself, each man seems to be afraid to move a step to another, and so it goes up from story to story, each waiting for a superior to take the initiative. It may be said that the German workingmen are industrious if their work is laid out for them, and under supervision, but not so if left to themselves to plan or find.

What the German is somewhat lacking in, it seems to me, is initiative. That faculty, I think, the American possesses in an eminent degree, and is his distinguishing trait of character. The German is a student, a great memorizer, more so, I am inclined to think, than the American, for all Germany is studying itself blind, trying to learn everything, as well that which is useless as that which is useful, but studies largely with a view to making himself learned, the American more with a view to use in practical life. The German cultivates memory, the American his wit. The consequence is that the German theorizes while the American acts, and analyzes while the American creates. He thus becomes critical and skeptical and vacillating in judgment. This remark may seem out of place, and yet it is necessary to a proper consideration of the German workingman and merchant, in consequence of it they acquire halting and slow ways of thinking, acting and become indisposed to act promptly in any matter. This is with the workingmen, they hesitate to exercise their own judgment and are afraid of responsibility. This absence, not entirely, but in

of self-reliance and quick judgment, makes them unreliable in the sense of inefficient and unskillful. They are persevering and enduring, and will work rather faithfully at whatever is set before them, but they have little idea of contriving and inventing.

They are less intelligent than American workingmen, because they lack Yankee comprehension and penetration, but, on the other hand, may be less disposed to look out simply for number one.

They do not save much, because they cannot if they would. In America the workingman receives wages which enables him to put a little something by, when he is industrious and saving, with which to obtain a home at some future day, and this home a large body of our citizens have in view as the end of life, but the German, in general, has not this opportunity, and consequently does not possess the home inspiration in the degree that it is to be met with in the United States, and, besides, I also doubt whether he is, notwithstanding his many good traits, as thrifty and saving as the Puritan stock of America. It is very hard for a man of the working classes here to become well to do or influential. Such cases do occur, but they are rare. Self-made men are few in number compared to the multitude of them which are to be found in America.

Conditions here and in the United States are altogether different, and, as a necessary result, the two peoples are wholly unlike in genius, and will become more and more so. The Americans* and their institutions are not fully understood here and cannot be. People here, and this, of course, affects the workingmen, do not seem to me to take so enlarged a view of all things as our citizens do. The liberty of speaking and writing, while prevailing to a large extent, is not yet fully enjoyed, and consequently the people remain somewhat short-sighted and circumscribed in their views, though becoming less and less so. The workingman is held in check by this sphere of restraint, and by the laws which impose a penalty upon free speech. An unguarded utterance made in public may subject a man to fine and imprisonment. The workingmen especially, in view of their socialistic tendencies, are closely watched, and all symptoms of ebullition at once prescribed for. A great deal of liberty of speech and of the press is enjoyed, but much yet remains to be granted. The factional spirit, too, which in the past was so destructive of German unity and progress, has not yet entirely died out of the nature of the people, but is fast disappearing under the new order of things brought about by the sagacity and force of character of Prince Bismarck. It can still, nevertheless, be seen, witnessed everywhere, in the disposition of the workingmen to quarrel among themselves, if not held in strict discipline, and to split into cliques, in the tendency of the students at the universities to form into rival clubs and to duel, and in the inability of the people at large to divide into two opposing parties politically. For this reason it is hard to form an accurate idea of the political and economical sentiments of the people on account of the many wheels moving within wheels.

Although a good many people seem to be alarmed at the socialistic movement and its growth, I do not apprehend that anything very serious is going to spring from it, because the workingmen, if they should ever get so far as revolution, will never have nerve enough to carry it forward, and even if they should possess this nerve in a sufficient degree would split all to pieces the very moment they obtained power. It is

* By Americans I mean all persons living permanently in the United States, who are there assuming and contributing to a distinct and new type of man, made up principally of English, German, and Irish blood, influenced strongly by climatic conditions.

true that they may break out some day into violence, but it will be a of blindness and destruction only, and will endure but a very short from want of an inherent tendency to union, and by reason of the sand and one Utopian schemes that will be broached by their le

The Germans require very strong leaders, whose will is law. are not monarchists by accident or by force of circumstances, but be the national character calls for such a species of government. form of government, I think, is an expression of the national life people who live under it, not, in my opinion, because the people are force compelled to recognize and submit to it, but because their has brought about just such a system of government as the charac the nature of the people at large demands, and the institutions of country reveal the internal character of the people who evolve Following this rule, I conclude that the German, while loving a c species of liberty, is more attentive to the law of authority than right of private judgment, and the workingman in all that he does be viewed in this light. The spirit, however, is changing, and the ernment is accordingly becoming more constitutional and more p mentary, for when the life of any nation changes the form of g ment also undergoes a transformation, but the revolution must place in particulars, before it manifests itself in generals.

The ideas which float hither from America work like so much l among all classes, and would probably exert a much greater infl than they do could not the more enterprising and independent c dissatisfied members of the population emigrate to the United S In a large measure, the high-spirited and self-reliant of the middl lower classes, as soon as they become discontented, contrive to get The home country thus becomes relieved of those who might d the peace.

The Socialistic movement is at the bottom simply an exhibit restlessness on the part of the lower classes. The leaders of it pro cherish all sorts of Utopian and anarchical principles, but the mass of the workingmen who take an interest in it do so, I an suaded, without fully understanding its purport. They feel that state is altogether too servile and unnatural a one, and that th not receive a fair share of what their hands produce, and take terest in the movement because it holds out some promise of a re the burdens which they bear, but the idea of overturning all c governmental principles of the present time, and of a division of the erty of the rich and well to do is far absent, I believe, from the th or wish the great body of them. There is too much conservatism German character for that, and too fine a sense of justice. What want is a reduction of the period of military service, which bears heavily upon the laboring classes, from three years to two or on abolition of all exceptional laws, free speech and a free press an right of public assembly, an obligatory education for the children workingman at the public expense, absolute prohibition of child limitation of female labor, cessation of military and convict labor in petition with private enterprise extension, of the rights of the p protection of the workingman, and, above all, just hours of lab fair rates of compensation. What the rabid men want amounts, i stance, to anarchy.

Much complaint is made over the employment in the barracks military establishments of men who work at trades, especially b tailors and shoemakers. As soon as a young man has served a prenticeship of two or three years, and has hardly become a s

workman, he is called upon by the Government to fulfill his military duties. In the case of the tailors and shoemakers, especially of the former, there are a great many who are not of sufficient physical development to go through the military evolutions, being oftentimes hunch-backed, crippled, or infirm, for when a boy of poor parents is good for nothing else he is put at a sedentary occupation. These the Government makes use of by setting them to work at their trades for three years. If a man is strong and well developed, and is fortunate, he marches and counter-marches, goes through all sorts of gymnastic performances and gun exercises, and during the three years of his service in the army never once does anything in the way of his trade; but if the physicians declare him to be physically incompetent to undergo the severities of military discipline he is used for three years in sticking uniforms together, and makes no progress at his trade, but acquires, perhaps, a slouchy way of working. At twenty-three or twenty-four he is through his military obligations, marries, and the rest of his life fights valiantly for a forlorn species of existence. Such is the lament that is made. Of the merits of the question I know nothing.

The farming classes of this neighborhood are a sturdy, well-built, philosophical looking race of beings, who are represented to me by a number of responsible parties to be industrious and quite contented with their lot. The land in this duchy is, in the main, divided up into a host of small or medium-sized farms, not much encumbered by mortgages, whose proprietors are oftentimes, unaided, fully able to cultivate their little possessions. Very few men employ more than two or three field-hands except in harvest-time. Many of the men also employed in the towns in the factories own little patches of ground which they and their wives manage to keep tilled. These latter raise mostly garden stuff, which the women carry to market and sell. The people of the Odenwald are comparatively well-built, but in the poorer districts are small and weak, owing to the influences of food and dwellings, and the undertaking too early in life of trying work. The well-to-do peasants use much salted and dried meat, and good farinaceous food, while their poorer neighbors and the laboring classes must be content with a potato bill of fare. Bread is made of grain and potato flour, and also from a species of buckwheat. The Odenwalders are a good deal shut off from intercourse with the outside world, and consequently a good many old habits and customs are to be met with among them, but they are not altogether removed from the influences of modern culture. The land is mountainous and not very productive, and what is produced is only obtained with great labor. Their products they frequently carry on their backs to the nearest town, hours distant from their fields. Nevertheless, they are often well to do, and are not to be reckoned as belonging to the poorest portions of Germany. In that part of Hesse, known as Spessart, in the eastern quarter of the duchy, the people are a great deal worse off, and live in miserable, unhealthy, and overcrowded houses. There is not poverty and misery to be seen there only, but famine even. The old houses in the Odenwald villages are low and dark, and in winter, when shut up and much heated, very unhealthy. Frequently the cattle stables are kept cleaner than the rooms in which human beings dwell. The Odenwald is largely forest land. Northeast of Frankfort lies a district of mountainous country known as the Vogelsberg. There dwelling, barn, and stable will usually be found to be all under one roof, with no back building, for all of which one entrance suffices. On one side will be a door opening into the dwelling room, while on the other side will be one conducting the visitor to the cattle stall.

This Vogelsberg the people in the valley of the Rhine look upon as the Siberia of Hesse, being shrouded in winter three-fourths of the year and cold the other fourth. The people are engaged in agricultural pursuits and at cattle-raising. In summer many of them go to the fertile regions, where they hire themselves as field-hands. They are said to be good workers and pretty hardy, and to be very unfriendly towards new ideas and things. In winter they busy themselves spinning and working in wood. "Wo Hessen und Holländer verderben," an old German saying, "kann Niemand Nahrung erwerben," reads, as near as I can render it into English, that

The man is not to be found who can thrive
Where the Hessians and Dutchmen can't keep alive.

But I must confess that I cannot see the applicability of it in the case of either Hessian or Dutchman. The manner of living among the Vogelsbergers is extremely simple, milk and eggs taking the place of meat, even among the well to do, of flesh. Sauerkraut and potatoes, let-pap, with dried meat, are Sunday food in winter. The butter is made is almost all sold, and the peasant women, it is said, what they make meet the household expenses and pay the taxes. The Rhine-Hesse is very fertile, and a fine vineland, and its inhabitants, consequently, are pretty well to do. There is little cattle-raising done, hardly any sheep-raising, from lack of pasturage. In its fact it employs a great many hands.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

To the question put by me to a man of position in a very large establishment, "What relation subsists between employers and employés?" came the reply, "You just say that they are the most desperate enemies." Said another, a manufacturer, "Employers and employés are one another as beings of another race or type, and the want of sympathy and dial feeling in Germany between employers and employés is the bane of all industry here." The trouble in Germany, as well as elsewhere in the world, is that men are not just to one another. The employer looks upon his employé as a piece of machinery, out of which as much as possible for as little as possible is to be got, while, on the other hand the employé looks upon his principal as an oppressor and exactor to whom as little as possible should be rendered, instead of each mutually respecting the other and working for the welfare of that community. While upon this point, the United States cannot be held up as a model country, where absolute justice reigns among men, still the relation between employers and employés are, I think, on a more satisfactory basis there than here, with a great deal more of equality and reciprocal interest prevailing between them.

Germany just now is entirely too materialistic, and materialism is undoubtedly cold and selfish. To-day, it seems to me, there are two great factors determining the national life of Germany, by one of which nearly every man is swayed—materialism and socialism, both of which are closely related to each other, and both of which in their flood-tide are death-dealing and destructive of a true order of society. So far as I have been able to observe, the men of culture and means are, as a class, materialistic, while the less instructed and poorer are socialistic. The latter is but the reflected shadow of the former, a selfish materialism on the part of the well to do cannot fail to be threatening socialism on the part of the poor. Here rests the life thought of Germany, whose philosophers have weaved a spider's

in which the people have become entangled. In the United States, while matters in this respect are not all that one could well wish them to be, still there is a constant ferment going on, and men and women are busy in a multitude of different ways trying to reach and elevate the unfortunate and misguided and bring about a truer and more fraternal feeling between man and man; but this species of life, I regret very much to say, seems to exist to but a very slight extent here. For military and scholastic purposes Germany is doing wondrous things, but to the heart-life of the people, to all that which makes a man really a man, little attention seems to be paid. If to be a tradesman is to be looked upon as a social outlaw, what must be the status of the working-man? It may be that I am wrong on this point, and I trust that I am, but so Germany appears to my eyes.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

Labor is restless and threatening, but not well organized. The Government, too, is somewhat afraid of workmen's clubs. Among masters many organizations exist, but very few among the real workmen. So far as I have been able to ascertain, trades unions among men who work by the day, such as exist among masons, brick-layers, &c., in the United States, where the number of apprentices, &c., are dictated to employers, are unknown here, and would not be tolerated. The workmen of Germany have not yet learned the principle of demanding and receiving. Chambers of commerce are the chief organizations by which manufacturers and merchants are banded together. Other organizations also exist for the purpose of keeping one another posted in regard to what is going on, for fixing rates of wages, and for mutual protection against strikes. They simply pledge themselves not to employ within a specified time, two years being commonly designated, any workman whom one of their number has discharged for good cause, or who has struck work, and attach penalties to violations of this engagement.

PREVALENCY OF STRIKES.

Strikes are usually sporadic, and not general. Formerly, I am told, they occurred more frequently than now. They are not much undertaken, because they are generally unsuccessful, and besides the workman is compelled by law to give his employer fourteen days' notice of an intention to quit work, while the employer, on the other hand, must give his employé a like fourteen days' notice before he can discharge him. This provision of law can, of course, be qualified by written contracts, and does not apply to cases of serious misbehavior. The Government does not oppose individual striking, but the workmen are not allowed to band together for the purpose of influencing one another in such a matter by pressure or force. The necessity of fourteen days' notice and the plan adopted among employers of agreeing not to employ any man who has struck, discourage strikes.

Differences between employers and employés are settled by particular officials, when any such have been especially designated by the Government for the purpose. When there are none such, then by the communal authorities. Appeals, however, can be taken, and the matter in dispute laid before the courts. Courts of arbitration can also be erected, in which employers and employés shall be equally represented.

FREEDOM OF PURCHASE.

The working people are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they please, and employers are prohibited from imposing any restric-

tions in this regard. The law obliges employers to pay their men currency of the Empire, and does not allow them to credit their men all sorts of goods, but permits them to supply necessities of life, charge the same against the men *if furnished at cost prices*; and living-places, board, fuel, medicines, and medical attendance as well as tools and materials, can also be afforded, but further than this engagements and contracts void at law.

Wages are usually paid weekly in imperial money, as said above.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Concerning co-operative societies I have simply to remark that they have proved a dead failure in this region.

GENERAL CONDITION OF WORKING PEOPLE.

This question I have felt compelled to treat of under other heads where similar inquiries have been made.

PROTECTION IN MATTER OF ACCIDENTS, ETC.

In all establishments where labor is performed all arrangements necessary to the health of the workers and their preservation from accident must be made, and for the purpose of more effectually carrying into effect the provisions of law on this subject there are a class of officials throughout the Empire, known as factory inspectors, whose sole business it is to visit all factories, and once a year make a report to the German Government, which is published, of the manner in which the same are conducted. It is their duty to report the number of factories and whether they increase or decrease, character of the same, circumstances under which they are worked, number of employes, sex, age, state of industry, general and economical condition of workingmen, their progress or retrogression in comparison with preceding years, activity of the officials in performing their duties with respect to factories, relation of the same to the local officials, to employers, and to workingmen, giving special attention to youthful laborers and to the employment of women in factories. The number of children and young people employed must be stated, their distribution among the various branches of industry, increase or decrease of the number at labor, character of the work upon which they are engaged, to what extent they are in conjunction with adults, character of the rooms in which they pass their resting pauses, the kinds of factory schools for children, influence of labor upon the physical development and morals of young persons of both sexes, and expressions of the views and wishes of employers and parents of youthful laborers are to be given. The number of cases of accident are to be reported, and how each occurred and what resulted therefrom, whether death or disability ensued; also to what extent laborers are protected from danger. They are also to make, as far as possible, a statement of all cases of illness occurring among workingmen, and how factory influences unfavorable to health, mentioning whether the light is too trying, whether the light is bad, whether the air is too hot, too dry, or too dusty, whether poisonous materials or articles are used. Where defects exist in the arrangement or administration of factories they are to be reported and measures taken to remove them, and a description is to be made of all model establishments, that they may be patterned after. They must also set forth how the working

nourished at home and in the factory, the prices of the necessities of life, the wages received, the character of the habitations in which the workmen dwell, and, in fact, treat of every subject which, in the slightest degree, can interest or affect the workman. They are empowered, too, whenever anything is discovered to be going on contrary to the laws and regulations of the Empire regarding workmen to take steps to have it remedied. Notwithstanding all this, however, I doubt not that many abuses exist.* The inspectors, also, are too limited in number to make thorough inspections, for, in some cases, they must visit on an average three factories a day in order to make the round of their district. There are forty-six of them for the whole realm. Their annual report forms a volume of about 1,000 pages, but is largely an enumeration of cases of accidents and their results, which are very minutely set forth. As an aid to me in preparing this report, I obtained and looked through the report last published, which is for 1882, but I gleaned very little therefrom, although much interesting material is contained in it.

Employers are liable for accidents among their workmen, unless it can be shown that due provision had been made for the protection of laborers, and that they had been fully apprised thereof. In this respect a paper signed by the workman before the accident setting forth that he had been informed of and provided with the necessary means of protection against an accident, is, I believe, the only complete bar to a claim.

In consequence of the socialistic agitation more attention is probably paid to the workman and his claims than would otherwise be the case, and various measures for the protection and relief of the laboring classes are being devised, with a view to quieting somewhat the restlessness which prevails among them. The legislation of the past few years has been very much in their favor, notwithstanding the socialistic law, and the Government is undoubtedly earnestly endeavoring to improve their condition, but, while doing so, is seeking, I think, to be a little too paternal, and to make of the workman a very dependent subject, but, perhaps this is precisely what the German character requires. During the present year the Reichstag has accordingly adopted the second of a series of experimental laws affecting the economical condition of the workman, which the opponents of these acts look upon as another giant stride of the Government in the direction of a communistic state. This is the accidents insurance bill. Previously, on the 15th of June, 1883, an act, part of which went into operation on the 1st of December last and the remainder of which will take effect upon the 1st of December next, was passed by the Reichstag, providing a compulsory system of insurance of the workmen in the matter of sickness, by which a certain measure of income during limited periods of illness becomes assured to them. Both must prove to be, in substance, beneficent measures, but they are based upon a principle which is in serious conflict with the principles of individual liberty recognized in the United States.

By the first of these two enactments, the act of June 15, 1883, nearly all the laboring men of the Empire are compelled to contribute, at stated periods, insignificant sums to common funds, termed *kasses*, to which their employers also are obliged to add a certain percentage. Thereby they become so situated that when ill for any period of time not extending beyond thirteen weeks they will receive proper medical treatment,

* The laws of all states read well, but they are oftentimes more honored in the breach than in the observance.

medicines, and appliances, and also daily a sum sufficient in amount to keep them and their families from absolute want. The law, however, affects chiefly those persons who are permanently employed in manufacturing and does not exert a compulsory power over those who are engaged in independent work, except in certain instances, who, nevertheless, are not excluded from a participation in its benefits, but are at full liberty and invited, to join the *kasses* created. These *kasses* are designated as communal, place, factory, building, guild, miners', and aid *Kasses*, to them must belong all factory operatives, all miners, all workmen in salt-pits, bogs, ditches, quarries, forges, furnaces, on railroads, steamship lines within the Empire, on wharves or dock, upon canals, roadways, water-courses, dikes, buildings, and all enterprises of the kind at hand-work or other industrial employments, and in works where steam-boilers or any kind of wind, water, steam, gas, hot-air, &c., are used to drive machinery—so far as such machinery is not absolutely necessary to the permanent employment of the workmen. Persons temporarily employed and does not belong to an industrial establishment—that is, when paid salaries or wages, or when employed for a longer period than one week. The communes are also authorized to extend the provisions of the act to persons employed upon farms or forests, to any person carrying on independently a trade or craft who does work on account of another, to persons who are employed by a principal outside of an industrial establishment, to all persons employed in transportation businesses, to mercantile employés and apprentices, and to employés and apprentices in apothecaries, thus bringing almost every employé within the scope of the act. To officials in the service of the Empire, or of a state of the Empire, or of a commune, who are paid fixed salaries, the act does not apply, and also to persons who in case of illness would be cared for by their employers for the space of thirteen weeks, or who, during this period, would get uninterrupted the whole of their salary or wages.

The most general kind of *kasses* are the communal *kasses*. To these *kasses* appertain all persons who are under the obligation to be insured, and yet do not belong to one of the other *kasses*. They are erected and managed by the communes free of charge, and it is incumbent upon each commune to provide one in the interest of the workmen within its jurisdiction, but several communes can unite together and make the insurance a matter of common concern, or can be compelled to do so, when such a union is considered necessary and advantageous. Membership is effected by the person to be insured informing the communal authorities in writing, or by word of mouth, that he attaches himself thereto, but no claim to support is acquired if at the time of this act he was in a sick condition. The support granted includes free medical attendance, medicines, and all other necessary appliances, and from and after the third day from the commencement of the illness each day that the diseased person remains ill during a period of more than thirteen weeks a sum of money equal to one-half of the customary wages of an ordinary laborer. When the disease is brought about by debauchery, intemperance, rowdiness, &c., this money is at all or only in part to be paid. Persons who do not lie under the obligation to become members of this *kasse*, but voluntarily do so, are not entitled to aid until they have been six weeks members. The payments are made weekly. In place, however, of this aid the invalid can be placed in a hospital and there cared for, if, when married, the members of a family, the illness is of such a nature that they cannot be properly ministered unto at home; and those who have no families must in all cases be provided for in the hospitals. Are any persons

dependent upon such an invalid for support they receive, so long as the latter is a hospital patient, one-half of the amount of money which he would have been entitled to had he been cared for by his own family. Each member of this species of kasse pays ordinarily weekly as dues an amount not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the customary wages of a common laborer of the commune, which, however, under exceptional circumstances, may be set at 2 per cent., but can never go beyond that figure; and the employer of the man must in every case contribute a sum equal to one-third of the laborer's dues. A workingman is thus forced to put weekly into a common treasury an insignificant sum, about 2½ cents, to which his employer adds from about one-half to one cent, and in return enjoys the assurance that if he becomes ill at any time for a period of thirteen weeks or less he will receive from the fund to which he has contributed about 20 or 25 cents a day; that is, in the case of this kasse, which is for the most ordinary individuals. Members of the other kasses are much better situated. Two per cent. is levied as dues only when it becomes evident that $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will not cover the disbursements made. When the receipts amount to more than the disbursements reserve funds are to be built, and if, when that is done, the receipts permanently continue to exceed the disbursements, the rate of dues is to be lowered, or the rate of aid raised. These kasses are all to be administered by the communal authorities.

PLACE KASSES.

When, at any given point, there are at least one hundred persons at hand for the purpose, though it may be done under certain circumstances when there are less, the communes are authorized and may be compelled to create place kasses. These are in the rule for workingmen who are engaged in a certain species of industry at any particular place. They allow an aid in case of illness for a period which can be set at one year, of an amount equal to as much as three-fourths of the average wages, so far as this average does not exceed 71 cents a day of the men composing them, as well as medical attendance, &c., and a like grant to women for a period of three weeks after confinement, which can be extended to six, and in the case of the death of a member an amount to his next of kin equal to forty times the customary wages of a day laborer of the place. Free medical attendance, &c., can also be accorded to wives of members of the kasse, and these wives can be made entitled to receive support for three to six weeks after confinement, and upon the death of the wife or a child of a member, burial money can be granted. But these kasses cannot be extended to other species of disability or otherwise, than as mentioned, to wives and orphans. When debauchery, &c., has caused disease the right to assistance is forfeited. The dues of the members are to be governed by the character and degree of the expenditures to be made. The commune provides a constitution and by-laws for these kasses, which must receive the approval of higher officials. These kasses are empowered to acquire privileges and make contracts, and to sue and be sued. When a person is under obligation to insure he becomes a member of this species of kasses, by going to work in the branch of industry for which it is provided, from the moment he enters upon work, if not already a member of some other kasse, and when no obligation to insure exists by a verbal or written notice from the party interested that he attaches himself to the kasse. The former are entitled to assistance from the day of acquisition of membership, the latter not until six weeks have expired. Mem-

bership, in the case of obligatory insurance, is, as a rule, lost when a member of a kasse leaves the branch of business for which it was organized, and, when voluntarily acquired, by failing twice in succession to pay accruing dues. Members of the kasse who get out of work receive, while out of employment, during a period of three weeks or longer when they have been that length of time members, aid from it. Every kasse is required to have a reserve fund, to which one-tenth of the contributions made shall be devoted, which fund is to be collected until it becomes equal in amount to the average annual expenditures of the kasse.

As soon as a place kasse has been formed by the authorities members thereof hold a meeting, with a representative of the Government inspectors as chairman, and, if few in number, elect directly a board of directors; but if the kasse is composed of five hundred or more members they choose a general committee, who in turn select a board. The directors represent the kasse judicially and extra-judicially, and conduct the administration thereof, under the superintendence, of course, of the Government inspectors, and so far as the management of the affairs of the kasse is not vested by statute and the law of the kasse in the board of directors the consent of the general committee is requisite to all their acts. The general committee especially has the right to have the annual accounts examined by a special committee, to proceed against directors in all causes arising from mismanagement, and to amend the laws and rules of the kasse. Employers who are under obligation to contribute to the kasse have a right to be represented among the directors, and in the general committee. The degree of representation is governed by the amounts paid into the kasse by them, but they are not entitled to more than a one-third vote. If the members of any kasse, or their representatives, decide to vote for directors, or for a general committee, the Government inspectors select them. The funds of the kasse are to be invested in the safest securities, and deposited in the most reliable banks. Every kasse is obliged to make periodical reports to the Government inspectors concerning its members, cases of illness and death, amounts contributed and disbursed, &c., and the higher Government officials have the privilege of prescribing the manner in which the accounts of the kasse shall be kept. Directors, as well as accountants and treasurers, hold a similar relation to the kasse that guardians do to wards, and can, in any manner, be proceeded against for all misdemeanors.

These kasses, in places of more than 10,000 inhabitants, are supervised by the communal authorities under the superintendence of higher officers of the Government or by officers appointed especially for the purpose by the state. These men see that all legal and statutory provisions are complied with, examine the books and accounts of the kasse and revise them, and can cause meetings of the officers of the kasse, which they are to conduct. They can also, when the officers of the kasse do not fulfill their duties, appoint persons to take their place. All or several of the kasses in the district of one inspector can, by common consent, form a union and have a common accountant and treasurer, make contracts in common with physicians, apothecaries, and hospitals, and create and conduct together establishments for the care and housing of their invalid members.

A kasse ceases when the number of members sinks permanently below less than fifty and when it becomes manifest that the kasse cannot be maintained. The dissolution is effected by direction of the higher Government officials, but can be opposed. If a kasse dissolves its mem-

are to be turned over to other place kasses or to the communal kasse. The assets of the kasse are then to be employed in satisfying its debts and whatever claims to aid that may have arisen previous to its dissolution. If any amount remains it is to be turned over to that place kasse or communal kasse to which the members of the dissolved kasse may be adjoined. They can also be dissolved at the request of their general committee.

In the case of both communal and place kasses, employers are required to inform the proper authorities of the employment by them of any person upon whom the obligation to insure rests within three days from the commencement of said employment, and also of the termination of the same. They are also required to deduct from the wages of their employées the amounts due to the kasses, and must contribute to the same one-third of the amount levied by law upon their employées.

Controversies between insured parties or their employers on the one hand and the communal or place kasses on the other are to be decided by the Government inspectors, but against the decisions of the latter appeals to the courts can be made.

FACTORY KASSES.

Any manufacturer who employs fifty or more persons who are obliged to be insured is entitled to establish a factory kasse in their behalf. He can even be compelled to do so when the commune in which his factory is situated or the invalid kasse to which his men belong asks it of the Government, but before being obliged to do so he and his men are to be heard in the matter. When less than fifty persons are employed by any one manufacturer a kasse can be erected, first, when the character of work is especially injurious to health, in which case the proprietor of the factory can be forced to set up a kasse; and, secondly, when the authorities are satisfied that the kasse will be self-sustaining. If, when called upon to establish a kasse, he does not comply, a manufacturer can be compelled to pay as a fine to a communal or place kasse a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the wages of his men.

Membership in such a kasse is acquired by the mere act of working in the factory, when there is an obligation to insure, and in other cases by a notification from the party interested that he attaches himself to the kasse. It is lost in the first case by the employment permanently ceasing, and in the latter by a failure to pay dues.

In these kasses contributions and support, instead of being according to the average wages of members, can be based upon the amount of wages each workman receives, so far as these wages do not exceed 95 cents a day.

The laws of the kasse are to be drawn up by the manufacturer or his representative and submitted to the persons composing the same for approval, and they can provide that the chairmanships of the board of directors and of the general committee shall be held by the manufacturer or his representative; and as the proprietor of the factory is personally responsible for the funds of the kasse, the right to designate its accountant and treasurer is also vested in him, who are to be there at his expense.

One third of the amount paid into the kasse is to be met by the manufacturer, and if the receipts prove not to be sufficient to meet the disbursements he must make up the deficiency from his own pocket.

Disputes between employers and members of the kasses are to be settled by the special officials, whose duty it is to decide all questions at

issue between employers and employes, and, where there are none by the communal authorities, but an appeal to court is provided for.

If the factory or factories for which a kasse has been established comes temporarily closed, or the number of employes so limited that become less in number than double the number of persons required to form a board of directors, the administration of the same can be assumed by the Government inspectors, who are to appoint a representative to act in their behalf, and in such a case all the funds, books, of the kasse are to be surrendered to these inspectors; but this is to take place if the industry is of such a character that regular periodical cessations of work or limitations of the number of workmen occur. A kasse is to cease to exist when the factory or factories for which it was brought into being become closed or the number of members comes permanently less than the lowest number allowed by law, or proves incapable of fulfilling the objects for which it was created; and, lastly, when the head of the establishment whose employes compose it neglects to have the kasse and its affairs properly attended to, in which cases the kasse's membership and funds are to be turned over to a place or communal kasse.

In other respects the provisions of law relating to place kasses are to be observed.

BUILDING KASSES

Are for individuals employed upon railroads, canals, roadways, works, courses, dikes, fortifications, and other like works in course of construction, when a comparatively large number of men are employed. The parties having the works in charge can be forced to have their members insured, and if they do not will be compelled to meet from their own pockets all expenses attending the illness or death of their employes. The kasses cease when the particular works for which they have been erected are brought to an end, or when the parties having the work in charge neglect to have the kasses properly administered. The provisions respecting factory kasses apply also here.

GUILD KASSES.

These are kasses erected by trades unions in behalf of their members, and, while allowed more latitude and a greater degree of self-government, are subject in many respects to the provisions affecting place kasses.

MINERS' KASSES.

These are for miners, and are similar in character to factory kasses.

AID KASSES.

By these are meant the societies voluntarily organized among men for the purpose of affording aid to one another and their families in case of illness and death. These, of course, enjoy a large freedom of administration.

Such are, as above set forth, the leading features of the law of the Empire making provisions for rendering assistance to workingmen in illness. It is a rather lengthy statute, being made up of eighty-eight sections.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

The act providing relief in the case of accidents, passed by the Reichstag a short time ago, and adopted by the Bundesrath a few days since, is even longer than that on the subject of invalid insurance, having one hundred and eleven sections, but may be briefly described as follows:

All persons employed in mines, salt-pits, in establishments for separating ores, quarries and excavations, upon wharves and in lumber-yards, in factories and foundries, including work superintendents, so far as the salaries of the latter do not exceed \$476 per annum, as well as all workmen and work superintendents who are engaged at wall, room, roof, and well work, and in stonecutting, and chimney-sweeps, wherever a liability to casualty exists, are to be assured a certain measure of relief in the event of accidents, and an imperial insurance office is to be established to have control of the matter.

The object of the law is to afford to every workingman who becomes injured by accident while in the performance of his work, except in cases where the injury has been brought about by the willful and criminal act of the victim, whatever medical and surgical treatment may be necessary from the commencement of the fourteenth* week from the day on which the accident occurred, and a pecuniary support so long as the disability shall continue, amounting, in the case of total disability, when his average wages do not go beyond 95 cents a day, to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of his average wages, and in the case of partial disability, so much thereof as the degree of inability to labor may call for; and in the case of death, a sum, as burial expenses, equal to twenty times the amount of his wages for one day, which sum shall in no case be less than \$7.14. Be a widow left she is to receive until her decease or remarriage 20 per cent. of the wages her husband was accustomed to earn, and each one of his surviving children, up to its fifteenth year, is to get a sum equal to 15 per cent. of these wages, which is to be 20 per cent. when the mother is dead; but in the case of the widow no claim is to rest if the marriage be contracted after the accident occurred. When there are parents or grandparents left whose sole support the deceased was they will get until their death or a cessation of the requirement of assistance an amount equal to 20 per cent. of his wages.

To effect the object of the law all employers of workmen engaged in the above-mentioned industries are to be obliged to form themselves into relief associations, and to provide, by regular contributions to common funds, the relief in behalf of their men contemplated by statute. These associations may, with permission of the Bundesrath, be voluntarily as well as compulsorily organized, but an association will not be permitted to be built in any case unless it appears that it will be able to meet all demands made upon it.

The Empire is to be divided into associational districts, and these again subdivided into what are to be termed sections, all under the supervision and direction of an imperial insurance office at Berlin, and like branches of industry brought together as much as possible. The associations and sections will be permitted to draft their own constitutions and regulate their own affairs, but are to be supervised by Government officials, and to be under obligation to submit all matters of importance in the way of government to the insurance office at Berlin for

*Until the expiration of the thirteenth week, by the law of June 15, 1883, the invalid *kassee* provide for him, but if not a member of any one of them the duty devolves upon his employer.

approval. They are to elect their own officers and directors, who must be members of the associations or sections for which they are chosen, and persons thus selected are not to be excused from service except upon such grounds as lie in the case of guardians and wards, it being provided that any man who otherwise declines an office conferred upon him can, as a penalty therefor, be compelled by the association to which he belongs to pay into its treasury for the whole period he would have filled such office double dues.

The associations are to create what shall be termed "danger classes" to which the establishments belonging to them are to appertain; the degree of liability to accidents among its employés determining the class of danger to which any establishment shall be attached, and to fix the scales of dues to be paid by their members; the scales and all subsequent alterations therein to be subject to the approval of the imperial insurance office. At the end of the first two years after their adoption the scales are all to be revised in accordance with the results experienced during this period, and at the expiration of every succeeding five years a further revision is to take place, to be governed by the number of accidents which have occurred and the degree of relief found necessary to be furnished.

Every proprietor of an industrial establishment is to belong, by virtue of law, to that association which has been erected by the Government for the district in which his business is located, or for that branch of industry in which he is interested.

For the purpose of determining disputed questions of fact or damages which may arise under the provisions of the act, courts of arbitration are to be set up, in which the workingmen shall have a representation equal to that of their employers, every associational district or section thereof to have one such court. Each court is to be composed of a presiding officer and four associates, with nine substitutes, one for the president of the court, and two for each of the other four members of the court. Of the five persons constituting a court, the chief one is to be a public official, appointed by governmental authorities, and of the other four two are to be selected by the members of the insurance association or section for which the court has been established, and the other two are to be chosen through the workingmen's place, factory, guild, or mining kasses of the district over which the court is to have jurisdiction, whereof their members ten are employed in the establishments affected. Six substitutes are to be selected in the same way. The period of service of the four associate members of a court and their substitutes is set at five years, but is to be so regulated that the terms of one-half of them shall expire every two years. If the persons elected decline to serve, or if an election does not take place, the governmental authorities are to name the individuals who are to form a court, from among employers and employés. All questions before these courts are to be decided by majority votes, and they are only to transact business when there is an equal representation of employers and employés. All further rules and regulations affecting these courts and proceedings before them are to be fixed by imperial decree, with the consent of the Bundesrath. The costs of proceedings before them are to be borne by the insurance association. Against the decisions of the courts a final recourse to the imperial insurance office is permitted in certain cases.

Whenever an accident occurs in any establishment by which an employé becomes disabled for a longer period than three days, or is killed, the proprietor thereof, or his manager, must inform the police of the catastrophe by a written communication within two days after he

comes aware of the same. If death or a disability of more than thirteen weeks' duration is the result of the accident, the police are to make an inquiry into the circumstances attending the matter, and to establish the cause and character of the accident, the names of those killed or injured, the character of the injuries received, and the names of the members of the victims' families and of those dependent upon them. In this examination can take part the employer, or his representative, of those hurt, a representative of the association to which the establishment is adjoined, and a representative of the invalid kasse to which the injured parties belong; and in all cases notification that an examination is to be held must be given to these parties. As far as possible those who were witnesses of the accident and experts are also to be called. A report is to be made of the facts disclosed by the investigation, which the parties interested are to be allowed to read, and to have copies of, if desired. The association concerned is then to make the provisions of relief called for by the statute, which, if not satisfactory to the party or parties interested, are to be complained of to the insurance office at Berlin, by which the subject will be laid before the proper court of arbitration for consideration and settlement.

For the purpose of protecting themselves against the occurrence of accidents, the insurance associations are empowered to watch the establishments belonging to them, and to insist upon the adoption and maintenance of arrangements for the avoidance of accidents, but whatever rules of action may be agreed upon in this direction must receive the sanction of the imperial insurance office.

The imperial insurance office, which is to be located at Berlin, is to consist of a president and two permanent members, the three to be appointed for life by the Emperor, upon the recommendation of the Bundesrath, and of eight other members, for each of whom there are to be two substitutes in the case of those selected by the employers and employes. Their term of office is to be four years, and of the eight, four are to be designated by the members of the Bundesrath from among their number, two by the insurance associations and two by the workmen. The other officers the chancellor of the Empire is to name. This office is to have a superintendence over all the insurance associations, and to see that the provisions of law respecting them are properly observed, and it is empowered to cause examinations to be made of the manner in which the associations conduct their affairs, whose books and records may be demanded at any time for inspection. All questions of controversy which arise in the associations regarding the rights and duties of the officers thereof, the construction of their statutes, and the legality of elections are to be decided by the insurance office. When certain questions are under consideration, such as the following, the insurance office is to be competent to transact business only when at least five of its members, including the president, are present, among whom the employers and workmen must have at least one representative each, viz: (1) When it is to be determined whether an industrial establishment is to be classed among those in which a liability to accident exists, and therefore obliged to have its men insured; when approvals of organic changes in associations are to be made or refused; when the propriety of dissolving any association is to be considered; and when the erection of courts of arbitration is to be resolved upon; (2) when decisions affecting controversies regarding the property rights of associations whose organic form has been changed are to be made; (3) when appeals from the decisions of courts of arbitration are to be considered; (4) in the case of consideration of regulations respecting the

avoidance of accidents, and (5) in the case of decisions upon compensation concerning penalties imposed by the directors of associations. In respects, the Emperor, with the consent of the Bundesrath, is to prescribe the rules and regulations for the government of the office.

The various independent states composing the German Empire are authorized to establish insurance offices for the superintendence of associations within their limits, to which the rights and powers pertaining to the imperial insurance office are to be largely transferred. These insurance officers are to consist of three life members and others, with substitutes, chosen for periods of four years, in a manner similar to that in which those of the imperial office are selected.

These are the main features of the act, but there are many other points which I have not thought it necessary to mention.

Now that the two foregoing measures have become laws, the Government at Berlin, it is said, has begun the preparation of a bill for the relief of workmen and their families against the consequences of age and of permanent disabilities due to other causes than accidents by pensions.

While upon this subject of insurance it may also not be out of place to remark that the German Government is charged with entertaining the idea of taking the entire fire and life insurance business into its hands, and compelling every one to pay insurance tax, on both property and life to the state instead of to private corporations.

CONSIDERATION OF MORAL AND PHYSICAL WELL-BEING OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYERS.

So far as I can see, there is no deep interest taken by employers in the moral and physical well-being of their men. Some few establishments provide dwelling-places and sleeping-halls for their men, and furnish them with soup during the day and warm food at noon, at low prices, but I doubt not that so far as my district is concerned there can be almost counted on my fingers. In all of Hesse-Darmstadt there, I believe, but one factory which has a kindergarten for the children of its employés, some fifty of which are taught at the expense of the Government thereof. In several there are bathing-places for the use of the workmen. Most of the large factories have savings-banks, but the contributions are, I understand, very meager in amount. To such a bank in a factory in this neighborhood, which employs about a thousand hands, the aggregate amount contributed weekly from among the whole is only \$7 to \$9.50, I am told. The proprietors of this establishment receive all sums, from 4½ cents to \$2.38 weekly, which their workmen may desire to place with them, and guarantee upon all amounts not exceeding \$9.50 deposited interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and upon all amounts over this sum and less than \$119, interest at 5 per cent. Deposits are made by the employés directing their disbursing clerk to put each week a certain amount of their wages in the bank, which deposits are noted at the end of each month in a book which they hold. To withdraw the whole or any part of an investment requires fifteen days' notice must be given. The money thus received must be invested in the most solid securities in behalf of their men, if the rate of interest promised is not thus obtained the difference is made up by the Messrs. ——— out of their own pockets as a present to the bank. These gentlemen also foster among their men an invalid burial association, whose provisions are as follows:

All persons employed by them become, immediately on their entrance

upon work, members of this union, and the moment a person ceases to be connected with the factory this membership in the union also expires, and he is not entitled to receive back the amount he may have paid into the union. . Into the treasury of the union each man whose wages do not exceed 33 cents a day pays $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents weekly; those who make more than that amount 5 cents. He thus, when he has been three months a member of the union, acquires a claim to be supported by the society when his inability to work is established by his physician and two of the directors of the union, except in cases where his disability is the result of debauchery, drunkenness, or rowdyism; and any member who, while absent from work and a subject of support, is seen in a restaurant, with the exception of those who, while on the way to visit their physicians, stop to drink a little something to strengthen them, immediately thereby forfeits his right to the same; but in special cases, where, for instance an injury is sustained while at work, the directors of the union can grant support, even if the workman has not been three months a member thereof. If a person obtains a doctor's certificate through deception he is compelled to return what he has received from the society and for a year thereafter to pay double dues. The amount an invalid who earned 33 cents a day receives is 12 cents per day for three months, if not a member of one year's standing, and so much for a year when he has been a member more than one year. He whose wages were more than 33 cents a day is paid $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each day of disability. When the illness is of more than a year's duration the society's obligation to aid ceases. By paying $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per week, however, after the expiration of this period he secures to his family his burial expenses in case of death. When a member of the union dies his widow, or children, or parents, or brothers and sisters are entitled to receive from the funds thereof \$5.95 as burial expenses and \$20.50 from the union and \$5 from Messrs. — in addition. Messrs — and all their overseers and superintendents constitute the directors of this association. To expel a member, to increase or decrease dues, or to alter the regulations of the association the consent of two-thirds of the directors and of Messrs. — is necessary. Upon the funds of the association interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is allowed.

They have also a pension association for the purpose of assuring to every man employed by them an income for life. All male laborers, without any exception, by virtue of their employment, are members of this association, and the moment they leave the factory this membership ceases, and they are not entitled to the return of what they may have deposited. All members who are less than twenty-five years old pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per week as dues, all between twenty-five and forty pay 2 cents, and all more than forty years old 3 cents. So soon as a member becomes fifty years of age he is entitled to a pension, if he has been ten consecutive years a member and is declared by two competent physicians to be unable to work, provided the incapacity has not been brought about by debauchery, drunkenness, or rowdyism. But if he becomes able to work again the pension ceases. If he becomes injured by machinery while at work a pension can be accorded to him, even if not yet fifty years old, but this is to be granted for the space of one year only. The pension is \$68 per year, paid weekly or monthly, which can neither be attached nor transferred to third parties. The directors consist of Messrs. —, and their overseers and superintendents. Five per cent. interest is to be paid on the funds collected. The union can only be dissolved by the suspension of the firm of Messrs. —. Should a dissolution occur all those drawing pensions at the time will have the

same properly secured to them, and whatever sum remains, after satisfaction of their claims, will be equitably divided among the other members.

The workingmen are forced to belong to these organizations, and, as regards pensioning, some of them claim that upon one pretext or another Messrs. ——— employés are dismissed before the pension age is arrived at, and that the sum for pensions continually increases in amount without any one ever deriving any benefit from it. Of course into the merits of such a controversy I cannot enter, and only state the charge as an expression of the workingmen's sentiments upon the subject.*

Several years ago this same firm had some lodging-houses erected for the single men in its employ, which were to be let to them at favorable rents, but upon the condition that the men were all to be at home by 10 o'clock in the evening. This they declined to agree to, and the habitations remained unoccupied. The firm also, I am told, once undertook to supply its men with potatoes, at cost prices, but the great body of them would not buy them, because they said their employers wanted to make something more out of them. Thus it goes on.

As an example of how the employés of railroads, when private corporations, are provided for, I will cite the Hessische-Ludwigs Railroad, an important railroad on this side of the Rhine, which is still in private hands. This company has a pension, widows' and orphans' fund, which is regulated as follows:

Every employé of the road is entitled and obliged to contribute to the fund, which is raised by the dues of the employés, by fines levied on the same, by fines accruing from violations of the police regulations of the road, by sums paid for cards of permission to inspect the road and its depots, by the net profit on the sale of railroad regulations, schedules, and freight rates, by the sale of unclaimed articles left by travelers in depots or on trains, by such amounts as the company may feel called upon to give, by all grants made by last wills and testaments in favor of this fund, as well as all presents made to employés of the road, so far as a particular person or object is not expressly designated, and, lastly, by the interest derived from an investment of the above funds. Every permanent employé of the road who receives less than \$1,070 per year pays annually to this fund 4 per cent. of his salary: besides this, he pays as admission fee the sixth part of his income for one year. The regular payments are made monthly, while the entrance money is paid in twelve installments when the income is less than \$285, and in six when it is above that figure. Any one who has

* Since writing the above I have read the following in a Frankfort journal, which probably relates to the very firm I have mentioned:

Mayence.—Recently a workman made complaint before the county court here against the proprietors of a large factory, and demanded the payment of his wages for fourteen days, and the recognition of his rights in the pension funds of the establishment. The attorney (according to the *Mayence* journal) of the complainant said that his client had been almost twenty-five years in the employment of the defendants, without having been once punished; that he was a good and desirable workman, as is evident from the fact that years ago the complainant made a contract with the defendants binding himself to remain twelve years longer with them; that having been absent from the factory for two days in succession, with permission of his foreman, but, as the defendants allege, without such permission, he was discharged without receiving the required length of notice, and denied the return of the sums of money contributed by him to the pension fund of the factory for the last twenty-five years almost; wherefore, he prayed that the defendants might be compelled to pay fourteen days' wages and to return what had been paid into their pension fund. The court fixed a time within which proof was to be adduced, but before the period had expired the defendants satisfied the demands of the complainant on their pension fund.

contributed to this fund steadily for three years is then entitled, for the remainder of his life, if he becomes disabled, to receive 20 per cent. of his salary when three years in the service of the road, to 22 per cent. when four years, 24 per cent. when five, 34 per cent. when ten, 54 per cent. when twenty, and so on up to the fortieth year of service, when the employé has a right to retire from work on a pension of 75 per cent. of his salary. The pension to a widow is one-half of the amount which her husband would have received had he become disabled while in the performance of his duties. But if the marriage be contracted after the man becomes a pensioner, or by an employé who had agreed not to marry without permission of the directors of the company, the widow gets nothing, unless the salary of the deceased amounted to more than \$285 a year, or the marriage had been approved by the directors. If the widow has legitimate children by the deceased employé less than eighteen years of age she gets further, on account of each child, one-ninth of the sum to which her husband would have been entitled as a pensioner, but the amount thus granted her cannot exceed, when there are more than three such children, two-sixth part of one-half of their father's rate of pension. Through crime, drunkenness, gross carelessness, or wilful violation of the regulations of the company the right to a pension is forfeited. If a pensioned employé accepts service in the company, or on another road, or from state or communal authorities, for which compensation is received, the company reserves the right to deduct from the amount of his pension a sum equal to what he thus earns; and if after being pensioned he becomes able to render service to the company and declines to do so the pension ceases. If a widow marries she loses her pension, which is transferred to the children, if there are any. When an employé is dismissed by the company whatever amount he has paid to the pension fund is returned to him. All differences between the company and its employés in reference to pensions are settled by three arbitrators, one being named by the company, one by the complainant, and the third by the two other arbitrators conjointly.

POLITICAL RIGHTS, TAXATION, ETC.

All subjects of the Empire who are twenty-five years of age and upwards, excepting those in the active service of the army and navy, and who have not been convicted of any criminal offense, are entitled to vote for members of the Reichstag; and all in this neighborhood, not belonging to the army or navy, who are twenty-five years and over, and who pay any taxes, not having been convicted of crime or grave misdemeanor, have the right to vote for all elective city and state officers. As almost all the workingmen must pay taxes nearly all enjoy the right of suffrage. The taxes levied are all graduated according to the incomes had and the property possessed, and are fixed to embrace nearly all classes of the population. A new law, however, goes into effect next April, which will exempt some who now pay taxes from doing so in the future. What the exact aggregate amount of taxes paid by each class of persons in the community is I do not know. Those whose income is from \$119 to \$166 per annum pay yearly to the city of Mayence \$1.15, and to the state \$1.54; those with an income of \$166 to \$214 pay one and a half times these sums, while those whose incomes are from \$214 to \$238, are taxed double as much as the first class mentioned. Beyond these amounts the incomes of very few workingmen go.

The tendency of legislation is in favor of the workingman.

EMIGRATION.

Expectation of gain is the principal cause which leads to the emigration of the people, coupled with a desire to live under a freer government, though, in the majority of cases, the latter incentive probably little weight. The ones who emigrate, so far as I can learn, are those who are somewhat industrious and despair of ever being able to accumulate much at home, or who have been tolerably well off and have become reduced, and who think that on the other side of the Atlantic, through economy and industry, they will be able to gather together a little capital. Many, too, are young never-do-wells, whom their parents send them thither to get rid of them. The emigrants are from all classes of society, but are principally from among those of the middle class who are engaged at farm and hand labor. The favorite localities with the people of this vicinity are, I am told, the Northwest States, Wisconsin particularly being well regarded. The army has very little to do with the matter, it is claimed, as most of those who leave the country do so after having performed their share of military service.

FEMALE LABOR.

Number of women and children who labor.—My consular district is so constituted, embracing portions of different states, that I cannot state with any exactness the number of women and children who work for a livelihood. This consular district is made up of a part of Hesse-Darmstadt, of a part of what used to be the Duchy of Nassau now belonging to Prussia, and of a portion of Prussia proper. In Hesse-Darmstadt in 1882 there were 2,912 young persons who were between fourteen to sixteen years old, and 168, who were between twelve to fourteen, employed in the factories; 1,826 of them being boys and girls. Of the whole number 70 per cent. are said to be at woollen match factories. In Nassau at the same time in the factories were between the ages of twelve and fourteen, 97 boys and 67 girls, and who were from fourteen to sixteen years old, 2,238 boys and 1,168 girls. In all Hesse-Darmstadt the number of women engaged at the different occupations, according to a census taken in June 5, 1882, are as follows:

In agricultural pursuits, gardening, and cattle-raising.....	
In forestry, hunting, and fishing.....	
In mines, furnaces, and salt-pits, and at turf-digging.....	
At industries where stone or earth is employed, such as quarrying, making earthenware, glass-blowing, &c.....	
Working in metals.....	
Making machines, implements, instruments, and apparatus.....	
In chemical establishments.....	
In making charcoal, tar, pitch, rosin, material for illuminating purposes, fats, oils, and varnish.....	
In textile industries.....	
At paper and leather industries.....	
At wood-carving and in making articles from wood.....	
In tobacco factories.....	
In bakeries and confectionery establishments.....	
In preparing foods and drinks.....	
Making and cleaning clothes, among whom were 6,820 seamstresses and 2,574 washerwomen and ironers.....	
As bricklayers, carpenters, glaziers, painters, roofers, surveyors, &c.....	
As photographers.....	
As printers, in stone, metal, and colors.....	
As cutters and founders of wooden and metallic types.....	
Trading in goods and products.....	
As pedlars.....	
In post and telegraph offices.....	

As railroad employés	29
As messengers, trunk carriers, guides, &c.....	88
In preparing bodies for interment.....	18
Upon ships.....	14
In connection with drayage.....	29
In household service (nurses, servants who do not dwell with their employ- ers, &c.).....	1,552
In labor of a changeable character.....	1,530
In churches and in establishments of a religious character	344
In libraries, art-galleries, and as teachers	913
Taking care of the sick.....	1,069
As authors, editors, correspondents, &c.....	7
In musical and theatrical pursuits.....	120
Total	68,478

The population of Hesse-Darmstadt is 936,340.

Statistics respecting Nassau and the other parts of my district I am unable to present, but could give them for the whole of Germany, but do not, because it seems to me to be out of my province for me to do so.

WAGES PAID TO WOMEN.

The wages paid to women are about 25 to 50 per cent. less than those received by men. Those who work by the day or week at ordinary labor or in the factories make from 15 to 50 cents a day usually, the most of them earning about 30 cents a day.

HOURS OF LABOR OF WOMEN.

Women work about the same number of hours that men do, but in certain kinds of establishments, from moral considerations, they are not allowed to labor at night.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

The moral tone of female factory operatives is exceedingly low, and they are regarded as being very inferior to servant girls even. As a rule, the roughest class of women only are to be found working in the factories. They are looked upon, I believe, as beings of very little account. Those only go to the factories who are good for nothing else.

MEANS PROVIDED FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT.

A little something is being done for their preservation and elevation, but not much, and there is not much probably that can be done. The Government is prohibiting the employment of women at night in establishments where there are men, also in those where the character of labor is such that not much clothing can be worn; is insisting upon separate privies being provided for the women, so that, as has been and still is the case in many establishments, both sexes may not be compelled to frequent the same resorts, and upon separation of male and female laborers while at work; is prohibiting the employment of women within three weeks after confinement; is opposed to their sleeping at night in the factories, and, through the factory inspectors, is endeavoring to keep them under the supervision of female superintendents who shall teach them good morals, and, after working hours, show them how to sew.

PROVISIONS AGAINST FIRE AND OTHER DANGERS.

Each employer of laborers, both male and female, is required by law to take such precautions against the occurrence of accidents among his workmen as the peculiar character of the industry in which he is engaged may require.

SANITARY MEASURES AND CARE OF SICK.

The same remarks made in regard to men apply to women in the same matter.

INCREASE OF WAGES SINCE 1878.

There seems to have been a slight increase since 1878, in the wages paid to working people. Necessaries of life are somewhat higher.

EDUCATION, ETC.

The women who labor have all, with rare exceptions, enjoyed the advantages afforded by the common schools of the empire. All children are required by law to be schooled from their sixth to their fourteenth year.

Very few married women work in the factories, and when they do, their course their children and households take care of themselves the best way they can, unless there is some female relative or friend to conduct the things properly. In this neighborhood women are not quite so hard toiling as in various other parts of Germany, and occupy a much higher plane than they do in some other states of the empire where they are oftentimes simply mere beasts of burden, and looked upon pretty much as so much cattle would be.

The employment of women in factories has, I consider, a deadening and demoralizing effect upon them, prejudicial to the best interests of the state, and destructive of the family circle.

MISCELLANEOUS—YOUNG PEOPLE.

The German Government is very watchful of the interests of young people employed in the factories, whether from moral or military considerations I do not know, and is very careful to require all employers of young persons to pay due regard to their health and physical requirements. Employers are expected to give due attention to the health of all young persons in their employ who are less than eighteen years of age, and grant to them ample time to receive needful school instruction.

Manufacturers are prohibited from having in their employ children who are less than twelve years old, and can only use children who are between the ages of twelve and fourteen, when they work not more than six hours per day. These, too, if they have not been to school the required length of time can only go into the factories when provision is made in their behalf for an attendance at some school three hours per day. Young persons who are more than fourteen, but less than sixteen years of age, cannot be kept busy more than ten hours per day. The hours of labor are not to begin before 5 o'clock in the morning, nor continue beyond half past eight at night, and between the hours required pauses must be granted, which for those between twelve and fourteen are to be half an hour in length, and for those between fourteen and sixteen half an hour during the forenoon, an hour at mid-day, and

an hour in the afternoon. During these pauses they are not only not to work, but not even to remain in the work-rooms, unless all work in those parts of them where they labor be completely suspended. On Sundays and holidays they are not to work, and also during the hours necessary to receive religious instruction, make confession, attend communion, &c. When they enter upon work the employer has to inform the police of the fact, setting forth the character of the employment and the number of hours of labor, and the number and length of the pauses granted. In the establishments where young persons are employed there must be posted up in conspicuous places the regulations of the Empire concerning them, as well as a statement of their hours of labor and the periods of rest to which they are entitled, and the managers and proprietors thereof are expected to conform strictly thereto. When natural events or accidents interrupt the regular running of a factory, the authorities permit the provisions of law respecting hours of labor and pauses to be temporarily departed from. In factories which are especially injurious to health or morals, young persons, as well as women, can be prohibited from being employed, or permitted to do so only under certain conditions.

Concerning the employment of women and young persons in rolling-mills and foundries the Government has the following regulations:

Rolling-mills and foundries.—Women are not permitted to be used in the direct work of such establishments, and children less than fourteen years of age are not to be employed at all. Male minors between the age of fourteen and eighteen can be employed, but only under the following conditions: (1) When a competent physician certifies that the labor will not injuriously affect the health of the performer; (2) when they are not compelled to work more than twelve hours, including resting pauses, or ten hours continuously, on a stretch, any pause of less than one quarter of an hour in duration not to be reckoned as such, nor more than sixty hours in the aggregate, exclusive of pauses, during any one week; (3) with a length of rest between every two periods of work of twelve hours, within which no work, of any description, is to be done; (4) no work to be performed on Sundays between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., and in the hours previous to or subsequent to them, except when before or at the close of the period of labor an uninterrupted interval of rest of at least twenty-four hours is granted to the young persons; and (5) no work also to be rendered by young persons when adults are at rest.

Glass-works.—In rooms in which work is done before furnaces women are not allowed to be, and wherever an extraordinarily warm temperature prevails no young women are to labor or remain; but the Bundesrath can make exceptions in the application of this rule. Boys under fourteen can be employed when provision is made for their attendance at school at least twelve hours each week, but they are not to do any grinding, and in establishments where table-glass is manufactured they are not to work before the melting and stretching furnaces, or to be permitted to carry objects of more than 5 kilograms in weight. In those works which are driven night and day, with regular alternations of labor and rest, the following rules are to be observed respecting young male laborers: (1) Boys under fourteen are not to be employed more than six hours in twenty-four, including resting pauses, and not more than thirty-six in any one week; (2) young persons (fourteen to eighteen) are not to be kept at work longer than twelve hours, including pauses, or ten hours continuously, interruptions in work of less than a quarter of an hour in duration not to be counted as pauses, and are not

to work more than sixty hours in any one week; (3) they are not any work when adults are resting; (4) a period of twelve hours is to occur between every two periods of work; and (5) no work is to be done on Sundays between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. Where the work is irregularly run, these conditions apply: (1) A period of work for boys is to be only one-half the length of an adult's period, and is not to continue for more than six hours, except when pauses of an hour's each time is granted between the hours of labor, and there are to be more than seventy-two hours of work done in any two weeks; (2) in the case of young persons (fourteen to eighteen) the number of hours is not to exceed sixty a week, and when they labor continuously for ten hours must enjoy a rest of at least one hour, and when longer must be given at least one hour and a half; (3) between two working periods is to be an interval of at least the length of an adult's period of labor, given to boys under fourteen, and to those between fourteen and sixteen a pause equal to the length of the last completed period of work, during which those under fourteen are not to be put at any kind of work, while those between fourteen and eighteen can be put at any kind of side work, when the interval which occurs is a long one, but that which is thus used is to be reckoned in the aggregate length of time that can be employed in any one week; (4) no work is to be done on Sundays between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.; and (5) no labor is to be performed when adults are at rest.

Spinning-mills.—Respecting spinning-mills, the regulations are that young persons are not to be allowed to work or loiter in places where combing is going on, or where wool is being pulled apart; (2), that young people between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, exclusively used as assistants in the driving of machinery, may not work more than eleven hours a day, but no longer, when a proper physician gives a certificate that the young person will not be injured in health by the length of labor.

Coal mines.—Regarding coal mines, the Government has the following exceptional regulations: That where a day's labor consists of two periods of work the first is not to commence with young persons before 5 a. m., or the second to extend beyond 10 p. m., and, in any case, not more than eight hours of labor rendered; that during each period of labor resting pauses, amounting altogether to one hour, must be granted; and that they are not to be allowed to go to work until a competent physician has declared that they can endure the strain imposed on them.

Persons under twenty-one years of age who are engaged at any kind of labor are required to be provided with what are termed labor books (*Arbeitsbücher*), more properly called, I think, licenses to work, which an employer is always to demand before engaging minor persons for work. These he holds so long as the employment continues; and when they are dismissed or whenever requested to do so by a proper official, and, upon termination of the employment, returns them to their owners; but children who have not attended school the full length of time required for them are not furnished with them, but with what are designated as school cards. The books are issued, free of charge, by the police, but are not granted unless it can be shown that the minor's school duties have been fulfilled. Such a book bears the name of the holder, the place and date of his birth, and his signature, and when he enters upon work any other of his employer notes in the book the date of commencement and character of the employment, and when it comes to a close, the date of termination, subscribing his signature, but he is not permitted to make

remarks affecting the reputation of his employé, either favorably or unfavorably.

The cards for children are issued by the police at the request of their parents or guardians, or with their consent, and bear the name of the child and date of its birth, its religious confession, name, station, and place of residence of the parents or guardians, and set forth what arrangements have been made for having school instruction imparted. These cards the employers receive and hold as in the case of labor books.

The penalty attached to violations of the provisions of law and regulations of the Empire respecting the employment of young persons and women is \$500, or six months' imprisonment.

JAS. HENRY SMITH.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayence, July 25, 1884.

SAXONY.

REPORT BY CONSUL BULLOCK, OF ANNABERG.

The statements one finds in the German newspapers and reviews about the condition of the working classes must be taken *cum grano salis*. They are almost always colored according to the views held by the writers towards the questions of labor and social reform which have for some time been engrossing the attention of the German law-makers. Some writers maintain, with a formidable array of statistics to back up their conclusions, that the condition of the working classes is becoming every year less endurable, and that the proletariat is steadily and alarmingly increasing. Another class of writers assert, with as great confidence and equal plausibility, supported by statistical citations, that the condition of the working classes is gradually improving, and is better than it has been at any time during the last fifty years, except during a short period following the Franco-Prussian war. The wide divergence of these views can generally be traced to some local coloring or interest. It often happens that one industry languishes while another flourishes, and it is only in years of exceptional prosperity that every branch of industry prospers. Those who are interested in any branch of trade or industry that is depressed very naturally incline to the belief that everything is going to the bad, and they are not slow in rushing into print with their views and propositions for governmental relief.

The assertion that the rich are growing richer at the expense of the poor who are growing poorer, is not verified by the facts, so far as Saxony is concerned, at least, and there are no apparent reasons why a different state of affairs should exist in other rich industrial states. The able and cautious statistician, Dr. F. H. von Neumann-Spallart, has clearly shown that, in Saxony, while the rich have increased in numbers they have individually become richer, and that the income from capital invested not manufacturing has not kept pace with the growth of the capital thus invested. On the other hand, the poor have not become poorer, but relatively less poor. The number of working people who are depositors in the savings banks of Saxony has shown a most favorable increase since the last five or six years, and the average amounts of the individual deposits show a like favorable result. The

savings banks of Saxony pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 4 per cent. interest, offer absolute security to the depositor. Their influence has been salutary in promoting the welfare of the working classes, and on account of their wise and conservative management they have contributed greatly to the public good.

It is the concurrent opinion of intelligent observers who have attracted the subject attention that a considerable degree of amelioration in the condition of the working classes of Saxony has taken place since 1871, especially as compared with the preceding six years. But notwithstanding this unquestionable improvement, the difference between the conditions of the American and the Saxon artisan remains so great that the latter would regard as an extravagant luxury what the former considers a necessity. A comparison of the tables of wages and cost of living will show that the Saxon laborer can afford only the barest necessities of life, and in very stinted quantities at that. It will take many years of improvement in the condition of the Saxon laboring classes before they attain anything like the degree of comfort and independence enjoyed by their more favored American brethren. It is true that the German people in Saxony buy their wearing apparel 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. cheaper upon an average than the same articles would cost in the United States, but this advantage is fully offset by the greater cost of provisions in Saxony, to say nothing of the great difference of wages in favor of the American laborer. The working people of Saxony usually wear coarse but good and substantial clothing without any extravagance of ornamentation.

SAXON INDUSTRIES.

The industry of this consular district is almost exclusively domestic, or "house industry," a report upon which, entitled "The Saxon Home Industry," will be found in Consular Reports No. 33, September, 1891. In this district there are no large manufactories where great numbers of working people are brought together in one establishment. This is mainly owing to this that organized, or even unorganized, strikes do not occur. It is one of the advantages of the house industry that it avoids the concentration of large numbers of working people in one place. Those engaged in the house industry enjoy an exceptional degree of independence as compared with those laborers who are employed in factories. They live mostly in the country or small villages where rents are cheap and the surroundings healthful, with no temptations to extravagance or dissipation. It is not easy to ascertain the incomes of those employed in this branch of industry, owing to the many conditions upon which the amount of the income may depend. In ordinary years an adult male worker of average skill engaged in making trimmings, laces, embroidery, or musical instruments—the principal productions of this district—will earn about \$142.80 to \$160.

GENERAL TRADES WAGES.

The tables of wages and prices which accompany this, marked A and No. 2, respectively, have been compiled after most careful investigation. The reductions from German into United States standard weights and measures were made according to the computations by the United States Customs authorities. In the reduction of value the German Reichs-mark was taken at 23.8 cents, as fixed by the Treasury Department.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in the consular district of Annaberg, Saxony, for good workmen who have served apprenticeships in their respective trades.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Basket-makers.....	\$2 85	Gold and silver smiths.....	\$5 75
Blacksmiths.....	8 33	House-painters.....	5 47
Book-binders.....	4 76	Locksmiths.....	2 85
Girls.....	2 00	Machine fitters.....	2 85
Foremen.....	5 00	Potters.....	2 75
Building trades:		Roofers.....	4 28
Brick-layers.....	4 28	Saddlers.....	3 00
Gas-fitters.....	8 33	Shoemakers.....	2 61
Masons.....	4 28	Stuccoers.....	8 00
Plasterers.....	8 33	Tailors.....	2 61
Tenders.....	2 60	Tinsmiths.....	3 00
Butchers (with board).....	1 75	Turners.....	8 38
Carpenters.....	8 85	Type-setters.....	4 76
Chair-makers.....	8 33	Wagon-makers.....	3 57
Day laborers.....	2 50	Weavers.....	2 38
Furriers.....	4 28	Wool-spinners.....	3 00
Glassiers.....	8 33	Workers (male adults), factory.....	2 50

Prices of the necessities of life in the consular district of Annaberg, Saxony, May 1, 1884.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Black bread..... per pound avoirdupois..	\$0 02	Coal..... per 100 lbs. avoirdupois..	\$0 21
Flour:		Eggs..... per dozen..	15
Wheat..... do.....	04	Milk..... per quart..	08½
Rye..... do.....	03½	Beer:	
Butter..... do.....	25	Bavarian..... do.....	06½
Beef..... do.....	14	Common..... do.....	04
Fresh pork..... do.....	15	Petroleum..... do.....	06
Bacon..... do.....	24	Gas..... per 1,000 cubic feet..	1 50
Mutton..... do.....	12	Average rent paid per room per month	
Pork, dried..... do.....	05	by laborers.....	1 15
Potatoes..... per 100 lbs. avoirdupois..	1 00		

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN SAXONY.

Agricultural laborers in Saxony may be divided into two general classes. To the first class belong those who are bound by contract to perform certain services for a fixed term in consideration of a specified sum of money and full board. This class of laborers are called *Gesindepersonen* (servants), and they must hold themselves in readiness to obey the orders of their employer at any time, without reference to any certain hours of work, provided the nature of the duties assumed by the contract so require. These servants are therefore usually employed in the performance of such services as from their nature cannot be fixed at certain hours of the day, and which should be performed by the same person. Household servants, dairy hands, hostlers, cattle-tenders, and shepherds are embraced in this class. Their duties require that they live upon the premises, since their services may be needed at any moment. The laborers of this class are generally unmarried, and the period of their employment is usually regarded as one of instruction. When married they are mostly employed in such work as demands special knowledge and extra care, or where negligence or want of intelligence on the part of the servant might result in loss to the employer.

Day laborers constitute the second class, and these are either bound by contract or servants at will. The latter are not bound by any contract for any certain time. Either master or servant can terminate the employment at any time without previous notice. The day laborers mostly live in villages, and are often owners of the houses they inhabit,

and sometimes possess small pieces of land. In such cases they are called cottagers, and are, with rare exceptions, thrifty and intelligent. The wife and children till the small piece of land, while the man works for some large proprietor in the neighborhood. The agricultural laborers in the United States are mostly of this class.

The day laborers who are not house owners are called lodgers. Their sole means of sustenance are their wages. In winter they often suffer bitterly, and of all agricultural laborers their lot is the hardest.

The day laborers who are bound by written contract must work daily, unless prevented by unavoidable causes, and do such work as the employer directs. There is usually a provision in the contract that the laborer must furnish a second hand when required, and upon doing so bring his wife as a third hand. For his own services and those of his hands he furnishes he receives a certain part of his wages in cash, usually about one-third; the rest is paid in provisions, fuel, &c., and in some instances a small part of the grain he himself thrashes out. Laborers of this class who perform their duties faithfully can remain on the same estate for life and always receive necessary sustenance. They cannot be suddenly dismissed, and when they become wholly or incapable of work they have a legal right to assistance from the proprietor of the estate. The contract day laborer is very dependent upon his employer, and in many instances is always in his employer's debt. The financial condition of the proprietor is good and the estate is prosperous, the lot of the contract laborer is seldom hard except through his own fault; but where these conditions are reversed, as not unfrequently happens, his lot is very unenviable.

There are many difficulties in the way of ascertaining the value of the compensation received by the agricultural laborer. Where the compensation is wholly in money, as in the case of the common day laborer there, is, of course, no difficulty; but where, as is the general case in Germany, the greater part of the compensation is paid in kind, it is, by provisions, fuel, rent, &c., the value of the compensation can only be ascertained approximately. The statements furnished here give the wages received by good adult laborers.

Annual wages received by agricultural laborers who are employed by the year in the district of Annaberg, Saxony.

	Amount paid in money.	Cost of board, or paid in kind.
Male adults.....	\$44 26	\$80 60
Female adults.....	22 84	55 60

Wages per day of agricultural day laborers.

	In summer.
Male adults.....	\$0 40
Female adults.....	20

GEO. E. BULLOCK,
Con

ANNABERG, SAXONY,
May 28, 1884.

SAXON HOUSE-INDUSTRY.

(Supplement to Consul Bullock's "Labor Report." Republished from Consular Reports No. 33.)

The consular district of Annaberg, which embraces the greater part of the Saxon Erzgebirge (ore mountains) and Voigtland, is one of the most important industrial districts of Germany.

The district owes its prosperity and commercial importance mainly to its well-organized house-industry. This form of industry, as distinguished from factory industry, is that in which the laborers manufacture at their own homes or workshops articles for the wholesale dealers or merchant manufacturers. It is diversified in its forms and manifold in its productions. As it is met with in this district, the laborers work in their own homes or workshops, with their own tools and appliances, alone or with assistants, journeymen and apprentices, who are often all members of the same family. Those who employ assistants not members of their own families, and provide for them tools, material, and a place to work, are called masters. They are the skillful, industrious, and provident of their class. In the country, especially in fertile agricultural districts, the house-industry is generally a secondary employment, and is only followed during the winter months, or when the weather does not admit of outdoor work.

Generally, a wholesale dealer or merchant manufacturer furnishes the laborer or master workman the raw material, prescribes the form and kind of production, and pays a stipulated price per piece for the articles made and delivered. In some branches, for example, straw-plaiting and wood-carving, the laborer furnishes the material. Tools and machinery are sometimes provided by the employers, and are paid for by the laborers in small installments.

The house-industry has many advantages for the laborer over the factory industry. The work is done at home and all the members of the family capable of working are more or less employed. Children are not separated from their parents nor husbands from their wives. The women can care for their children and households and the daughters remain under the control and protection of the family. The hours of labor are not fixed, and the labor itself is of a kind least injurious to health. In the country during the summer months the labor can mostly be performed in the open air, or alternated by more healthful labor in the fields. All the available working force of the family, without danger to the person or detriment to the morals, can be brought into profitable employment, and the concentration of large numbers of laborers in one place avoided. Such are some of the advantages of the house industry. It has, however, its disadvantages. It can easily lead to great and lasting injury of children by stunting their bodily and mental development, since legal control and regulations are not easily applied and are difficult of enforcement.

Unfavorable seasons, stagnation in trade, and commercial crises immediately affect those engaged in the house-industry, while they seldom reap their legitimate share of the benefits of the times of prosperity. Low earnings in times of long business depression often lead to injurious overexertion, which in turn leads to poor work and endangers the source of livelihood. But notwithstanding these drawbacks, the house-industry is, taken all in all, so much more favorable for the social and domestic relations of the laborers and their healthful development than any other form of productive industry, agriculture alone excepted, that it is a matter of regret that it is so limited in its applicability. Modern inventions have narrowed the field of its profitable employment until few articles are left for its production. It can only exist where it is technically impossible or impracticable to employ large and expensive machinery in cheap and manifold production, or where a division of labor will not materially reduce the cost of production. These conditions still exist in the following branches of industry: Straw-plaiting, basket-making, wood-carving, glove-making, fine embroidery, and lace and *passementerie* making, the manufacture of artificial flowers, millinery goods, small articles of *verru*, and inlaid work.

Nearly all of these branches of industry are represented in this district, and provide the means of sustenance for hundreds of families.

In Annaberg and its vicinity pillow or cushion laces and *passementerie* (gimps, trimmings, &c.) are the principal articles of production. Their manufacture is well adapted to the conditions of a thickly populated and mountainous region where agriculture is not remunerative, and where there are no large factories to give employment to the people. The requirements for manufacturing pillow-lace are few and simple. The necessary implements, material, and finished goods occupy but little room, and the implements can be provided at a very small cost. The principal implements for making this lace is a cylinder-formed cushion or pillow, over which a strip of paper stamped with the pattern to be worked is laid. The bobbins complete the outfit. These are little pieces of wood, 4 to 6 inches long, turned exactly in the shape of drum-sticks, upon which the threads are wound and over which there are wooden

shells for keeping the threads clean. As many threads as the pattern requires wound upon as many bobbins, and their ends tied together and fastened to the iron from which the bobbins hang.

The number of bobbins is according to the width of the lace, and varies from 50 to 100. The pattern is fastened to the cushion by pins which mark the form of the meshes, and the number of pins depends upon the width of the pattern and the number of the meshes. The meshes are formed by a skillful manipulation of the bobbins, and as the lace is finished the pins are moved forward.

The dexterity and nimbleness of finger displayed by the lace-makers are astonishing, and can only be attained by years of practice begun in early childhood. Children frequently begin to learn lace-making at the early age of five, and as they are of school age they are admitted to the schools for lace-makers, where they spend the greater part of the time not required by their attendance at the elementary schools.

In order to provide better instruction in lace-making and introduce new and different kinds of laces and methods of making them, the Royal Saxon Government encouraged the establishment of lace-schools by granting them an annual subsidy. But the municipalities generally bear the greater part of the expense of the schools.

In 1843 Herr Schreiber, a wealthy merchant of Dresden, conceived the idea of introducing the manufacture of Brussels lace into Saxony, and in pursuance thereof undertook a journey to Holland, Belgium, and France, accompanied by a young man who was known for his great cleverness and skill in designing and making lace. After Herr Schreiber and his *protégé* had obtained a thorough knowledge of the various methods of manufacturing laces in these countries, they returned home, and the following succeeded, after persistent effort, in having established at Oberwiesenthal, on the Bohemian frontier, a school of instruction in lace-making, with the special object of preparing teachers in the art of making Brussels lace.

The experiment was from the beginning a decided success, and was not long followed by imitation in other towns and villages. In these schools, of which the Schneeburg is the most important, the instruction is entirely technical, and confined solely to lace-making.

The lace made at the schools is sold, and the proceeds, sometimes no inconsiderable sum, are applied towards payment of current expenses. The school at Schneeburg is for teachers only. It provides instruction in designing patterns and making various kinds of laces. Its success has been very marked, and the recent progress of the Saxon lace industry towards regaining its former importance is, in a great measure, owing to the influence of this school.

The lace trade does not differ in its organization from that of other productive house-industry.

Formerly, lace-markets were held where the lace-makers offered their goods for sale. The most important of these markets was the one held at Annaberg; but now the lace-makers generally work for the wholesale dealers, most of whom have their places of business in Annaberg or Buchholz.

The wholesale dealer furnishes the material and prescribes the pattern and the number of goods to be made, and the time of delivery of the same. Experience has shown this method to be the most advantageous for both laborers and merchants. They can quickly discern what kinds of patterns and laces are in favor with the fashionable world, and can most readily effect a timely change in the production.

PASSEMENTERIE.

Another important house-industry which flourishes in this district, the products of which are largely exported to the United States, is the manufacture of *passementerie*. Under the term *passementerie* are included plain and beaded gimps and trims, and dress and furniture ornaments, &c. This industry is said to owe its introduction into Saxony to refugees from the Netherlands, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva. Simple and inexpensive machines, which occupy but little space, which almost always belong to the laborer, are now generally used by the *passementerie*-maker. Since 1866 this industry has greatly increased, and it is estimated that in this consular district 25,000 to 30,000 persons—men, women, and children—derive their living by making *passementerie*.

At Buchholz, near Annaberg, there is a well attended *passementerie* school, which is partly supported by the municipality and partly by the Royal Government. The school has been of great service in sending out skillful workers and teachers, and has done a great deal toward the promotion of the industry by introducing improved methods and kinds of production. To it is partly attributable the success of the Saxon *passementerie* industry to compete successfully with that of France.

The annual exportations of *passementerie* from this consular district to the United States amount in declared value to about \$1,500,000.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

An important and growing industry of this district is the manufacture of musical instruments. The principal seat of this industry is at Markneukirchen, called the Saxon Cremona, a place of 6,000 to 7,000 inhabitants. From a small beginning it has gradually and against many obstacles developed into a flourishing industry, which gives many thousands of hands steady and remunerative employment. It owes its foundation to Bohemian exiles, who were driven from their homes on account of their religious faith after the close of the thirty years' war.

It would be tedious to recite all the phases of the development of this industry into its present proportions. It now includes the manufacture of stringed and wind instruments of every description, and gives employment to the inhabitants of thirty villages, of which Markneukirchen and Klingenthal are the most important.

Through all the stages of its progress and against the competition of machinery and the advantages of accumulated capital, the manufacture of musical instruments in Saxony has maintained its character as a house-industry. The workmen finish the instruments in their own workshops, and sell them to the wholesale dealers. There are only a few factories in which any considerable number of hands are employed, and these are almost exclusively engaged in the manufacture of brass instruments. Formerly the merchant manufacturers furnished the material, and deducted its price on delivery of the finished articles; but this practice has almost entirely ceased. The material is now generally furnished by special dealers, who demand cash payment. The imitation of the productions of the celebrated old violin-makers is a special branch of the Markneukirchen industry, which has of late years attained great importance. The violins made by the old masters, Stradivari, Guarneri, Amati, Maggini, Stainer, and others, are not only imitated in form, but the marks of the old masters and the semblance of antiquity are reproduced with such perfection that even experts have often declared the imitations to be genuine. It requires great skill and experience to make these imitations, and comparatively high prices are paid for them. They find sale at home and abroad; but Russia and the United States are said to be the best markets for them. It is quite possible that in the great majority of instances the happy possessors of "old cremonas," of whom we frequently read notices in the American newspapers, own, after all, only Markneukirchen imitations.

Following is a statement of the exports from this consular district to the United States for the first quarter of 1883:

Buttons and button covers.....	\$20,332
Dress trimmings.....	163,780
Embroideries.....	41,326
Kid gloves.....	61,410
Laces.....	23,391
Musical goods.....	220,280
Sundries.....	2,273
Total.....	532,792

GEO. E. BULLOCK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Annaberg, Saxony, May 26, 1883.

SILESIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL DITHMAR, OF BRESLAU.

INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY.

In submitting herewith my report on labor, the cost of living, and kindred matters, as directed by circular of February 15, received here March 24, it is necessary to state that the full information called for by the circular could not be obtained, owing, in the first place, to the lack of statistics on the subject; in the second, to the positive refusal of most of the persons, official and otherwise, to whom I applied to answer the

inquiries addressed to them. Thus, the secretary of the central cultural association, to which the district associations are subordinated, declined to give any information regarding the condition of agricultural laborers and the wages they receive. In an interview with the director of the statistical bureau, that gentleman promised to render all assistance in his power. After the lapse of four weeks, he sent me, instead of the promised statistics, a few pages printed four years ago, and absolutely worthless as materials for this report. Others to whom I applied gave either an evasive reply or a decided refusal, while the manager of one of the largest glass factories in the district, wishing to know if the consul had the permission of the foreign office for making such inquiries; if not, I [he] would like to ask the minister of commerce if it would be proper to answer them."

He has since written that the Government seemed to have no objection, and sent a few lines from which I could glean no useful facts.

I had in the meanwhile procured the information he was so anxious to withhold from another quarter.

A prominent porcelain manufacturer and exporter to the United States replied that "for certain reasons" he declined to give the information asked for.

Others simply failed to respond. There seemed to be some adverse influence at work.

The inquiries contained in the first paragraph of Part II of this circular it would be impossible to answer without a thorough canvass of the district, which, were it permitted, could only be done at great expense. All efforts to obtain the returns for this province of the "population census" taken two years ago were unavailing.

Those for the city of Breslau, having been printed, are given here. The blank forms sent with the circular I am also unable to fill in as desired, for the reason that in most cases the information could not be got in the incomplete form here given.

Notwithstanding the general disinclination to furnish the desired information, I have been able to gather many interesting facts and statistics from all parts of the province, and am under obligations to the director of the mining bureau, to Mr. Frank Valk, and to Trades Council Frief, who has a *penchant* for labor statistics; and whose position enables him to indulge it to its fullest extent.

The board of magistrates' official list of mechanics' wages, made for the purpose of fixing the dues to be deducted for the state sick fund to which a brief allusion is made in the report, has since been sent to this office.

It is a rather cumbrous document, and the useful facts it contains are already given under the head of "General trades."

Among some curiosities of the list, showing that all contingencies are prepared for, are the wages of female chimney-sweeps, female truck-cab-drivers, and other extraordinary female occupations.

I had intended to make a better copy of the report for transmission to the Department, but as the preparation of it has occupied a longer time than was anticipated I have determined to forward it without further delay, especially as the machinery exhibition opens to-morrow. I have a report on agricultural machinery to finish.



RATES OF WAGES.

The following list of salaries and wages per year paid in this city was prepared by the tax commission as a basis for assessing the communal income tax, and may therefore be considered official:

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
Apothecaries' assistants	\$297 50	Goldsmiths	\$226 1
Prescription clerks	369 00	Goldbeaters	196 60
Bakers	178 50	Glove-makers	196 60
Barbers	142 80	Glove-cutters	226 10
Billiard-table makers	226 10	Hairdressers	196 60
Brewers	142 80	House porters	99 60
Book-binders	196 60	Hotel porters	196 60
Book-keepers		Instrument makers	196 60
In large establishments	440 30	Laborers	107 10
In smaller establishments	261 80	Lithographers	196 60
Brush-makers	142 80	Masons and brick-layers	142 80
Butchers	196 60	Machinists	226 10
Brass-founders	196 60	Metal-turners	196 60
Boiler-makers	196 60	Molders	196 60
Button-makers	142 80	Paper-hangers	196 60
Basket-makers	142 80	Pump-makers	196 60
Chimney-sweeps	196 60	Pattern-makers	226 10
Coopers	196 60	Painters	196 60
Carpenters	142 80	Portrait (photograph) painters	297 50
Cigar-makers	142 80	Printers	226 10
Clerks		Roofers	142 80
In large establishments	261 80	Sculptors (in stucco)	196 60
In smaller establishments	196 60	Stuccoers	196 60
Confectioners	196 60	Soap-makers	196 60
Comb-makers	142 80	Saddlers	196 60
Coppersmiths	196 60	Shoemakers	142 80
Cork-cutters	196 60	Type-founders	196 60
Distillers	142 80	Tanners	196 60
Dyers	196 60	Tinsmiths	196 60
Die-sinkers and engravers	196 60	Turners in wood, ivory, &c.	196 60
File-makers	196 60	Waiters	142 80
Furriers	142 80	In hotels	196 60
Foremen in the building trades	226 10	In first-class hotels	297 50
Gardeners	142 80	Wire-workers	142 80
Glaziers	142 80	Wheelwrights	196 60

GENERAL TRADES.

The following list is the result of inquiries, made by a reliable person for the purpose of this report, among masters as well as workmen:

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Breslau.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers and masons	\$2 86	\$4 57	\$3 60
Hod-carriers	2 10	2 50	2 19
Plasterers and stuccoers	3 57	4 00	3 70
Tenders	2 19	2 81	2 38
Slaters	2 84	4 29	2 81
Roofers	2 19	3 72	2 81
Tenders	1 72	2 58	2 19
Plumbers	3 57	6 43	5 00
Carpenters	2 58	2 72	3 09
Gas-fitters	1 72	4 00	2 86
Assistants	1 72	2 58	2 19
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers* (with board and lodging)	65	2 88	1 43
Bakers* (without board and lodging)	2 58	3 57	3 09
Blacksmiths	2 86	4 29	3 67
Strikers	2 43	3 57	2 86
Book-binders	2 84	4 86	3 86

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Breslau—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.		
Brick-makers	\$1 19	\$2 86
Brewers	2 86	3 72
Butchers (with board and lodging)	1 43	2 19
Brass-founders	2 86	6 43
Cabinet-makers:		
Joiners	4 29	5 00
Furniture	4 29	6 43
Confectioners* (with board and lodging)	1 19	2 82
Cigar-makers:		
Males	2 00	4 15
Females	1 80	3 57
Coopers	2 86	4 86
Cutlers	3 82	3 57
Distillers (with board and lodging)	86	2 57
Drivers:		
Draymen and teamsters	1 19	2 86
Cab and carriage	2 19	3 57
Street railway (per month)	12 86	16 86
Street railway conductors (per month)	14 24	19 04
Dyers	1 43	4 29
Engravers	2 86	7 14
Furriers	3 14	5 14
Gardeners:		
Male (with board and lodging)	72	2 19
Female (with board and lodging)	86	1 43
Hatters	1 72	4 00
Horse-shoers	2 19	5 72
Jewellers	2 86	11 42
Laborers, porters, &c.	1 43	3 57
Lithographers	4 29	5 92
Machinists	3 57	5 00
Millwrights	3 43	5 14
Nail-makers, hand (part board and lodging)	58	2 86
Potters and (tile) stove-setters	1 72	2 58
Printers:		
Pressmen	5 58	7 72
Compositors	5 34	6 43
Saddle and harness makers	2 19	3 57
Tanners	2 19	3 57
Tailors	2 43	3 91
Telegraph operators	17 85	25 70
Tinsmiths	1 72	4 29

* Eighty hours.

The board of magistrates have also, since the 1st of May, prepared a statement of the wages received by the journeymen mechanics and laborers in this city, for the guidance of the trades guilds in levying contributions for the "sick funds." An effort was made to obtain a list, but up to the present writing without success. The list of wages paid in this administrative district to day-laborers, prepared by the district authorities in accordance with the provisions of the sick-law, is as follows:

City of Breslau:

Males over sixteen years	per day
Females over sixteen years	do
Males under sixteen years	do
Females under sixteen years	do
Breslau suburban district:	
Males over sixteen years	do
Females over sixteen years	do
Males and females under sixteen years	do

The lowest point in this scale is reached at the town of Mißwitz, where males over sixteen are paid 20½, females over sixteen and under sixteen 12, and females under sixteen 7 cents per day.

In confirmation of the correctness of this official statement of the wages of day-laborers, the fact may be mentioned that a large number

of able-bodied men are at present preparing additional irrigation fields for the disposal of the sewage of this city a few miles down the river. They are paid 38 cents a day, working hours, eleven. The contractor says he could get double the number of men at the same rate at a few hours' notice.

AVERAGE WAGES IN SILESIA.

Basing his estimate on reports received from thirty-eight cities and towns in the province, a collector of labor statistics gives the following as the average weekly wages and hours for the occupations named :

Occupations.	Hours of labor.	Amount.
Masons :		
Foremen	10.5	\$3 50
Journeyman	10.6	2 38
Laborers	10.5	1 52
Carpenters	11.7	2 61
Smiths	11.6	2 90
Tailors	11.7	2 51
Shoemakers	11.9	2 10
Machinists	11.2	3 48
Power-loom weavers	11.4	2 61
Wool spinners	10.8	2 28
Other skilled factory hands	10.8	2 57
Factory laborers	10.9	1 90
Garden laborers	10.5	1 50
Field laborers	10.8	1 41

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six and seventy-two hours in a cotton and linen weaving mill in Sorau, Lusatia.

[Seventy-two hours per week.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Overseers	\$3 57	\$4 76	\$4 29
Loom preparers		3 86	
Weavers	1 67	2 28	1 91
Beachers	1 91	2 14	
Manglers		2 86	
Women :			
Weavers	1 43	2 12	1 67
Spoolers	1 29	1 71	1 43
Girls :			
Spoolers	83¢	1 07	
Packers' assistants	73¢	1 00	

Wages in cotton-spinning mill in Middle Silesia.

[Eleven hours per day.]

	Per annum.
15 overlookers, assistants, and skilled workmen	\$214
56 male operatives	178
18 female operatives	143
107 female operatives	108
93 female operatives	89
120 female operatives	72

Wages in cotton-weaving mill in Middle Silesia.

15 overseers, forwarders, and mechanics	per annum..	\$250 00 to \$425 00
50 operatives*	per week..	2 38 2 86
245 employes*	per do...	1 67 2 02
202 employes*	per do...	1 19 1 67

* Per week of sixty-six hours.

Another cotton-weaving mill in Middle Silesia.

6 superintendents and skilled workmen	per annum..	\$321 00 to \$476 00
17 overlookers, forwarders, and warehousemen	do.....	214 00 321 00
75 male and female operatives*	per week..	2 39 2 00
99 male and female operatives*	do.....	2 15 2 00
189 male and female operatives*	do.....	1 67 2 00
82 male and female operatives*	do.....	1 43 1 00

Weekly wages in spinning and weaving mill in Lower Silesia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Flax hacklers	\$2 19	\$2 88	Female spinners	\$1 43	\$2 00
Foremen of carders	2 19	2 86	Laborers	1 67	2 00
Spinners by the piece	2 19	2 86	Reelers	1 43	2 00
Reelers, females	1 43	2 00	Finishers' assistants	1 67	2 00
Weavers, foremen	1 09	3 81	Warpers	2 14	2 00
Weavers	3 43	1 67	Dyers	2 38	2 00
Weavers, piece-work	2 62	2 86	Dyers' assistants	1 91	2 00
Finishers	1 43	2 86	Firemen	2 38	2 00
Manglers	2 86	3 09	Machine-cleaners	2 14	2 00

Linen spinning and weaving mill in Lower Silesia.

[Per day of eleven hours.]

20 persons	\$0 50
50 persons	0 50
100 persons	0 50
100 persons	0 50
150 persons	0 50
250 persons (women)	0 50
250 persons (women and minors)	0 50
270 persons (minors)	0 50

Wages in bleaching, finishing, and mangling works in Middle Silesia.

[Per day of eleven hours.]

14 male employés	per week..	\$2 86 to \$3 00
64 female employés	do.....	2 10 2 00
34 female employés	do.....	1 43 2 00
45 female employés, per week, at less than		1 00 1 00

Wages in woolen cloth mill in Lower Silesia.

[Per day of eleven hours.]

20 operatives	per annum..	\$1 43 to \$2 00
54 operatives	do.....	86 00 1 00

Wages in wool-spinning mill in Middle Silesia.

[Per week of sixty-six hours.]

60 male and female operatives		\$1 00 to \$1 50
280 male and female operatives	\$1 43 to	1 00 1 00
80 male and female operatives	1 91	2 00 2 00
30 male and female operatives	2 38	3 00 3 00
8 overseers and head overseers		7 00 7 00
50 mechanics and overseers	3 57	7 00 7 00

* Per week of sixty-six hours.

Weekly wages in shoddy mill in Middle Silesia.

[Per day of eleven hours.]

50 persons		\$0 96
100 persons	\$0 96 to	1 30
57 persons	1 30	2 38
10 persons	2 38	3 34

Daily wages in sugar factory in Upper Silesia.

[Per day of twelve hours.]

Engineer and coppersmith		\$1 19
Weigher		60
2 smiths, 4 head workmen	\$0 36 to	48
26 men		36
20 women		24

Daily wages in sugar factory in province of Posen.

[Twelve hours per day.]

In beet-root house and yard:		
Men		\$0 26
Male minors	\$0 19 to	21
Women		17
In bone-charring house	26	32
Boiler-house, firemen	31	36
Diffusion and separating pan men	29	34
Pulp pressers		29
Filterers	36	38
Evaporators		31
Machine-tenders	26	29
Lime-burners		36
Lime-burners' assistants		29
Sugar loft, grinding mills, packing and forwarding:		
Foremen		33
Other workmen		29
Girls		19

The work requiring technical knowledge is paid by the piece, the men earning from \$2.86 to \$3.58 per week of seventy-two hours. Most of the hands in this factory get free lodging, and provisions and clothing at wholesale prices.

Monthly wages in brush factory in Middle Silesia.

5 workmen	\$13 to	\$17 00
53 workmen		11 00
25 workmen		6 50

Ninety-three (mostly minors under sixteen), at 7 cents per day.

Yearly wages in chemical works in Middle Silesia.

6 persons		\$238
2 persons		214
13 persons	\$178 to	202
38 persons	143	167
6 persons	108	143
16 persons	72	96
9 persons	60	72

Daily wages in chemical fertilizer factory.

[Ten hours per day.]

1 fat-boiler		\$0 84
6 workmen		48
22 workmen		42
19 women		19

Daily wages in grist-mill.

6 millers.....	\$0 72
4 millers.....	48
3 laborers.....	24

Daily wages in distillery in Upper Silesia.

[Eleven hours per day.]

1 cooper.....	\$0 72
2 distillers.....	72
2 distillers.....	48
3 firemen.....	36
15 laborers.....	36

Daily wages in snuff factory in Upper Silesia.

[Eleven hours per day.]

2 foremen.....	\$0 96
20 men.....	48
12 women.....	24

Weekly wages in chromo-lithographic establishment in Middle Silesia.

3 workmen.....	\$7 00
11 workmen.....	\$4 76 to 7 00
2 workmen.....	2 86 4 76
14 workmen.....	1 67 2 86
30 workmen, less than.....	1 67

Daily wages in Portland cement works in Upper Silesia.

3 workmen.....	\$0 36
66 workmen.....	24
70 workmen and women.....	24

Weekly wages in cigar factory in Lower Silesia.

Foremen.....	\$4 29 to \$7 14
Cigar-makers.....	2 80 5 24
Assistants.....	1 43 2 14
Women:	
In winter.....	48 3 09
In summer.....	48 3 41
Boys and girls under sixteen.....	48 1 43

Weekly wages in cigar factory in Upper Silesia.

Cigar-makers.....	\$2 62 to \$2 86
Women:	
In winter.....	72 2 19
In summer.....	2 38
Boys under sixteen.....	1 19
Girls under sixteen.....	96

Weekly wages in chocolate factory.

Workmen.....	\$3 57 to \$4 29
Day laborers.....	1 08 2 14
Workwomen.....	1 19 1 91
Boys under sixteen.....	60 1 19
Girls under sixteen.....	60 1 43

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Weekly wages in iron foundry in Upper Silesia.

2 foremen.....	\$7 20 to \$9 60
4 workmen.....	3 57 4 76
10 workmen.....	2 88 3 57
10 workmen.....	2 15 2 88
33 workmen.....	1 43 2 15
10 workmen.....	1 43

Daily wages in iron works in Upper Silesia.

[Working time twelve hours.]

56 foremen and first puddlers	\$0 84 to \$0 96
16 welders, 7 hammer-drivers	72 79
145 puddlers, shearers, engine-tenders, &c.	60 66
110 shearsmen, smiths, firemen, &c.	48 54
275 unskilled workmen and minors	37 44
10 day laborers	16½

Daily wages in tube-rolling mill in Upper Silesia.

20 workmen	\$0 60 to \$0 70
70 workmen	36 60
117 workmen	28 36

Average daily wages of copper-smiths and boiler-makers in establishment in Middle Silesia.

20 married workmen	\$0 96
15 unmarried workmen	72
25 married workmen	48
15 unmarried workmen	36

GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS.

Wages in glass factory in Lower Silesia.

Plate-glass makers	per week ..	\$9 52
Hollow-glass makers	do	7 19
Common workers	do	\$ 2 38 to 3 09
Plate-glass makers	per year ..	357 00
Hollow-glass makers	do	286 00
Bottle and medicine-glass makers	do	286 00
Glass-grinders	do	357 00
Melters	do	191 00 357 00
Glass-makers' assistants	do	167 00
Learners	do	52 00
Pattern-makers	do	155 00
Pot-makers	do	219 00
Pot-tenders	do	108 00
Clay-workers and packers	do	96 00
Other assistants	do	86 00
Women and girls	do	48 00

Weekly wages in porcelain factory.

[Per week of sixty-six hours.]

Head painter, head turner, and foremen		\$6 43
Porcelain painters and turners	\$3 57 to	4 76
Saggar turners and decorators		3 57
Kiln-house workers	2 19	2 38
Glazers (females)	1 19	1 43
Women:		
In winter	72	1 49
In summer	72	2 29
Boys and girls under sixteen		1 05

MINES AND MINING.

Average wages per week in coal mines.

Overlookers, engineers, mine carpenters, and others not on scale		\$3 06
Miners		3 32
Mine laborers	\$1 98 to	2 16
Outside laborers		2 10
Women		1 10
Minors		93

Average wages per week in iron mines.

Miners	\$2 03 to \$2 98
Engineers and smiths	2 19 3 57
Mine masons and carpenters	2 19 3 57
Mine laborers	1 31 2 36
Women and minors	70 1 24

Average wages per week in zinc and lead mines.

Overlookers and others not on scale	\$2 79
Miners	2 40
Laborers in mines	1 98
Laborers' assistants	1 62
Outside laborers	1 92
Women	1 05
Minors	97

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés in Breslau.

Engineers: \$285 to \$425 per year, and \$47.60 bonus for rent, with slight additions for night trains and mileage, and deduction of \$1.50 a month for clothing and various benefit funds

Conductors: \$249 to \$285.60, with rent and deductions same as engineers.

Brakemen who also act as conductors: \$185.64 to \$235.62; rent, \$42.84; extras and deductions same as above.

Brakemen, second class: \$188.20, with slight extra allowance for night service.

Brakemen, third class (without permanent engagement): 33 to 36 cents per day, with slight extra allowance as above.

Oilers: 38, 40, and 43 cents per day, with slight extra allowance for vigilance and economy, and a fine of 48 cents for every "hot box."

Freight and baggage masters: \$235.62 to \$249.90 per year, with \$48 rent bonus, and deductions same as engineers.

Firemen: \$214.20 to \$285 per year, bonus for rent, and deductions same as brakemen, first class.

Switch-tenders: \$185.64 to \$235.62, and bonus of \$14.28 for rent; extra allowance for night service.

Signal-men and line watchmen: \$185.64 to \$235.62, and free rent, or bonus of \$14.28; extra allowance same as brakemen of second class.

Car-shunters and other workmen about stations: 36 to 48 cents per day.

Track-repairers and other laborers: 37 to 48 cents per day.

Wages paid in ship-yards and to seamen.

Under this head little can be said here. Of the small boats that ply on the Oder, a few only are built here, and the wages of the builders are from 48 to 83 cents a day. The boat's crew is generally composed of two men and a boy; wages, from 20 to 40 cents a day. The small steamboats that run on excursion trips to and from the city during the summer and serve as tugs in the winter, are manned by a captain, who is usually part owner, an engineer, who is also fireman, and a deck hand, who is also steersman. Wages of these two latter, 37 to 60, and 30 to 48 cents per day.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in stores in Breslau.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
Wholesale:			
Counting-house clerks, book-keepers, &c	\$4 76	\$10 73	\$6 50
Salesmen, warehousemen, &c	4 76	7 19	6 00
Retail:			
Clerks and book-keepers	3 57	7 14	5 06
Salesmen	3 57	7 14	5 20
Saleswomen	1 91	7 14	4 76
Porters	1 43	2 08	1 78

Wages in first-class millinery and dress-making establishments.

Clerks, book-keepers, and salesmen.....	per month..	\$8 57 to \$107 00
Directress.....	do.....	17 85 71 40
Sale-women.....	do.....	4 76 32 57
Apprentices.....	do.....	3 87 7 19
Machine-sewers.....	per week..	2 38 3 57
Seamstresses.....	per day..	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24
Porters and messengers.....	per week..	2 38 3 57
For making an ordinary dress.....		1 67 2 38
For making a stylish dress.....		2 86 5 96

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per quarter to household servants in Silesia.

In cities and on large estates:		
General servants.....	\$6 43 to \$11 00	
Cooks.....	10 72 13 28	
Nurse girls.....	3 57 6 43	
In small towns and villages.....	4 29 6 43	

The custom is almost universal of giving house servants, at the expiration of the year, gifts in money or goods equal at least to one quarter's wages. The same custom is observed in regard to the saleswomen in many of the retail stores.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers in Silesia.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Men.....	\$2 14	\$0 86	\$1 45
Women.....	1 79	86	1 07

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Salaries and wages per annum paid to the corporation officers and employés in the city of Breslau.

[With bonus for rent.]

Occupations.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
City government:			
First and second burgomaster.....	\$4,641 00	\$2,856 00	
Chief of fire brigade and building inspectors.....	1,713 00	1,428 00	\$1,627 20
City clerk, pawn-office keeper, first accountant and auditors of city treasury and savings institution.....	1,086 00	785 43	1,053 35
Chief clerks.....	999 60	571 20	839 90
Clerks.....	571 20	428 40	549 80
Tax-office clerks.....	851 80	499 80	642 00
Special accountants.....	963 80	642 00	851 20
Book-keepers.....	571 20	428 40	549 20
Various bureau assistants.....	428 40	285 60	422 20
Tax office and treasury assistants.....	428 40	285 60	412 50
Tax collectors.....	428 40	285 60	438 00
Inspectors and fire engineers.....	667 59	428 40	851 50
Officers of city warehouse and yard, markets and petrol.....	642 60	214 20	440 00
Surveyors, overseers of public buildings and river improvements.....	720 00	430 00	586 80
Officers of gas and water works.....	861 08	392 70	758 88
City librarian.....	960 00	1,060 10	
Custodians of city library.....	509 32	390 32	585 50
Messengers.....	855 80	279 88	362 24
Executors.....	214 00	178 00	240 82
Night watchmen:			
Masters of the watch.....	271 32	271 32	278 46
Sergeants.....	103 54	103 54	108 54
Watchmen.....	99 96	99 96	99 96

Salaries and wages per annum paid to the corporation officers and employes in the city of Breslau—Continued.

Occupations.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Fire brigade:			
Foremen	\$349 15	\$349 15	\$354 87
Firemen	252 76	252 76	257 04
Hand-engine men	154 25	154 25	154 25
Street cleaners:			
Overseers	260 32	252 76	257 04
Stable-keeper	257 04	257 04	257 04
Cartmen	165 00	152 32	156 16
Sweepers	186 24	105 00	135 73
Sewer and culvert cleaners	per day 72	48	50
Gas and water pipe and sewer men	do 60	43	48
Pavers	do 72	50	60
Schools—salaries per annum, with bonus for rent:*			
Directors of the Gymnasias	1, 713 60	1, 428 00	1, 627 80
Teachers of the Gymnasias	1, 213 80	499 80	886 54
Rectors (higher male and female schools)	1, 213 80	1, 142 40	1, 313 76
Teachers (higher male and female schools)	996 60	380 80	675 44
Elementary teachers in higher schools	797 30	378 40	577 83
Directors of elementary schools	678 30	585 50	727 04
Teachers of elementary schools	571 20	286 00	285 32
Rector girls middle school	856 00	856 00	906 00
Teachers	761 60	379 40	569 00
Teachers of gymnastics (turning)	860 80	571 20	714 00

*With a dwelling in school building.

TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Besides officials and clerks, the persons in the employ of the Government here are the railway hands (all the Silesian railways except one short line being now the property of the state) the day police, telegraphers, and letter-carriers. The pay of the latter is, in the cities and larger towns, \$193.80 to \$321.30 per year, bonus of \$14.28 for rent, and pension, when retired, of \$5.71, \$10.71, and \$19.28 per month, according to years of service. In country districts, 36 to 48 cents per day.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

The wages of compositors and pressmen are given under the head of general trades. It only remains to be said that a few fast compositors, working by the piece, and some experienced pressmen on illustrated work, earn a little more than the maximum wages there given. In piece-work the matter is measured by the number of the letters of the alphabet, beginning with *a*, which go in the line. Thus if the line takes in all the letters (lower case) of the alphabet, the measure is 26 *ens*. By this method of counting all controversy regarding lean, or condensed type, or the use of a small face on a large body, is avoided, and the size of the body is always the standard of measure. The price per thousand varies greatly throughout the district, being highest in this city, where the printers' union is a strong body, and lowest in the towns where no union exists, or the employers are able, in spite of the union, to get workmen at the low wages offered. The price paid by the union offices in this city is 8 cents per thousand *ens*; the lowest price paid in the district is 6 cents. Professional proof-readers, whose duties are confined to their calling, are not known here. The principal offices here are supplied with the most modern machinery, stereotype their forms, and print their newspapers on the "endless sheet."

COST OF LIVING.

The collector of labor statistics who prepared the table giving the average wages and hours of labor in this district, also estimates the

provisions consumed by a workingman's family of four to five persons, and the cost of the same, to be as follows:

Provisions per month.	In Silesia.	In German Empire.
78 pounds of rye flour.....	\$2 17	\$2 60
52 pounds of wheat flour.....	2 08	2 32
21 pounds of beef.....	2 71	2 62
21 pounds of pork.....		
71 pounds of bacon.....		
3 pounds of butter.....	71	75
3 bushels potatoes.....	26	34
10 quarts of milk.....	36	43
Total.....	8 29	9 65

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN SILESIA.

The following table gives the average wages of a number of occupations and the average cost of provisions, rent, light, and fuel at nine different points in the district:

WAGES PER WEEK, TEN AND A HALF HOURS PER DAY.

	Goerlitz.	Hirschberg.	Neumarkt.	Oels.	Neustadt.	Sohrau.	Liegnitz.	Schwiednita.	Breslau.
Masons:									
Foremen.....	\$4 64	\$5 00	\$2 86	\$3 35	\$2 86	\$3 57	\$6 40	\$3 86	\$4 28
Journeymen.....	3 29	3 10	2 14	2 80	2 14	1 91	3 29	2 14	3 29
Laborers.....	1 98	2 14	1 19	1 63	1 19	1 19	1 79	1 72	1 72
Carpenters.....	2 38	3 10					3 29		2 17 to \$2 28
Smiths.....	2 86	2 61					3 29		2 38
Tailors.....	2 14	2 61		2 14					1 67
Shoemakers.....	1 91	2 14		1 91			2 50		1 67
Power-loom weavers.....	1 91						2 62		
Wool-spinners.....	2 94	1 19					2 14		2 42
		{ 2 86 to 6 43 }	2 38		2 38		3 57	2 86	3 25
Other skilled factory hands.....	3 57						3 57	2 86	4 28
Laborers:									
In factories.....	2 16	2 14	1 88	1 71	1 88	1 71	2 14	2 14	2 36
In gardens.....	1 94	2 38	1 72	1 55	1 72	96	1 57	1 72	1 90
In the fields.....	1 94	2 14	1 57	1 43	1 57	96		1 72	1 90

RETAIL PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

Eye bread.....per pound..	2½	8	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Eye flour.....do.....	2½	3½	2½	3	2½	3	3½	3	3
Wheat flour.....do.....	4	4½	3½	4	4	4½	4	4	4½
Butter.....do.....	24	25	22½	25	22½	22	27½	25½	26
Milk.....per quart.....	3½	3½	3	3½	2	2	3½	3½	3½
Eggs.....per dozen.....	14	14	12	13½	12	12	13½	18	18
Potatoes.....per cwt.....	64	93	46½	70	46½	40½	53	57	1 09
Steer beef.....	11	13	11	11	11	11	11½	11½	15
Cow beef.....	10	11	9	11	9½	10½	10½	11½	14
Pork.....	13	13	13½	13½	13½	13	13½	14	14
Mutton.....	13	11	11½	11½	11½	8	11½	11½	16½
Bacon.....	21½	22	18	23	18½	21	23½	23½	26½

LODGINGS, LIGHT, AND FUEL.

Sleeping berth, per month, half bed	31	.....	48	72	48	.....	72	72	.....
Sleeping berth, per month, whole bed	60	84	75	96	84	96	1 43	96	83½ to 1 06
Tenement, per month, consisting of—									
1 room, with stove.....	96	1 78	96	1 19	96	60	1 19	1 91	2 26
2 rooms, with stove.....	1 79	3 57	2 14	2 09	2 14	1 08	1 98	2 38	3 57
1 room, with stove, kitchen, chamber, cellar, and woodshed.....	2 14	2 38	2 14	1 79	2 14	.....	2 26	2 86	.....
2 rooms, with as above.....	3 10	3 57	2 86	2 98	2 86	.....	2 69	3 81	.....
Coal, per 200 pounds.....	45	38	40	29	40	38	45	29	36 to 46
Petroleum.....	4½	05	05½	05½	05½	04½	06½	06	65

The following workingmen's budget was prepared by a trades councilor (Gewerbe-Rath) from replies to circulars sent by him to two hundred and thirty-five different points in the province, asking for full information regarding wages and the cost of living. The table gives the average wages of the various occupations throughout the district:

Branch of industry.	Number in family.						Earnings.					
	Husband.	Wife.	Children under fourteen years.	Children over fourteen years.	Children, ages unknown.	Relatives in the family.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Children.	Relatives.	Total.
Mines and quarries.	1	1			3		5	\$177 79	\$3 57	\$7 38		\$188 73
Smelteries, &c.	1	1	1	3			6	183 26	8 33	27 61	\$0 24	219 44
Glass-works and potteries	1	1		3			6	196 59	2 38	10 71		209 68
Textile factories	1	1		3			5	132 09	22 13	24 04	3 48	178 74
Chemical works, all kinds	1	1		3			6	133 28	19 99	11 19	3 81	168 27
Breweries, distilleries, sugar and starch factories, &c.	1	1			3		5	114 24	8 80	36 18		159 22
Grist and other mills	1	1	1			3	6	113 05	42 36	27 85		183 26
Paper mills and paper factories.	1	1		1			3	161 36	20 00			181 36
Cigar factories	1	1		3			5	119 24	34 75	10 00		163 99
Other industries	1	1			2		4	163 03	6 66	24 75		194 44
Average of all	1	1		3			5	154 93	14 76	21 42	48	191 56

Branch of industry.	Expenses.										
	Provisions.	Clothing.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Wear and tear of furniture and utensils.	Church and school.	Taxes, &c.	Sick and savings funds.	Personal wants.	Total.	Surplus.
Mines and quarries	\$125 19	\$28 56	\$15 47	\$11 42	\$4 52	\$0 72	\$3 23	\$4 05	\$7 38	\$200 54	\$11 81
Smelteries, &c.	132 33	34 03	15 23	10 06	5 00	1 43	4 28	5 71	10 23	218 24	\$1 20
Glass-works and potteries	115 43	25 70	18 33	17 14	3 61	6 19	5 47	3 33	10 71	264 21	4 77
Textile factories	109 48	21 37	13 80	16 18	2 99	1 43	2 61	2 86	5 24	176 96	1 78
Chemical works, all kinds	101 15	20 71	9 77	12 38	4 52	2 86	2 14	72	8 33	162 58	5 69
Breweries, distilleries, sugar and starch factories, &c.	94 72	25 70	10 95	10 00	3 81	1 19	1 91	2 99	7 88	158 65	57
Grist and other mills	111 38	31 65	11 19	13 33	2 99	1 67	1 19	72	5 71	179 83	3 39
Paper mills and paper factories	109 96	21 18	17 14	13 33	3 57	3 57	6 19	1 43	7 38	183 75	2 89
Cigar factories	101 86	16 66	14 76	14 28	2 99	72	2 86	2 99	8 33	165 45	1 48
Other industries	125 19	20 47	18 33	11 66	4 52	95	6 90	1 07	9 52	190 22	4 78
Average of all	116 62	25 94	14 52	13 56	3 81	1 67	3 57	3 57	7 85	191 11	48

The "deficit," says the gentleman who prepared the foregoing table, is in most cases covered by the sale of flowers, berries, mushrooms, &c., gathered by the younger children; "personal wants" include, and in fact mainly consist of, tobacco, beer, and whisky.

FOOD PRICES.

The retail prices of provisions—the better as well as the cheaper kinds—are given below. It should be observed that the sale of horse-meat, an article of food to which the rural laborer has not yet become accustomed, has largely decreased within the last three years. It is eaten mainly in the form of sausages, and its sale under any other than its proper designation is strictly prohibited.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Rye flour.....per pound..	3	Butter.....pound..	24 to 36
Wheat.....do	4 to 4½	Coffee.....do	9 76
Rye bread.....five pounds..	12	Tea.....do	36 119
Potatoes.....per quart..	1 1½	Salt.....do	2½
Rice.....per pound..	3½ 9	Lard.....do	10 19
Barley.....do	4 6	Medium cuts of beef.....do	14½
Lentils.....do	3 10	Medium cuts of pork.....do	14½
Dried peas.....do	2½ 6	Medium cuts of mutton.....do	14½
Dried beans.....do	1½ 2½	Medium cuts of veal.....do	13 14½
Onions.....quart..	5	Bacon.....do	19 24
Dried apples.....do	7 23	Calves' liver.....do	14 19
Sugar.....pound..	7 11	Sheep livers.....do	7 9½
Milk.....quart..	3½ 4	Horse-flesh.....pound..	4 10

PAST AND PRESENT WAGE-RATES.

There has been no change in the rate of wages since 1878, except a slight and not always permanent increase in some of the mining and furnace districts; the wages there range from \$10 to \$20 per year higher now than in 1878. The house weavers in Silesia have also succeeded in getting a slight increase in the pay for their work, a few pfennigs per day. The increase is, however, not uniform and not general, and the condition of this class of work-people is still most deplorable. On the other hand the slight increase in the price of meat since 1878 is scarcely felt in most workingmen's families, where meat is a luxury, and is in general offset by a nearly corresponding decrease in the prices of their absolute necessities. On the whole, however, the feeling may be said to be a more hopeful one now than it was six years ago; the return of the flush times that followed the wars with Austria and France being no longer looked for, while the needs and desires of all have in a measure adjusted themselves to their present condition.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The laborer and mechanic in the United States, whether born abroad or a native, accomplishes more in eight to ten hours than does the average workman in this country in ten to twelve hours. The workman here is often accused of indulging in alcoholic stimulants, of being an eye-servant, and generally ungrateful for all ameliorations of his condition. These charges are, perhaps, too sweeping, but the fact that wherever the organization exists he is usually found in the ranks of the Socialist party proves, at least, that he is dissatisfied with his condition.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

That all employers are not indifferent to the moral and physical well-being of their employés is shown in the answer to No. 11 of the interrogatories. Too many, however, are content with getting the greatest amount of work at the lowest cost, regardless of the condition of their employés, how they or their families are fed, housed, and clothed. That the best feeling cannot exist between employer and employé in such cases goes without saying, and much of the discontent which now prevails is no doubt owing to this indifference.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

Labor unions of the magnitude of those in England and the United States are not to be found in this district. The printers in this city, it

is true, have a typographical union, but its authority does not extend beyond the city limits, and it partakes more of the character of a mutual benefit society than of a labor union. The scale of prices, arranged by an agreement between the union and the employers, is generally adhered to in Breslau, but in the remainder of the district prices are generally regulated by demand and supply, notwithstanding the local unions. Other trades have also their associations, but these seldom deal actively with the wages question. The "Local League of the Local Labor Association" has for its object "to induce the mechanics and factory employes to found societies for the purpose of a rational use of the right of coalition, and to join such benefit societies as are based on the idea of self-help and can give a guarantee of solvency." At present nine associations belong to this league, namely, the workers in wood, the machinists and metal workers, the painters and varnishers, the factory and manual laborers, the potters, the "sculptors," the cabinet-makers, the tailors, and shoemakers. Employers' guilds, recognized by law, are more effective in prescribing the trade rules than the counter associations are at present.

STRIKES AND THEIR EFFECT.

For some years strikes have been very infrequent here, occurring only at rare intervals in the mining and furnace regions. Within the last three months, however, several have taken place, the most notable one, that of the cabinet-makers, at Goerlitz, followed by the same class of mechanics in Breslau. The strikers at Goerlitz mostly returned to work on the old terms; those in Breslau, where the strike was not general, left for other parts. The masons and laborers at the new government building in this city, also struck this spring for a slight advance in wages, but were induced to return at the old wages and a reduction in the hours of labor. With the exception of the strike of a few woolen-mill operatives in Liegnitz, of short duration and no gain to the employes, no other strikes have occurred.

The disagreements between employers and work-people are commonly settled by what are known as trades-tribunals, composed of members of the board of magistrates. Their decisions are usually final.

On the 18th of March, 1880, an arbitration court, for the adjustment of money differences between employers and employes, was created by an ordinance of the Breslau authorities, and approved by the provincial council of Silesia. The ordinance went into effect on the 1st of May, 1881, and has since, with some modifications, been adopted by some other communities in the province. The number of complaints which came before the court last year was 1,080. In 15 cases complaint was made by employers, in 1,025 by journeymen mechanics and adult factory operatives, and in 40 by apprentices. The decision of the arbitrators is in most instances submitted to, only a few cases having been carried to a state court. The court takes cognizance of cases involving sums as low as 24 cents, and in but few is the amount in dispute over \$12. The sessions usually occupy from three to five hours, and in each session an average of 25 complaints are heard and decisions rendered. The entire court of arbitration consists of 50 employers and 50 employes, 2 of each class being in attendance at every session, one of each only sitting in each case, with a member of the board of magistrates as umpire. Although the office is an honorary one, and the workmen members of the court lose their time while attending the session, not one of them has so far

failed to appear when required. The time lost by each member is, however, only two days in each year.

A law of the German Empire for the reorganization of the trades guilds, makes it obligatory upon all guilds already in existence to reconstruct themselves in accordance with the provisions of the law before the close of the year 1885; any guild failing to comply therewith to be dissolved by the authorities. At the time of the passage of this law there were in existence in this city fifty-one guilds, with a total membership of 2,546 employers. Nearly all the trades were represented; the butchers, carpenters, and masons having three, four, and five guilds each. Only a small number of these guilds have, up to the present time, taken any steps to comply with the law.

FOOD PURCHASES.

With the exception of farm hands and agricultural laborers generally, who receive a great portion of their pay in kind, all workmen are paid in the lawful currency of the Empire, and purchase their supplies where they choose. With a few exceptions, where fortnightly and monthly payments are made, the rule is weekly payments.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The Breslau Consum-Verein, or co-operative store association, organized less than a score of years ago by a number of business men, for the purpose of enabling workmen and persons having small salaries to purchase the necessaries of life cheaper than the retail store prices, and at the same time to have a share in the profits, has been fully as successful and beneficial as its projectors had reason to expect. It is governed by a board of thirty-nine directors, and the entrance fee for new members is 30 cents. It has now thirty-five grocery and provision stores, one steam bakery and one coal-yard in Breslau, and three stores in neighboring towns. The number of members is 26,000. Checks bearing a number equal to the amount of each purchase are given to the members, and at the end of the year the profits are divided, the members being paid dividends on the aggregate amounts of their checks. The dividends varied in the last five years from 9.80 to 10.90 per cent. The establishment of these stores has also tended to keep the prices of the necessaries of life within proper limits, large profits not being aimed at. Similar establishments exist in a number of other towns and cities in the province, notably among the miners and iron workers.

The "Breslau People's Kitchen" has the same object as the co-operative association—that of furnishing the working classes with provisions at low prices. The Silesian Co-operative League, comprising fifteen associations in various parts of the province, has also its headquarters in Breslau, as has also the "League of Seventy-seven Silesian Associations for Self-Help," organized on the plan of the Schultze-Delitsch associations for mutual improvement.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Breslau workmen's families generally occupy one or at most two rooms in the cellar or on the top floor of a dwelling-house, often a rear building. Of the 60,615 tenements in the city 21,479 are in rear buildings, and have an average of 3.94 inmates and 1.44 rooms each; 10,000 persons inhabit 2,492 cellar dwellings—an average of 4.02 per-

sons to each; 6,039 of the city tenements are reported by the police as overcrowded. The average yearly rent of rear tenements is \$37.60, or \$26.42 per room; of cellar dwellings, \$37.13, or \$25.70 per room. The number of households exceeds the number of tenements by 653; in 639 cases 2 families occupy tenements intended for one; and in 7 cases rooms intended for one family are made to accommodate 3; 14,464 families take one or more lodgers or sublet part of their premises.

The food of the average workman consists mainly of a soup or porridge, black bread, potatoes, a very little meat, cheap coffee, and perhaps some vegetables. Of a considerable number of them, however, the remark may hold good that both their lodging and their table would be more attractive if the great number of groggeries resorted to only by the working classes could be swept out of existence. Their clothing is, of course, the cheapest; one man informed me that he expends only about \$3 a year for clothes, but that his shoes cost him at least \$5 a year. "Of course my family go barefoot most of the time." Laying up something for old age and sickness is a luxury only the better-paid workman can think of. The "sick funds," the accident insurance hitherto effected by the employer, and the many charitable institutions and homes are, in the opinion alike of the improvident and the underpaid, ample provision for the future. That their surroundings and manner of living do not influence them for their own or the community's good need scarcely be said. That all workmen, however, do not belong to this category is amply proved by the savings-bank deposits mentioned elsewhere.

SAFETY AND WELFARE OF EMPLOYÉES IN FACTORIES.

The "Haftpflicht-Gesetz," or law making the employer responsible for injury to life and limb when it is not indisputably the direct result of the employé's carelessness, has had the effect of calling into being a number of accident insurance companies for the purpose of insuring, at the employer's expense, workmen in furnaces, workshops, and factories. Few employers have hesitated to secure themselves in this manner against lawsuits and penalties. Benefit funds have existed in all large establishments—combined, in the mining regions, with accident insurance—to which the employers have also been contributors. These will hereafter be compulsory institutions, regulated by a state law for all work-people except farm hands and field laborers. Besides being compelled to contribute themselves, the employers become responsible if a workman fails to pay his dues. In case of sickness the workman is to receive under this act at least one-half of the standard local wages and free medical attendance—in the absence of the latter, three-quarter wages. In case of death the fund must pay twenty times the amount of the daily wages. A bill making accident insurance for working men and women compulsory is also pending in the Reichstag.

A society for promoting the welfare of the laboring classes, established in the district of Waldenburg, Middle Silesia, has, among other means of securing its object, placed at the disposal of workmen's families various plots of ground suitable for vegetable gardens; 315 families availed themselves of this privilege last year against 217 in 1882. Nearly all raised an ample supply of vegetables for their tables, while a few managed to increase their cash income by selling their surplus. The families cultivating these plots resided in 28 different villages. One hundred and six heads of these families were miners, 92 factory workmen, 40 mechanics, the remainder of various manual occupations.

Workingmen are most favorably situated in regard to lodgings in Upper Silesia, and there especially the iron-workers. Not counting those living in their own homes, the average number of persons in one dwelling in that district is five; while thirty-three of the same class of work-people occupy one dwelling in Middle Silesia, and twelve in Lower Silesia. The glass-workers follow the iron-men, while the weavers are lowest in the social scale, the average number per tenement throughout the province being thirty-two, while in certain districts they average fifty-two per tenement designed for one family. In the weaving districts are to be found great numbers of "sleeping halls" and "sleeping berths."

Nearly all the larger factories, iron mills, &c, have connected with them institutions for the improvement of the condition of the work-people; among these are sick and savings funds, hospitals, Sunday schools, libraries, cheap and comfortable dwellings, co-operative stores, loan associations, co-operative kitchens, free medical attendance, &c.

People's kitchens, affording wholesome meals at low prices, have been established at various times by mill-owners, but have never become very popular with the work-people. Of fifteen hundred operatives in one weaving-mill only two hundred and thirty were willing to pay 2½ cents for the dinner the kitchen furnished. A paper mill in one of the mountain districts gives breakfast for 1 cent, dinner for 2; supper for 1 cent. Of three hundred and eleven employés about one hundred and eighty are willing to take these meals. It must be observed here, however, that the German workman is not content with three meals a day; he must have in addition a forenoon and an afternoon luncheon. Besides, he probably does not consider the meals at the above prices filling. A glove factory in Lower Silesia has leased a suitable portion of its buildings, with certain privileges, to a restaurant-keeper, who is pledged to give all the factory hands a generous dinner for 10 cents. A pottery furnishes all its employés a good dinner for 4 to 6 cents. In another factory the breakfast costs 2½, the dinner 7 cents. A spinners, gives each unmarried female employé, daily, a plate of nutritious soup gratis. A kitchen connected with an iron-mill gives every workman who desires it a cup of coffee and a roll for 2½ cents, and dinner and supper at 5 cents for whole portions, and 3 cents for half portions. Another factory gives all its employés a free dinner daily, considering this a greater benefit to its people than a small advance in wages would be.

These are but a few of the numerous examples of the kind.

Of the paternal care taken by many employers of their work-people, looking to their moral as well as material welfare, I will give here but one example, that of a factory at Wüstegiersdorf, the center of the Silesian weaving district. The proprietors describe the "ameliorations" in substance as follows:

Although the workman's wages may be sufficient for the ordinary necessities of life, yet in case of sickness he is generally unable to assist himself. We therefore started with the erection of a hospital, containing four large sick-rooms, with sixty beds, two bath-rooms, lodgings for the attendants, and other necessary house-keeping room. In this our employés are quartered, nursed, and furnished with medical attendance and medicine during their illness, without charge beyond their contribution to the sick-fund. A physician and an attendant are always present. We keep the entire place in good condition, and pay for warming and lighting. A sick-fund was established by us many years ago, into which we pay annually \$35.70. Each employé pays weekly, according to the wages received, 2 to 3½ cents, which entitles him or her to all the privi-

leges of the hospital in case of illness. In addition, the invalid's family gets from the fund 36, 60, to 72 cents per week. If it is found necessary to send a patient to one of the springs this expense is also paid out of the fund; and, if finally incapacitated for work, the employé is entitled to a pension of \$2.14 to \$2.86 monthly; in case of death \$10 is paid for funeral expenses. A family aid fund is supported by 25 per cent. of the contribution of the work-people to the sick-fund; every woman is entitled to \$2.86 in her confinement, and free medical attendance; every bride receives a wedding gift of \$2.86. Our orphan home contains thirty children of employés, who receive instruction, clothing, and all the necessities of life free; the house contains two school-rooms, one eating-room, one sitting-room, two large sleeping rooms, besides washing, bathing, and all necessary house-keeping rooms and lodgings for the teachers. Boys on leaving the home are taught a trade, the girls are placed at service with families. The house is surrounded by a handsome garden, a play-ground, and a place for gymnastic exercises. A bakery is connected with the factory, which supplies the operatives with bread at cost price, but no one is compelled to purchase our bakery bread. To vary the diet of our employés, which is usually only bread, coffee, and potatoes, we have also established an eating-house. It contains a large saloon, in which four hundred persons can comfortably dine at once (the married workmen carry the meals to their homes), a kitchen with facilities for cooking for eight hundred persons, and other accommodations. Our people get here a well-cooked portion of vegetables and a piece of meat for 2½ cents. In place of potatoes we give sometimes rice, at others millet, barley, peas, turnips, cabbage, fresh and dried fruit, sauces and salads. We have built a number of dwellings for our employés, and have bought some others already built near the factory; the rent varies. If the tenant occupies only one room he pays \$1.08; if a room and bed room \$1.49 per month; each family has inclosed space in the cellar, room on the drying floor, and a wood and coal shed and a washing mangle is at the disposal of the occupants of the house. The houses are calculated for twelve families each, and are now occupied by one hundred and eighty families, numbering nearly eight hundred persons. As a not inconsiderable number of our employés are unmarried women, some of whom took lodgings with their fellow-workers, some with families in the vicinity, an arrangement which for obvious reasons was undesirable, a lodging-house for girls was constructed. We now accommodate forty-eight girls, giving each a separate bed, a clothes closet, a wash-stand, with bowl, pitcher, and soap-dish. The bed linen is changed weekly, and the house is warmed and lighted at our expense, and on winter evenings the girls are given instruction in needle-work and taught to repair their clothes. They pay for these accommodations 12 cents each per week. Simultaneously with our eating-house we established a kindergarten, where the children of our work-people, from four to six years old, have instruction given them according to Froebel's system, by two teachers. This arrangement has met with the hearty approval of our employés, the children being now well cared for while the father and mother are both at work. In the autumn a festival is got up for the little ones, and at Christmas they all receive a gift. All children of our employés, however, of whatever age, are remembered by us at Christmas time, although useful gifts are the rule, such as frocks, shirts, shoes, stockings, jackets, trousers, &c., and some fruit and cake. Our Sunday school for the instruction of the operatives and apprentices is fairly well attended, and the free library is not neglected.

To their credit be it said that many corporations and individuals owning establishments in Silesia have made provision for the benefit of their employés more or less similar to those described above.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Every Prussian twenty-five years of age is a voter. That the workmen avail themselves of this privilege is proved by the fact that the two delegates from this city in the Reichstag are socialists, and this, in spite of the restrictive measures which prohibit all meetings and publications of this party. In the rural districts where the opportunities for intercourse are few, the party has but little available strength. For the Reichstag, or Imperial Parliament the elections are by popular suffrage, direct, and by secret ballot; for the Landtag or Prussian Diet, on the contrary, indirect, restricted, and *viva voce*. The voters are divided into three classes, those having the highest income being in the first class, the next class being composed of those enjoying a more moderate income, while the third class is composed of men of more limited means and the poor. The electors having a majority of the classes are declared elected, and they choose the members of the Diet. The workmen can therefore exert no influence on the choice of the electors.

The communal income tax is levied upon all whose incomes are not less than \$71.40 per annum. With an income of \$128.52 per annum the state income tax is also levied. The communal tax is \$1.09 per year on \$71.40; on \$100, \$2.19; on more than \$157, \$3.57; on more than \$219, \$5.24; on more than \$250, \$6.91; on more than \$286, \$8.33; on \$321, \$9.28; on \$357, \$10.71, and so on until the highest income in the city, \$314,160 is reached, which pays a communal income tax of \$9,425. The class or state income tax is 72 cents on \$107; \$1.43 on \$185.64; \$2.14 on \$232.06; \$2.86 on \$258.76; \$4.29 on \$293.46; \$5.72 on \$339.15; \$7.38 on \$364.85; \$8.58 on \$410.55, and so on. Of the adult population of this city, numbering 139,797, 75,874 pay the communal income tax and 59,923 pay no taxes whatever, either because their incomes are really less than \$71.40 per annum or because proof of the income being taxable is lacking. Many of the non-taxpayers are poor widows and single women.

The sick-fund law and the accident-insurance bill are the principal measures so far brought forward by the Government for the relief of the working classes. But in a speech delivered in the Reichstag on the 9th of May Prince Bismarck declared it to be the duty of the Government to see to it that persons who were able and willing to work were given employment.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The controlling cause is, no doubt, the desire of the emigrants to better their own and their children's condition, and this desire is stimulated by the glowing reports of relatives and friends who have already settled in the United States.

The desire to escape military duty. It is asserted that of those who emigrate from Prussia at least 12 per cent. escape military duty thereby, and according to the report of the war minister to the Federal council not less than 14,702 persons owing military duty to the Empire left Germany without permission last year. The number of those leaving on short-time passes and who fail to return is not given.

The desire to acquire land and a home of their own in a country where,

as they hear and read, freedom is enjoyed by all and prosperity by the many.

The inducements held out by ticket agents—this is the principal cause given by some of the newspapers here.

The majority of the emigrants from this district are mechanics and agriculturists, workmen, and small farmers.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

An "occupations census" was taken by the state authorities in 1832, but I have been unable to obtain the figures for this province, as they have not yet been made public. The following table gives the number of persons, male and female, at different ages, engaged in various industrial pursuits in this city:

Occupations.	Under fifteen years.	Fifteen to nineteen years.	Twenty to twenty-nine years.	Thirty to thirty-nine years.	Forty to forty-nine years.	Fifty to fifty-nine years.	Sixty to sixty-nine years.	Seventy years and upward.	Unmarried, including widowed and divorced.	Married.	Totals.
Agriculture, gardening, and fishing:											
Males	29	119	228	163	172	136	78	15	491	473	967
Females	9	112	156	70	64	58	35	9	470	43	513
Total	38	261	384	233	236	194	113	24	961	516	1,480
Mines, manufactures, and mechanical trades:											
Males	1,059	6,424	10,695	9,830	5,870	3,262	1,382	239	18,219	20,512	38,761
Females	386	3,870	5,927	2,650	2,100	1,333	636	145	16,016	1,140	17,156
Total	1,445	10,294	16,622	12,480	7,970	4,695	2,018	384	34,235	21,652	55,917
Trade and transportation:											
Males	230	2,323	5,364	6,142	4,347	2,312	880	143	8,913	12,828	21,741
Females	27	480	1,174	777	831	768	438	110	3,724	887	1,605
Total	257	2,803	6,538	6,919	5,178	3,080	1,318	253	12,637	13,715	22,346
Domestic service and work of various kinds:											
Males	39	409	1,879	2,435	1,400	691	364	62	2,310	4,909	7,279
Females	50	363	829	769	923	917	449	76	3,955	421	4,376
Total	89	772	2,708	3,204	2,323	1,608	813	138	6,265	5,390	11,655
Civil and ecclesiastical service, so called, free professions, and military:											
Males	56	475	5,565	1,732	1,238	904	425	95	6,644	3,776	10,429
Females	1	108	630	458	290	191	76	14	1,663	105	1,768
Total	57	513	6,195	2,190	1,528	1,095	501	109	8,307	3,881	12,188
Without calling, or none given:											
Males	149	895	1,475	517	623	826	1,149	851	4,175	2,306	6,485
Females	198	588	674	669	1,028	1,404	1,936	1,596	7,649	444	8,093
Total	347	1,483	2,149	1,186	1,651	2,230	3,085	2,447	11,824	2,750	14,578
In general:											
Males	1,559	10,605	25,206	20,119	13,650	8,181	4,278	1,405	40,759	44,894	85,653
Females	671	5,521	9,390	5,398	5,245	4,771	3,570	1,950	33,477	3,034	36,511
Total	2,230	16,126	34,596	25,512	18,895	12,902	7,848	3,355	74,236	47,928	122,164

Of female Government clerks, boarding-house keepers, in the American and English sense, inventors, bankers, book-keepers, brokers, lectur-

ers, public speakers, there are none, so far as I can ascertain, in this district, nor are any women employed in railway, post, or telegraph offices. One profession, if it may be so called, is, however, entirely monopolized by women, that of midwife; no male physician ever acts as *accoucheur* unless in a case of emergency.

Paragraph 1-9 under the head of female labor has already been partially answered, and will receive further attention in the following:

LOW WAGES THE RULE IN SILESIA.

Labor is generally more poorly paid in Silesia than in any other part of the German Empire. The average wages of unskilled workmen and day-laborers are \$1.48 in Silesia, \$2.19 in Prussia, and \$2.40 in the Empire. It must be admitted that the cost of living is less here than elsewhere, or, at least, that the Silesian's wants can be satisfied cheaper than can those of his fellow-laborer in most other parts of Germany. The Silesian's black bread is made of a coarse rye flour, while in many parts of South Germany from 30 to 40 per cent. of wheat flour is mixed with the rye. The Silesian laborer, whose stimulants are not purely alcoholic, drinks beer at 2½ cents per quart; the Bavarian workman's beer costs 5½ cents per quart; but the Bavarian, says a competent authority, would not tolerate the Silesian's beer in his boots, far less in his stomach. The lack of remunerative labor in the province is shown by the large migration hence, every spring, of workmen and workwomen. From Upper Silesia, especially, masons and carpenters, and others connected with the building trades, depart to seek employment in East Prussia, in Poland, and in Hungary and Bulgaria.

FEMALE FARM LABORERS.

Every spring, from the middle of March to the beginning of May, large numbers of women and girls, recognized by their costumes as field laborers, daily pass through the streets of Breslau on their way to the Province of Saxony, where they obtain employment in the sugar-beet fields. At the end of six or seven months, when the last beet has been dug and housed, cleaned and trimmed, they return to their homes with their earnings, most of which they have saved, their food, where it is not all furnished by the employers, costing but little. These people earn during the six or seven months from 24 to 43 cents per day; 36 cents is, I am told, a fair average, and they are housed and mostly supplied with food; they get, in addition to their pay, free passage in fourth class cars, their tramp through the streets of this city being only from one station to another. From the neighborhood of Polnisch-Wartenberg, in Middle Silesia, 1,200 female field-workers have this year gone to the Province of Saxony. An Upper Silesian newspaper, in view of the yearly increasing migration, urges the Silesian land-owners to give their work-people better pay, and to see that they are better fed with nutritious food, instead of the present meager fare, "which in most cases is supplemented with diluted alcohol. The 10 to 12 cents per day that our field-women get," continues the editor, "is all that their work is worth, and a change for the better cannot be expected until the employer offers better wages and better treatment."

Up to the beginning of the present century small farmers, owning 5 to 30 acres, were unknown in this province. The inherited estates of the nobles and other land-owners remained intact, and the size of the farm was not regulated by the needs or desires of the owner, but by the

usage of previous generations. Since 1807, when the first steps were taken by the Prussian legislature to abolish the old land laws, the Silesian peasants have been slowly emerging from a condition akin to vassalage. They are still, however, mere dependents of the estates upon which their lives are passed. They mostly get not more than \$20 to \$30 in money per year. Even those who have been so fortunate as to inherit the few acres secured to their ancestors by the edict of 1811 are seldom able to support their families on the product of their land, and are obliged to hire out as field laborers during the summer, leaving the cultivation of the small farm to the wife and children. The sum the head of the family earns by his summer work, together with the proceeds of the sale of a few pigs and perhaps a calf, enables him to purchase the few necessities his land will not produce and to pay his rates.

As regards the money value of the wages of the agricultural laborers as a class, it is as variable in the different districts of the province as are the wages of mechanics and the prices of provisions, as is shown by the following figures giving the wages at a number of different places. In addition to the sums here set down, the laborer receives "natural emoluments" of the value of \$18 to \$25 per year.

First district: Men, average for summer and winter, 18 cents per day; women, average for summer and winter, 12 cents per day.

Second district: Men, in summer, 24 cents; in winter, 16½ cents; women, in summer, 12 cents; in winter, 9½ cents.

Third district: Men, in summer, 18 cents; in winter, 15 cents; women, in summer, 12 cents; in winter, 12 cents. (In the harvest season an average of 4 cents per day more is paid.)

Fourth district: Men, summer, 20 to 26 cents; winter, 18 cents; women, summer, 11 to 15 cents. (Those working by the day and not hired by the year, get 20 to 25 per cent. more.)

Fifth district: Laborers by the day, men, summer, 36 cents; winter, 22 to 24 cents; women, average per year, 17 to 24 cents per day; regular farm hands, men, 17 to 19 cents per day the year round; women, 7½ to 10 cents.

Sixth district: Men, summer, 15 cents; winter, 12 cents; women, summer, 12 cents; winter, 10 cents.

The provisions and other "natural emoluments" received by the laborer are worth 9 to 10 cents per day.

While the wages of field laborers are nearly 50 per cent. higher than they were thirty or thirty-five years ago, they have remained nearly stationary for the last ten years. The farm laborers may be divided into several distinct classes: (1) The "serving" men and women who bind themselves from year to year, and whose condition, save in name and in the privilege of binding themselves to a new master at the end of the year, is no better than that of their forefathers, the farm hands of the first decade of this century; (2) the "free laborers," who engage by the day or job; (3) the "colonists," who are assigned a small parcel of land with a house on the estate, and who, with their families, pass their lives in the service of the land owner; (4) the "Häusler" and "Stellenbesitzer," or house and place-owners, who live in the village, the first owning a house and perhaps a small garden patch, the second from 1 to 8 acres of ground in addition to his house. The "Häusler" and his "charworker," be the latter man or boy, girl or woman, form a part of the farm hand contingent either the year round or during the busy season. When not engaged on the farm, they find employment at road or dike making, or as laborers in factories and workshops.

Regarding the physical and moral effects of agricultural labor upon

women, it cannot be denied that the work is more severe than that of a factory hand or a house servant; it has, however, its compensations in the great variety of the labor required both by the exigencies of the weather and the needs of the farmer. While many of the women grow prematurely old, at least in appearance, they are probably as free from the ills of life as are the women in other branches of industry. Morally they cannot be said to stand very high, but in that they are no exception to the rule among the female laboring class. Of the 11,027 births in this city in one year, 1,780 were illegitimate, the mothers being nearly all servant girls, whose ranks are recruited from the rural districts. The proportion of illegitimate births in the country is nearly the same. Says a Prussian writer on this subject: "It is a deplorable fact that few of the female charworkers remain pure until they are married, and what is still worse, this state of things is looked upon as natural. The young women do not regard with regret the loss of their honor. Many of the charwomen when they marry have already had one or more children—when more, not always by the same father."

THE WEAVING POPULATION.

Concerning the weaving population no authentic statistics could be obtained. In the circles of Schweidnitz, Reichenbach, and Waldenburg the weaving population is estimated at 15,000; of these 7,700 are employers, or weavers working on their own account, the remainder male and female workers for wages, and their families. The number of hand-looms in the three districts is 13,000, 3,353 being employed on linen goods, 8,699 on cotton, 129 on woolen, and 822 on mixed goods. In addition there are about 2,000 mechanical looms. The number of weavers in the circle of Lauban is about 9,000, and in the circles of Landeshut and Hirschberg their number is not far from 20,000. In Upper Silesia the number may be given as 5,000; it is true that one large mill alone employs over 6,000 hands, but only about one-half of these are in the weaving and spinning departments, the remainder being employed by the dye works, bleacheries, machine, carpenters, and blacksmiths, shops, and the paper mill.

The house weaver who works steadily at least eleven hours out of the twenty-four, and is assisted by one of his children as spooler, earns about \$1.43 a week. There are many households, however, where the money earnings do not average more than 95 cents a week the year. "I was able once to earn about 8 marks per week," said an elderly man in the heart of the house-weaving district a few days ago, "but now my earnings never exceed 3 marks (72 cents) a week. You see nearly all the weavers about here own their bit of land—but for that many of us would starve." The weaver and his family usually inhabit one room—a combination of kitchen, sleeping, living and work room. The food is mostly potatoes cooked in some cheap fat, coarse bread, and at rare intervals a bit of meat—bacon preferred. Except for cooking purposes, fuel costs but little, the younger children gathering fallen branches and twigs in the woods. In some districts, several employers have assured me, the house-weaver never completes a piece of goods without retaining some of the yarn as "cabbage," which, when enough has been accumulated, he disposes of in the shape of table-cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, or some other woven fabric. This custom has become so firmly established that the weavers' demand for more yarn than is requisite to make the goods ordered is usually complied with. Many of the able-

bodied weavers also work in the fields during the harvest season, while with others weaving is only a winter occupation, in summer they find employment as masons, carpenters, and field laborers.

MINE, FURNACE, AND FACTORY LABORERS.

The number of persons employed in mines, factories, and mills of all kinds in Silesia—exclusive of coal mines, but including iron mines, stone quarries, iron, zinc, copper, and lead works, brick and tile factories, glass works and potteries, manufacturies of combustibles and explosives, button, yarn, and thread factories, weaving mills, bleaching and finishing establishments, wadding and shoddy mills, tulle, lace, knit-goods and fringe factories, paper and paper-goods factories, tobacco, snuff, and cigar factories, and sugar factories—was estimated, previous to the taking of the census of occupation, the results of which have not yet been made public, to be about 110,500, as follows:

Males:

Under 15 years	579
Under 16 years	3,900
Over 16 years	70,000
	<hr/>
	74,479

Females:

Under 15 years	386
Under 16 years	2,619
Between 16 and 25, single	7,592
Between 16 and 25, married	34
Between 18 and 25, single	9,400
Between 18 and 25, married	1,600
Over 25 years of age, single	6,541
Over 25 years of age, married	7,662
	<hr/>
	36,024

The average working hours in these establishments were: in summer eleven, in winter ten. Of the work-people in these principal factories, &c., the males comprised about 65.77 per cent.; their proportion was greatest in the iron and zinc works, least among the lace and fringe makers. The greater number of boys were employed in cigar factories and glass-works. Of the females a little more than one-fourth were married, while the girls under sixteen scarcely numbered one-tenth, and nearly two-thirds were single women over sixteen. By far the greater number of girls were employed in the manufacture of textiles and cigars.

KNAPPSCHAFTS-KASSEN.

The "Knappschafts-Kassen" or mutual benefit funds, which have existed in the mining regions for a number of years, are an accident insurance and sick fund combined. Every miner and mine laborer is obliged to contribute, the amount payable by members of the class to which he belongs being deducted from his wages. In Upper Silesia the contributions are: Members of Class A, 4½ cents per day; members of Class B, 2½ cents per day; members of Class C, 1½ cents per day; and by those not in any class, 1½ cents per day.

In Middle and Lower Silesia the dues are: From members of Class A, 3 cents per day; from members of Class B, 2 cents per day; and from those not in any class, ½ cent per day; and the mine owners contribute 1½ cents per day for every person in their employ.

GLASS AND PORCELAIN MAKERS.

In the thirty glass factories in Silesia, the glass-melting pot is used exclusively. The heating-power is gas. Melting time, for hollowware, sixteen hours; for plate-glass, twelve to fourteen hours. Working hours, including dinner and luncheon time, twelve to fourteen. In some factories the size of the melting-pots is gauged so that the melting takes place at night, and work begins at 7 a. m., ending at 7 p. m. Sunday work is abolished. When the glass works are situated at some distance from any town or village; it is the custom to furnish the work-people with free lodgings in a building erected for that purpose. As water-drinking, according to the glass-workers, provokes excessive perspiration, a light beer is permitted to be drank in the factories; of this, five to ten quarts per head are consumed each day.

In the circles of Waldenburg and Schweidnitz, about 5,000 persons are employed in porcelain factories.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

For teachers and superintendents in the higher schools, the salaries in all towns of more than 50,000 inhabitants are fixed at \$1,214 to \$1,248 per annum; in towns of less population, at \$964 to \$1,235; in all other schools except the elementary, the ordinary teachers get an average salary of \$749.70, the highest being \$1,071, the lowest \$428.40; besides, a bonus equal to the rent of a small tenement. The normal school superintendents get \$856.80 to \$1,142.40; the higher teachers, \$642.60 to \$856.80; the ordinary teachers, \$464 to \$642.60; assistant teachers, \$238 to \$464, with rent free. For the elementary school-teachers the salaries vary greatly, being in some of the rural districts insufficient for their maintenance. In places the teacher is compelled to eke out his subsistence by acting as secretary for the district authorities, by leading the singing in church, and by other occupations for which he is fitted. In Breslau, the male teachers at elementary schools are divided into three categories, receiving, respectively, \$449.80, \$535.50, and \$571.12. The female teachers get \$285 to \$464.10. The principal teachers get in addition a rent bonus of \$72 to \$107. In towns of over 10,000 population, the elementary school-teachers get \$214.20 to \$428.40 per annum; in all other towns, \$178.50 to \$357. Most of the towns allow a bonus for rent equal to 15 per cent. of the salary. All teachers are by law entitled to a pension, amounting after forty years of service, to three-fourths of the salary. After ten years' service a teacher can lay claim to a pension if he can show that he has incurred his disability in the performance of his duties. He then gets one fourth of his salary. The percentage increases yearly until the forty-year limit is reached. The teacher can then, if he is sixty-five years of age, ask to be retired, even though no disability exists; on the other hand, he may be placed on the retired list at any age, and a protest will be of little avail. The average of rural district pensions is one-third of the salary.

Salaries of teachers in private schools range from \$142.80 to \$285.60. Governesses get from \$50 to \$200, with, of course, board and lodging. The average cash remuneration is probably not over \$80 per year.

INDUCEMENT TO WORKING-PEOPLE TO LAY UP MONEY.

The Breslau City Savings Institution, which is under the control of the board of magistrates and the city councils, receives deposits of not less than 24 cents nor more than \$286 from any one person. From

this limit are excepted corporation funds, charitable bequests, and the funds of associations for benevolent purposes. Interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is paid on every amount from 24 cents up to \$286. A "savings association" is connected with this institution for the especial benefit of the poorer classes. Beginning on the 1st of April and continuing for thirty weeks, that portion of the population whose earnings are very slender during the winter and improve somewhat in the spring are visited every Monday by persons appointed by the authorities, and who serve gratuitously, for the purpose of collecting what they can spare from their wages and depositing the amount in the "savings association." The lowest sum accepted is 10 pfennigs ($2\frac{3}{4}$ cents), the highest 1 mark (23.8 cents). Each contributor receives, without charge a pass book, in which the collector enters the amount collected, and in which the rules of the association are printed. At the end of the collection period the deposits, with 1 per cent. interest added, are returned to the contributors. Including interest, upward of \$43,000 was returned to 8,050 depositors last fall—a considerable winter emergency fund for these poor people.

The savings institution has 50,500 depositors and \$4,040,000 on deposit; 15,053 persons have amounts below \$50 on deposit; 1,795 have upward of \$215; the average of all deposits is \$77.

A savings institution and association similar to the above also exists in the Breslau suburban district, and has 24,000 depositors. The population of the suburban district is 78,982.

COST OF A DWELLING-HOUSE IN BRESLAU.

As more or less connected with the wages question, I append the cost of building a house in this city—a three-story and basement (parterre) flat intended for eight families. The house is 49 feet front by 70 feet deep, is built of brick throughout, front and rear stuccoed, partitions all of brick, with 510 feet of railroad iron put in for strengthening the walls. There are seven windows in front on each floor and four in the rear. Each floor has four front rooms, two back rooms, two dark bed-rooms for servants, two cabinets, and two inner halls. Ceilings are all decorated, walls papered, except the kitchen walls, which are painted in oil. The house has thirty-two tile stoves, including those in the kitchens, bath-room, and closet for each family, and the cellar and drying-loft are partitioned off for the tenants. The following is a recapitulation of the contractor's bill:

Masons' work.....	\$2,267 74
Masons' materials (bricks, lime, cement, sand, &c.).....	2,933 06
Carpenters' work, including all material.....	2,682 28
Stone-setters' work and material.....	25 06
Blacksmiths and material.....	591 69
Tinsmith and roofers and material.....	295 55
Joiners, locksmiths, glaziers, and kitchen painters (including material)....	2,943 62
Stoves and stove-setters.....	725 34
Stuccoers and materials.....	299 02
Painters and material.....	377 65
Paper-hangers and material.....	180 53
Sundries.....	317 73
Total.....	13,640 06

HENRY DITHMAR,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Breslau, June 7, 1884.

STETTIN.

REPORT BY CONSUL KIRFER OF STETTIN.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In reply to the labor circular, issued by the Department of State, February 15, 1884, I have the honor to make the following report; but in doing so I met with a great many hindrances, which rendered rather difficult the accomplishing of the task.

First, the magnitude and importance of the subject is so great and its field so extensive that it would well be worth the pen of the most renowned national economist, and a John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer, Casalle, Marx, or Henry George ought not to have been ashamed to try their genius on it after a life-long study of the questions involved.

Second, as the Department wants "these reports completed as speedily as possible," no time is given to collect facts as it ought to be done; besides, the people here who only could give the needed information are in many cases not willing to do so, and either refuse it at once, or, what is even worse, promise it, delay it from one week to another, and at last excuse themselves with want of time, or hand in two to three meager items at most. Government employes, who could give all information wanted, are forbidden to do so. If in addition the fact will be taken into consideration that only the expenses actually necessary are allowed, that at least here in Stettin, notwithstanding a very small salary, neither a clerk is allowed nor compensation for translations given; that German statistical works as far as such have appeared have to be paid out of the consul's private means, and, after having been carefully read, abstracts have to be made and translated from the German, and that for the greatest part of the work no statistics are even existing at present—the Department will find it excusable if this report does not come up to the standard it ought to expect from its consuls. Many of the most important questions asked are just now under discussion in the German Diet; also statistics are being prepared about wages, cost of living, rent, &c., by the Imperial statistical bureau; but as the Germans are doing all that they do completely and thoroughly, they cannot do it as quickly and speedily as we Americans are used to. Within a few years it will be a very easy matter to make up such a report, as everything needed then will be found in the works edited by the German authorities, and will only have to be translated. All this I only mention for a better understanding and to avoid unnecessary recapitulations in the course of this report.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages are given in the accompanying tabular forms as far as it was possible to ascertain them. No official sources being at hand, it was necessary to rely entirely upon private information, which differs very widely, and, which to secure, took a great deal of time, besides involving many annoyances, inconveniences, and expenditure of money for which no regular vouchers can be presented. The directors of the large machine shops and ship-building yards "Vulcan" were kind enough o

prepare for the use of the Department detailed lists of wages and of the prices of necessities of life, which I add in translation to the tabular form; the Vulcan being one of the leading establishments of the country, giving employment to 3,500 men, the wages paid may be considered as standard wages. Besides, they furnished information to all the different questions asked by the Government, and particular thanks are due to them for their kindness and liberality. The wages of Government, including railroad, employes I could not get at, as the authorities here refused the information and advised me to ask for it in Berlin. Upon inquiry Consul General Brewer told me that the whole matter was put at his disposal, and I abstained from further investigations into it. Knowing that the wages of Government employes were substantially the same throughout the Prussian monarchy and all the railroads in Pomerania being in possession of the state since the last few years, it was unnecessary to take particular notice of them. From private information still I found out that the wages paid by the Government were lower now than they had been, when the roads were in private hands, and that besides the number of employes has been reduced about one-half.

But it must not be forgotten that the actual income of very many employes is higher than the fixed salary shows. For instance, it is customary here to give from 5 to 20 cents, and even more, to a conductor (Schaffner) of the cars for securing good seats in a coupé and not getting crowded; to pay a laborer at the depots a bonus to be attended to more speedily and attentively; the merchants are used to do the same to have their goods properly and better cared for; all waiters in hotels, saloons, public gardens, &c., depend mostly upon this so called "Trinkgeld," and the "portiers" (not to be mixed up with our porters) even pay to the landlord quite handsome sums for getting the situation. The incomes of house servants in cities and in the residences of the large land-holders are increased considerably by the presents which they receive from the invited guests at each dinner, supper, ball, &c., given by the owner, amounting from 23.8 to 71.4 cents from each one. As these classes are very social, and such festivals happen from October to April, often two to three times a week, the aggregate makes an item worthy to be mentioned. Besides, they expect a Christmas present of \$2 to \$10 a year.

Also the income of many workingmen is increased by additional earnings of their wives, making from 14.2 to 17.8 cents per day, as seamstresses, charwomen, washwomen, &c.; regular laundresses even getting 47.6 cents; small home industries, carried on by the children in their hours of leisure, as the making of paper bags, &c., also help to swell the little income, but this is not a sure thing every day but only accidental. Generally 280 working days per year are counted, and taking as an average 66½ cents per day, the regular income of a workingman amounts to \$186.67 and perhaps \$17 to \$25 extras by himself and wife, being a grand total of \$203.67 to \$211.67. Wages are about equal in all trades, except brick-layers (masons) and carpenters, who, in consequence of a strike last year, succeeded in raising their wages to 71.4 cents. The laborers on farms receive the most part of their wages in natural products, so for instance they pay no rent, receive fuel, a small piece of land for cultivating potatoes, food for one cow and three to four sheep, besides 11.9 to 17.8 cents for male and 7.14 to 11.9 for female laborers per day in cash; in case of sickness medical attendance and medicines are furnished by the land-holder; and I am told that sober people with regular habits get along very comfortably with it. Other male agricultural laborers, without board and lodging, make 35.7 to 59.5

cents; females, 17.8 to 23.8 cents, depending on the season; they work in summer time from 5 a. m. to 7 p. m., in winter from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., with one hour's rest for dinner.

A remunerative labor is the planting and cultivating of beet-roots from May to August, which is done by contract. Groups of twenty to thirty women are then to be seen on the fields, like soldiers standing, stooping down, marching, and advancing in regular straight lines, under the command of a male overseer, who has always a dog as assistance, and carries a big stick in his hand. Now I have not seen that he made use of either of them against his subordinates, but who will not be reminded by such a picture of times by gone, when slavery was imagined to be the corner-stone of our glorious Union! The picture is so strikingly similar. These women work sixteen to eighteen hours per day, making 71.4 to 95.2 cents, and getting lodging besides; no board. The wages here in Stettin, compared with those in Dantzic and Königsberg as given by Consular Agents Collas and Gädeke, show such large differences, particularly in the first place, that I thought it best to forward the reports in severalty; they appear in some instances to be about 30 to 40 per cent. higher in Dantzic than in Stettin, with very few exceptions in favor of the latter place if the reports are correct. In the official communications for 1882, according to the annual reports made by the commissioners of trades, intrusted with the inspection of factories by the Government, I find the following official statements for East and West Prussia, the only one I could detect relating to wages in my district, and upon which may be based a correct idea. "The wages in the larger cities of these provinces as in Königsberg, Dantzic, Elbing, Tilsit, &c., are as follows for ten and one-half hours' work :

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Piece-work.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Locksmiths	40. 46	59. 5 to 66. 67	71. 4 to 88. 06
Cabinet-makers	42. 84	59. 5	71. 4
Turners	47. 6	59. 5	76. 16
Drillers and planers	38. 28	47. 6	59. 5
Hands	35. 7	45. 22	54. 74
		52. 36	76. 16

The accompanying tables show the average prices by the mean of the maximum and minimum, the only way possible to do, as the informants in no case gave the different rates of wages applying to a certain number of laborers, but only maximum and minimum prices paid in the respective factories to men in the different branches of the establishment, often not mentioning the number of workmen at all; when known, the wages paid to the great majority were taken as an approximate average.

I inclose a table giving the average wages in the province of Pomerania, district of Stettin; another one showing those in the cities of Pomerania, mostly in the district of Stettin. Further, a table of collated statistics of fourteen individual employes of different branches of trade, showing the number of the families, the single income of each member, and the total amount; the necessary expenditures calculated in percentage. The taxes mentioned therein only include the state and communal taxes (Klassensteuer); the low percentage of some finds its explanation in the fact, that those persons are not living in the city, and so save the city taxes; other taxes, as income tax, trade tax (for carrying on a trade for himself), real-estate tax, &c., don't reach the workingman, as he has neither property nor income except his

wages. But he has to render his services during nine years as a soldier to the state, for twelve days every two years (after having served three years in the regular army). The expenses for traveling to the place of his regiment and back and supporting his family during the time amount to at least \$10.71, and the poor fellow has to work day and night before starting to gain this money. During the time of service he receives 5.23 cents per day. So it will be seen at once that nothing remains for luxuries, savings, &c., and that it is only a wonder how he succeeds in making both ends meet. The way it is done will be explained afterwards.

COST OF LIVING.

Cost of living to the laboring classes, viz, the prices for the necessities of life, clothing, rent, &c., are substantially answered; besides inclosure No. 4 gives retail prices of all the necessities of life. In addition I may say that a single person pays for a sleeping place from \$1 to \$1.50 per month, and for board about \$1.41 to \$1.75 per week; for further explanation a few remarks may suffice.

The difference which appears by comparing the reports of Messrs. Collas, Gädeke, and myself has also been found in the several answers I received, as well upon written inquiries as in the many conversations I had with a number of employers and laborers about prices in Stttin itself. So, for instance, one employer stated that clothing of a laborer costs about \$26; another about \$18.50; one put rent at \$85.60, another at \$68.50 per annum; but laborers with an average income of about \$205 a year told me that clothing for themselves, wife, and children does not exceed \$7.50 to \$9, and rent not \$45 per year. The same difference will be observed in inclosure No. 3 between the fourteen individual laborers asked, and as it is with clothing, food, and rent, so also with fuel and light. Of the latter heating varies very much, amounting in many cases to a considerable sum, up to 11, 12, 13, and even 15 per cent. of the income; lighting does not come into much consideration, as petroleum is cheap and used all over. As coals are not high this expense must arise from the inferior heating and cooking stoves, no extravagance taking place in this respect; even better situated families scarcely kindling a fire without a temperature below 54° F., or wanting more heat than 64°. All these discrepancies may be explained by different notions, customs, habits, and tastes of different persons. One cares more for good eating and drinking, lives with wife and children in a miserable den, and clothes in dilapidated rags; another lives on potatoes with a little lard, but likes to show himself and family all the time well dressed in public; the third one thinks more of a comfortable home and spends a considerable portion of his income for this purpose, and so on. With all the differences the following facts are indisputable: (1) The incomes are so small, that considered from an American stand-point they will be looked upon as starving wages; (2) in consequence of this smallness the laborer has to save on clothing, rent, &c., when he has used a considerable percentage for food or anything else, and *vice versa*, and this is the way he has to make both ends meet. An American laborer spends nearly as much money for food alone although the prices are lower, than his German fellow-workingman earns during the whole year.

The American stand-point of living cannot come into consideration here in Germany, it is out of sight and thought, and not to be spoken of as far as laborers are concerned. That they *can* live with such a trifling sum depends on the minor waste of tissue and vital forces, first in conse-

quence of climate and then because of work being done more slowly and things generally taken easier. Out of all Americans only American consuls are paid in the same ratio.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGE RATES.

A comparison between the present rates of wages and those which prevailed in 1878, &c., shows, according to Mr. Collas's report, a falling off of 15 per cent., and to Mr. Gädeke's of 5 to 10 per cent. in the "official communications for 1882" mentioned above; a small increase for the province of Pomerania is claimed for the last few years, and the people here in Stettin give them as about the same since 1878.

The following statement made out by the "Vulcan" gives average prices paid by this establishment since 1878 to 1884, inclusive (sixty hours work per week).

1878	\$3 52.9
1879	3 40.3
1880	3 33.4
1881	3 32.2
1882	3 32.7
1883	3 42.5
1884	3 44.6

Regarding the conditions prevailing then and now, a decided improvement, greater activity and prosperity is apparent, as well for Eastern and Western Prussia as for Pomerania. New establishments have been erected, others have adopted steam-power for manual labor; particularly mentioned are foundries and machine shops, and among the latter those manufacturing agricultural machinery are said to be very prospering. Saw-mills in Memel, Königsberg, Tilsit, Dantzic, Elbing, and neighborhood worked with full force and time, mostly for export; flour-mills have improved very much. There are running alone in Pomerania 653 (wind-mills excepted), of which 62 are driven by steam, 591 with water-power, giving employment to 2,528 men. The same advance is claimed in distilleries, breweries, sugar factories, starch, and chemical works; the latter produce, besides soda and sulphuric acid, mostly artificial fertilizers, materials for aniline colors, and pharmaceutical preparations. Brick-yards and cement factories have been less thriving; still the director of the Portland cement factory, "Stern," in Finkenwalde, near Stettin, one of the largest establishments of the kind existing, told me only a few days ago that he cannot execute momentarily all the orders he has on the books. The construction of iron steamships has increased to great proportions, a matter to which I called the attention of the Department as early as January 26, 1884, in my dispatch No. 13.

There are at work in locomotive shops and ship-yards for iron ships 8,200 men, or 25 per cent. of the whole population of the province engaged in industrial pursuits. Inclosure No. 5 shows the number of persons in the different industries.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

We must remember that the population, *i. e.*, the nationality of the inhabitants of this consular district, is not a homogeneous but a mixed one. With the exception of Pomerania, whose people are of true Saxonian race, but also intermingled with other elements, it lies outside of the original boundaries of Germany. During the great migra-

tion, taking place from the fourth to the eighth century, Slaves took possession of the lands deserted by the aborigines, the Teutonic tribes once residing here, and only by the efforts of the valiant knights of the religious and at the same time martial order of "Deutsch Ritter," established 1191, the territory was conquered back to German influence and German culture. But manifold were the vicissitudes in the course of time, and from 1410 to 1772 the lands were subject to the Kings of Poland; the city of Dantzic (Pol. Ghausk) only returning under German control as late as 1793. The peculiar characteristics of the Slaves have influenced, more or less, the Germans, and there are to-day living in Western Prussia, with a total population of 542,000 inhabitants, 140,500 Poles, and in Eastern Prussia, among 1,102,000 inhabitants, 217,500 Slaves of different denominations (as Poles, Lithuanians, Masures, &c.) I leave it to Messrs. Collas and Gädeke to judge about the habits of the people of those parts of the district, and shall restrict myself to Pomerania. According to information obtained and my own experience, the laborers here are steady, trustworthy, and faithful, attached to their employers; changes therefore are not frequent, a peculiar and even patriarchal relationship existing. A peculiar trait of their character is a certain dullness and one-sidedness, but they attain considerable skill and dexterity in their respective trades, if suited to their individual capacities. Still, their judgment not being developed very much, they are influenced easily for good or evil by their surroundings, and have therefore to be taken care of and closely watched and never to be left to themselves. They live from hand to mouth, and don't care for the future; a very natural consequence of the poor conditions they are in and the small earnings at their disposal. The directors of the "Vulcan," who may be considered good authority, say in this respect: they are as a whole peaceful and industrious, the majority are trustworthy and steady; sense for saving, existing, but provisions for developing it are lacking, and, above all, too many saloons all overinfluence them in a bad way. I found a kind of stoicism, their own, perhaps the result of their religious feelings and convictions; they take things as they are, as ordered by God, the Almighty, and think them therefore good, if not the best. That they cannot save much, if anything at all, is self-evident by the small wages they receive and the prices of all the necessities of life. In some cases, if married, and the wife also contributes to the general fund by her labor, they get along and put a trifle aside for rainy days, but mostly the girl of the lower classes looks at marriage as a deliverance of servitude, considers her husband as her natural supporter, refuses to take part in the struggle of life, and only cares for house-keeping. Then, as a usual thing, she has from five to fifteen children in the course of time, and all ideas of assisting in supporting the family, if ever existing before, have to be given up; but when sickness strikes her husband, or when he turns to inebriety and is becoming a drunkard, a case, I am sorry to say, only rather too frequent, she rallies up, and with renewed vigor she commences to sustain the family and even to give a few farthings to the poor creature calling himself her husband and master, so that he may indulge in his favorite beverage—"Schnaps." Such is the life of a laborer and of his wife.

FEELINGS BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

This question, according to unanimous expressions of all interested, I can answer in a way which is not only pleasant to the human mind, but also encouraging for the stability of law and order of society.

Mr. Gädeke, of Königsberg says: "The feeling which prevails between employed and employers is almost satisfactory."

Mr. Collas, of Dantzic, expresses himself: "The feeling between employé and employer is satisfactory, especially with those who are permanently kept in work, their welfare depending upon a regular income."

The director of the Stettiner Portland cement works makes use of the following words: "Our relations with our employed men are good ones; they have confidence in their employers and the consequences are that changes among them happen very seldom."

The directors of the Vulcan only admit that "the feeling is quite passable."

Similar expressions I heard from all the employers I asked, also from other persons acquainted with the situation. The laborers themselves agree that generally they are treated well by their employers, and if not satisfied with the small wages they receive, they still silently and quietly resign themselves to dire necessity, seeing no way for the better. So it seems to me that the "satisfaction" is only on one side, while the other is calmly suffering what it cannot change.

The effect of this state of things on the general and particular prosperity of the community is so far a beneficial one, when a feeling of security exists, everything going on smoothly, and no outbreaks and social disturbances occur. But the careful observer cannot fail to notice that the idea of common interests of employer and employé is losing strength every day and fading away in the same proportion as when the works of private persons are turned over to associations of capitalists, *i. e.*, stock companies taking the place of private enterprise.

This change of sentiment is aided besides by the trade regulations (*Gewerbe-ordnung*) and social legislation, which define and settle all the relations between both parties and cause an alienation of the employed from the employer, because the former does not feel himself any more either obliged to or dependent upon the latter, since the rights and duties of both have been determined by law. So, in spite of the many true and noble principles embodied in these regulations, they seem to have in many instances the contrary effect of what the framers and authors expected; instead of binding together and uniting in one body both parties, they are loosening the ties of friendship and love hitherto existing, the patriarchal relations of former times are growing weaker and weaker, the remembrances of the past are sinking into oblivion and blindfolded justice in its supremacy thrones on the deserted chair of mutual esteem and friendship. If this is a gain—who can say?

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

About organization of labor, in the American sense of the word, little or nothing is known. Here in Stettin a union of waiters and one of printers exist, a kind of workingmen's aid associations, aiming mostly to support and relieve their members in cases of need and sickness.

"Social Democracy" has not yet taken a foothold in Pomerania worthy to be earnestly considered and reckoned with, although in the last election for the Reichstag (three years ago) 1,100 to 1,200 votes out of 8,000 to 9,000 were cast for the socialistic nominee. Very little attention is paid to it. Most of its followers are to be found among the iron workers. According to the "Vulcan" a considerable number of its laborers belong to trade associations (free associations), securing themselves in this way a sufficient pecuniary assistance in cases of sickness, and if becoming invalids a small pension; also these associations arrange social enter-

tainments. Counter organizations of capital do not exist. The masters, *i. e.*, those who carry on a trade for themselves, on their own account and name, try to reorganize the old guilds according to the demands of the present time. As everything here in Germany is coming from the authorities, so also the laws regarding labor and its organization. The statute particularly here in question, after having been passed by the Reichstag, dates from July 18, 1881. It is since this time the principal object of the chancellor of the German Empire to further develop this kind of legislation. He intends that the state shall take care of its citizens; that it provides work for them if necessary, and supports them if old, crippled, or unable to work. He pronounced the memorable words May 9, 1884, in open session of the Reichstag: "I want to give by social reforms to the laboring classes what belongs to them—work for the laborer as long as he can work, and I want to provide for him if he cannot work any more." Certainly a grand and noble idea! But this state help, or by its modern name called "state socialism," as different from "social democracy," is opposed equally by the Liberals, who say that the chancellor has sunk up to his shoulders into "socialism," and wants to deprive the individual of his personal liberty, and by the Socialists, who are not satisfied because he is not going far enough, and only the conservative elements agree with him. It is a queer condition of things, but it shows clearly that something must be done to solve the labor problem, disturbing at present the whole civilized world, and if Germany should succeed in settling this question in a peaceable way she would have achieved the highest triumph in modern times.

Besides the statute called "trade regulations" a law has been passed, June 13, 1883, about insurance of all workingmen in cases of sickness, to take effect December 1, 1884; another one about insurance in case of accidents has just been passed; others about pensions for invalids, old persons, &c., are to follow. To enable the Department to get an inside view of all these efforts and experiments, and to judge about the spirit pervading them, I endeavored to translate the essential parts of "the trade regulations," in form of an abstract, showing better than I could do the organization of labor and the probable effect of this organization on the welfare and advancement of the laborers, and complying at the same time with the wish of the Department to refer in this connection to the local or general laws bearing on such organizations. I allow myself to forward this translation as inclosure No. 6.

STRIKES.

Strikes have not taken place since 1878, so all my informants say. Mr. Gädeke replies to the question with the definite answer, "Strikes are not known here." Mr. Collas expresses himself, "Strikes are not known here. They have, it is true, taken place several times, but they did not last long and ended in the discomfiture of the laborer." The superintendent of the Stettin Portland cement works says, "Strikes don't happen at all. If the workingman thinks himself entitled to higher wages he makes known his request to his employer and the directors decide according to circumstances. Every other way to gain an increase of wages would be followed by the instantaneous dismissal of the man. The laborers know it, and the consequence is the non-existence of strikes. Warsaw is quiet; order reigns in Warsaw." The directors of the "Vulcan" report, "Strikes have not happened with us since ten years and more." The Portland cement factory, "Stern," de-

clares emphatically, "We had no strike since the beginning of 1870." It is to be remarked that this establishment is a model one, and takes great pains in the improvement and welfare of its laborers, as will appear afterwards.

But seems to me that all these gentlemen, notwithstanding the facts are true, look rather with distrust to the state of things existing and consider it as the calm before a storm, which, when coming, will sweep with terrible fury over the whole country. No doubt the laborers are quiet and the feeling between employer and employé is apparently a "satisfactory" one; but there are some symptoms which evince that a deep-seated sentiment of discontent has taken hold of the heart of the poor toiling masses, that an undercurrent exists, not visible to the superficial observer. Only last year a strike broke out among the building trades and succeeded in raising the wages of masons and house-carpenters 50 pfennige, equal to 11.9 cents per day. Three weeks ago the cabinet-makers here demanded higher wages, a strike was threatening, many hands had already quitted work, when mostly all the employers yielded to the propositions made, and 12 marks per week, equal to \$2.86, were fixed as lowest wages, and one-half hour more time for rest per day allowed. To day only seven men are out of work. The potters followed the movement, I don't know with what result as yet. Last Monday (June 23) a public meeting of the tailors of the city and surroundings was held, about six hundred persons being present. They stated wages were so low (about 42 cents a day for ten hours' work) that their wives had to help day and night to sustain the families; sewing girls earning, according to the statements made, per week, \$1.30; if working on machines, \$1.90; seldom more. They elected a committee to draw up a price-list, advocating a very moderate advancement of prices only, and fix the number of hours for a normal day's work; also, they resolved to organize a tailors' union for the improvement of the material and intellectual interests of the members of the trade. It will be seen all these demands have been very modest and moderate; the German laborer rather works even for small wages than to waste his time in idleness; he is poor, and content if he only can supply the barest necessities of life. All the strikes so far have been settled by mutual compromises in a friendly way, and it is proposed that boards of arbitration shall be established in 1885 to decide about all disagreements between employers and employés. As strikes, according to the foregoing, have been few and of not much importance, also agreements having taken place within a short time, the interests of the laborers were somewhat advanced by them and the industrial interests not generally affected. I am told all the employers try to be on good terms with their laborers, and as these efforts don't fail to get duly acknowledged by the latter, the result is the satisfactory feeling between both parties.

FOOD PURCHASES.

The laborer, whose claim has been settled by crediting him with food, rent, medicines, fuel, &c., can ask, nevertheless, at any moment, his cash money due him, and the articles furnished are not considered as an equivalent to refuse payment. Cash has to be paid, and the articles furnished, and at hand yet go to the aid association of which the laborer is a member, or if he does not belong to any one, to the poor fund of the town. All agreements and contracts between employer and employé, imposing certain conditions about the place where the necessities of life ought to be bought or contrary in any other respect to

the law, are null and void. Neither can the employer sue the employé for goods, which, contrary to law, have been credited to the latter, nor can he charge them in settling his account. But the law allows that the wages are paid over to creditors of the laborer, provided the latter agrees to it. Payment is made weekly; in larger establishments two-weekly periods are preferred. More and more the day of payment is transferred from Saturday to Friday in order to enable the laborer to buy his necessaries at the lesser rates on the Saturday's markets. The money is given to each individual laborer in a tin box, numbered and containing an account of the wages earned. This is a great change for the better, compared with the manner it was done before, when whole sets of laborers were paid in one lump, and the division of the money among them usually took place in the next saloon; the saloon-keeper pocketing by this occasion a considerable percentage of the small and hard-earned wages of the poor fellows; wives and children waiting with anxiety for the return of husbands and fathers, some of whom in consequence of indulging in liquor, began to quarrel with each other, got embroiled into fights, were finally arrested by the police, and had to stay in prison over Sunday. The fine imposed then swallowed up what was left by the saloon keeper. All payments are to be made in the currency of the German Empire—gold and silver.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A very important theme indeed; the system embracing such a multitude of associations of the most different kind, handling mostly everything necessary to modern life; raw materials, trades, industries, agriculture, banking, necessaries of life, house-building, &c., that a volume easily might be written about the questions asked. The late Consul-General Lee, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, has published in his commercial report for 1877 the leading principles of the co-operative societies in Germany, according to the "system Schulze-Delitzsch"; these being generally known in the civilized world, and existing now as then, it is needless to repeat them here over again. One new feature has been added since 1881 by the associations themselves, viz, revisions and examinations into their conditions at regular intervals by competent, impartial persons. This was the answer given by the unions to a resolution of Mr. Ackermann, member of the German Reichstag, that the free, self-helping co-operative societies should be placed under control of the Government. The report for 1882, written by Dr. F. Schneider, *Anwalt pro tempore* (Schulze-Delitzsch having died last year), says: "It cannot surprise that the co-operative societies have hard work in facing the state socialistic tendencies of our time, tendencies which rather aid and promote social democracy. It gives so much the more satisfaction that the assaults made have done no harm, but only spurred the associations to make their institutions more perfect. These efforts have not been without success; no bankruptcy has taken place, and the co-operative societies can boast now, as before, of less failures than any other class of commercial business." The report gives the number of co-operative societies for 1882 as 3,485 against 3,481 in 1881, viz:

Loan and credit associations	1,875
Productive associations of different trades and industries	964
Consumers associations	62
Building associations	35

The grand total of all the associations in the German Empire is estimated at 3,550 (many new established ones having not yet reported);

they contain 1,100,000 to 1,200,000 members; the business done amounts to more than 2,000,000,000 marks a year, the working capital 620,000,000 marks, of which 200,000,000 are their own, 420,000,000 borrowed,

Besides there are in existence in the rural districts about 700 loan associations connected with consuming societies according to the "system Raiffeisen," which not long ago formed a "union of German agricultural co-operative societies," and in the future also will collect statistics and make reports.

In Eastern and Western Prussia are 130 loan and credit associations and 10 consume societies; in Pomerania 64 of the former and 8 of the latter are in operation; the number of productive and building associations for these provinces I could not make out, they being included in the general report for the German Empire. Inclosure No. 7 gives in tabular form a comparison of the results of the co-operative credit societies in Germany from 1876 to 1882, inclusive. To show the prospering condition of these associations a few items will suffice:

Assets in state, county, and city bonds, &c.

	Marks.
1879	19, 739, 546
1880	27, 168, 018
1881	29, 161, 129
1882	33, 422, 927

Deposits with banks and associations.

	Marks.
1879	15, 651, 429
1880	18, 508, 300
1881	20, 303, 064
1882	18, 739, 050

The increase within three years is from 35,000,000 to 52,000,000; the loans on mortgages increased from 17,336,556 marks in 1880 to 23,096,682 marks in 1882. The productive societies were enabled to pay a dividend of 13.5 per cent. in 1882; and the results show that mechanics can really get independent by forming productive unions if they are only willing to save part of their wages and profits, and to give up their claims for the pleasures of life at present in order to secure a brighter future.

Referring to the consume societies proper, I find six hundred and twenty-one in operation at the end of the year 1882. The principles by which they are governed are the following:

(1.) Those who are willing to buy their goods from the society are members sharing in equal proportions profits and risks; the selling of goods to persons who are not members is done by some associations in order to induce such persons to become members.

(2.) Shares of a certain fixed amount are formed by continued small payments in cash and principally by addition of the dividends.

(3.) A reserve capital is accumulated by profits, and in some instances by admission fees, to serve in repairing great losses.

(4.) The members are responsible, jointly and separately, for the capital borrowed and needed in purchasing goods, or goods are bought on credit, the members also being responsible, jointly and separately.

(5.) The goods are sold mostly for cash at the same price as the principal dealers do; the profits, after deducting expenses and interest to be paid, go in part to the reserve fund; partly they are divided in the form of dividends among the members.

(6.) The directors, employés, and storekeepers are paid according to the work they do and the results they can show.

(7.) The number of members is unlimited; admission open to everybody who complies with the articles of the association; also each one may leave after giving notice a certain time before.

Inclosure No. 8 is a comparative statement of the results of the consume societies from 1876 to 1882, inclusive.

It appears that the capital owned by the societies has increased 380,000 marks in 1882, the capital borrowed decreased 164,000 in the same time. Debts on goods amounted at the end of 1882 to 11.3 per cent. against 18.2 per cent. at the end of 1879; debts of the total capital borrowed 13.6 per cent., against 21.5 of the same time. Cash payment, as well in buying as in selling, is getting more and more the rule. Out of 182 societies only 47 are buying and selling on credit, and a very important fact coming into consideration in this connection is the statement of the workmen of those associations which forced their members to buy for cash:

That a permanent improvement of the financial conditions of the working classes cannot take place before they become accustomed to buy the necessities of daily life for cash and to live therefore within their income, while buying on credit perpetuates forever financial disorder and mismanagement in housekeeping.

The building associations are less important, their numbers being comparatively small, and their results not very encouraging; it seems that the principles to be followed up by this branch of the co-operative societies have not yet been settled or agreed upon. In consequence of the decline in real estate many of them have suffered losses, or cannot rent the houses built at prices corresponding to original costs. I only shall now call the attention of the Department to the conditions and working of the Stettiner Consume and Spar Verein (Consume and Savings Association) in particular, and then give a few statistics in general up to the year 1882, the report for 1883 not yet having appeared in print.

The Stettin Consume and Savings Association exists since 1863; it contains at present 4,700 members, is incorporated, and works within the system "Schulze-Delitzsch, furnishes wholesale pure, unadulterated articles, sells at the usual city prices, and since 1874, by resolution of the general meeting, not only to members but also at the same prices to others, but the members alone participate in the profits in equal proportions to the purchases made by them; the dividends averaged 8 per cent. on the goods bought and are declared half yearly; a workingman's family using about 150 marks per annum saves accordingly 12 marks; within last year 40,908.60 marks came to distribution as dividends. Each member is entitled to one share of 50 marks; has to pay 1 mark when admitted, and may pay in the balance either in cash at once or by successive payments, or have it accumulated by additional dividends; if 30 marks have been paid in, interest at 5 per cent. is allowed for every mark more for each calendar month; if 50 marks are paid in full the dividends can be drawn in cash every half year; if not drawn they go to the saving fund, and 5 per cent. interest is allowed. Five per cent. of the net profits are added to the reserve fund every half year, also interest on savings and shares paid, and 10 per cent. of the value of the furniture, &c., charged for wear and tear, before dividends are declared. Besides, the association assists its members in cases of sickness, death, or in other unforeseen expenses, by advancing money, which comes back by the dividends, if in no other way, and does an immense good also in this manner.

The society runs at present nine different stores in the city; is prospering very much; owns valuable real estate, and pays State taxes,

but no city taxes. The members are jointly and separately responsible for all debts contracted by the association. By the report for 1883, which I add in duplicate (inclosure No. 9), will be seen that the sales amounted to 477,418 marks, with a net profit of 53,839 marks; that the members increased, since 1866, from 719 to 4,533 in 1883 (at present 4,700); the reserve on capital from 811 to 26,059 marks; the reserve on profits from 720 to 4,407 marks, and the money due to members from 12,238 to 166,015 marks. Regarding the further questions of the Department in relation to co-operative societies, nobody will doubt, according to the statements given, that these societies as a whole are prosperous, and that they have fully fulfilled the promises held out at their formation of enabling the work-people to purchase the necessities of life at less cost than through the regular and usual business channels. About the effect or general trade, I am assured that good and reliable dealers are not suffering, but only those who try to make a living by selling poor goods for high prices; that it is true a number of dealers were driven out of the business by the association, but while the profit by which these "drones" of human society sustained their lives goes now directly to the consumer, no harm was done to the community. To corroborate furthermore and in general the above-given statements I add five more inclosures, viz: Inclosure No. 10, showing balance-sheets of the loan and credit co-operative associations of this consular district.

Inclosure No. 11, showing members' increase and decrease, and present numbers of the co-operative loan and credit associations, as also the standing in society of the members in this consular district.

Inclosure No. 12, showing balance-sheets of one hundred and eighty-two co-operative consume associations in the German Empire.

Inclosure No. 13, showing members and their standing in society of one hundred and sixty-six co-operative consume, thirteen productive, and one building association, in the German Empire (*in toto*).

Inclosure No. 14, showing expenses of one hundred and twenty-six co-operative consume associations in the German Empire.

All for the year ending December 31, 1882.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING-PEOPLE.

It is taken for granted by the well-doing people here that the better class of workmen have "decent homes," which means that they enjoy two rooms, one usually small, dark, without extra entrance and ventilation, a fire-place often in common with others, used also for washing, and a small apartment in the cellar, for piling wood and storing coals, &c. The prices range from \$25 to \$45 a year, according to location, being somewhat lower now than ten years ago, and about the same as stated by Messrs. Collas and Gædeke, in consequence of a great many new buildings erected since 1872, when the ramparts surrounding the city were leveled and many houses in the old part of the city, especially in narrow, crooked streets, became vacated.

The work-people either live in cellars or parterre (the next cheapest to cellars), or in upper stories, often in yards, mostly in old buildings without water, sewerage, and ventilation; new buildings—tenement-houses—are better provided for in this regard, but there are only a limited number. The best situated workmen are those who live in houses built and owned by the factories they are engaged in, little cottage houses for single families; but they are very few, not sufficient at all, and particularly during the summer months totally inadequate to the numbers pouring into the seats of industry, being obliged to walk

distances of 5 to 8 English miles every morning and evening. Single persons get along comparatively easier; they find a bed with a family, often together with another fellow-laborer; often they can get board in the same place. Widows of laborers, or families with a large number of children, usually rent one room of the two they have to others, in order to get a little extra income to make both ends meet. I saw a case where mother and four children slept in the little kitchen on the floor after spreading their "beddings" every evening, and two boys had to climb by a ladder into a kind of closet above the privy.

Boarding-houses in the American style, where twelve to forty and more boarders eat and find commodions, well lighted and ventilated rooms, do not exist. That the system of renting such a sleeping-place to young, unmarried persons, men, women, children of both sexes, all being crowded together, is followed only too often by very serious and sad consequences, may easily be imagined; the peace of the family getting disturbed, bastardy, adultery, divorces promoted, premature marriages entered, and morality severely injured. To show the kind of "their homes," I add with inclosure No. 15 a list of sixteen parties, taken from the "official communications."

Regarding food of workingmen, or "how they live," the same report says: "The fare of workingmen is on the whole a sufficient one, the prices of provisions being in accordance with wages paid, although the former differ about 20 per cent. in various places of the province." Now let us hear the parties interested themselves. Breakfast: coffee (mostly a decoction of chicory or roasted barley) and 1.19 cent's worth of white bread; at 9 o'clock: a piece of rye bread with lard or goose-grease, seldom a piece of cheap sausage, and 1.19 cent's worth of schnaps (a kind of whisky distilled from potatoes). Dinner: soup, made of potatoes and other vegetables, as beans, peas, turnips, onions, &c., and a little lard added; once, or in better situated families twice, a week, a pound of cheap meat boiled together with it and afterwards eaten as a delicacy; one pound of meat must do for four to five persons, the husband mostly alone enjoying the taste of it, the rest of the family only the smell. At times fishes of a certain kind are cheap and form part of the meal. At 4 o'clock: coffee (same kind as in the morning) and a piece of rye bread. Supper: potatoes and a herring, or potatoes fried in lard and sour milk after being skimmed; sometimes a little bit of cheese. That those who are living at a distance of 5 to 7 miles are even worse off, is self-evident. Certainly this is in accordance with prices of wages, but I doubt if any American will call it sufficient. Butter, sirup, meat, tea, &c., the daily fare of our American laborer, are considered luxuries. There seems to be a vast difference of opinion in this regard between people here and across the water. But how can you get along with such food and work eleven hours a day, I asked my informant, a clear-headed, intelligent, sober, and industrious mechanic. He smiled gloomily (I never shall forget this smile) and said:

I must get along with it or steal—this is the choice left to all who are neither noblemen, nor rich men, nor salaried officers; when in the house of correction, or state prison, we are cared for; but for the poor wives and children—I am going to America, my brother sends me the money.

And yet these poor fellows are decently clothed; they wear cheap materials, but keep them clean; linen or cotton cloth and shoddy. Their chances for bettering their condition are none, everything in this country being fixed and settled since centuries; the land in possession of private owners, principalities of 100 square miles often in one hand, and, on the other side, again, lands divided in to such small parcels that the own-

ers cannot live off their produce; an over-population by which wages are kept down to a minimum; the poor people carrying on a life of incessant toil and privation, a continuous struggle for existence, working day by day, from morning to evening, for the barest necessities of life, knowing that when old and invalid and unable to work any more they have to depend upon charity; after forty years of hard work to be at the same point whence they started as young men, and yet content and at times even happy! On Sundays and holidays they go out with their families, hear some music, have a dance, breathe fresh air, enjoy themselves under the green trees, delight in nature's beauty, and spend a few pfennigs, saved by the assistance of wife and children. And then the moralist steps in and says, "they are improvident and regardless of the future and spend in drinking and dancing all they earn." Oh, the Pharisee! That they go sometimes into excesses I admit; but I only am astonished how seldom it happens. They drink bad whisky because they have no money for beer or something better. They certainly would prefer wine and champagne as well as our moralist does, if they could afford it. I might ask, have they really no claims to the pleasures and joys of life, and, besides, what inducements have they to save anything, even if they could? They never can get a home for themselves; nothing they can call their own in the world, except their poverty and their misery. Thousands and thousands more would come to the United States every year if they only could save the few marks to pay for the passage.

All that has been said holds out for the great majority of work-people; there are exceptions on both ends of the line, a few lucky ones, who are in more fortunate conditions, with better wages, with none or only a few children, with wives who carry on a business as dressmaker, or keep a little shop, and so on; these few get along and save a few marks a year. One of this class told me that he saved 50 marks within four years, and bought furniture for two rooms worth 100 marks—altogether \$35.70—but only by the strictest economy. Thirty-five dollars and seventy cents within four years, think of it, American fellow-laborers! The savings of man and wife after four years' constant, hard work! On the other end of the line, we find the good-for-nothing fellows, the scamps, the idlers and tramps; *they* pass away their time in idleness, and spend what they earn (if they ever do earn) in drinking and dancing; but they also are exceptions, fortunately not many; they may once have been good, honest, workmen, but they don't belong any more to this noble and respectable class. Bad company and bad whisky have ruined them; misfortune, poverty, and misery may have helped to do the work; these are the causes which surround them and influence them for evil. As soon as the workingman is getting a regular whisky drinker he goes down; whisky was in Northern Germany the common beverage, and it is yet in a smaller degree, but good, wholesome lager beer, is now taking its place more and more, and shows already a very beneficial influence; religion, and the consideration given by employers and the Government to the welfare of the laborers, do not fail to exert also an influence for their good. The physical and moral condition is the result of all the conditions written upon in the foregoing pages. With potatoes and chicory water as main food, a little bad whisky, and, above all, miserable water as a drink, with small, dark, ill-ventilated rooms, crowded to their utmost to live in; no sunshine ever sending in its golden beam; the atmosphere contaminated with foul air arising from cellars and yards; the original race mixed up badly with foreign elements; want, scantiness, poverty, and misery around them, we can-

not expect to find among those classes the powerful athletes of olden times as Tacitus describes them, with their fair, golden-reddish hair, the blue eyes, the glance even which the unconquered Romans could not stand; we miss that well-known "*furor teutonicus*" which made old Rome tremble and succumb to those barbarians.

Scrophulosis, with all its consequences, sore eyes, sore heads, swollen limbs and abdomens, rhachitis, with its curvatures of the spine, and so on, and the whole legion of diseases resulting from poor food and bad air, insufficient nutrition in general, are only too frequent and fill the hospitals and asylums with their victims, cripples, idiots, epileptics, &c. Also these conditions will produce in moral respects no saints; the purity of morals is stained with dark spots, but according to all information obtained not worse than in countries better situated. Prostitution, illegitimate births, syphilis not more spread than elsewhere, the crime of abortion nearly unknown. Man is the product of the conditions surrounding him. Food and drink, air and light, society and education make him what he is. I tried to get official numbers about all these points to show in tabular form the percentage of suffering in physical or moral respects, but in vain. Those who have evaded all the perils surrounding their childhood and youth grow up still as comparatively strong and healthy if not tall men; and the three years' military service, with repeated exercises through nine years further, make them tough, enduring, steady, and adroit. They have inherited a marvelous tenacity, everlasting energy, and the powerful vigor of their ancestors, which carry them through the most unfortunate conditions.

I always am surprised when looking over the pages of history that the German people is alive yet, that a German nation yet exists. After all the combats with the Romans, the invasion of the Huns, the constant struggles through the dark middle ages, with all their civil wars, the terrible ordeal of the thirty years' war, reducing the population 75 per cent. and making a desert out of the whole of Germany, the devastations again under the "Great Monarch," the bloody wars against Napoleon I—conquered and downtrodden—and to-day the leading power in this hemisphere in the council of nations. And this energy, this tenacity, this vigor is only asleep within these poor classes; it exists among them and awakens under more propitious circumstances. Give them fresh air and sunlight, wholesome food; give them free speech, free soil, and free labor; let them have freedom of thought and liberty of action, and they will recuperate, regain their physical strength, recover their moral health, and justify the truth of the words of the honorable Secretary of State in his letter to Congress dated May 17, 1879: "Such are the characteristics of the German working classes, characteristics which, under more favorable circumstances in the United States, have helped so materially in the development of our vast resources, which have made the name of German-American synonymous with industry and good citizenship, and which have given to the agricultural and manufacturing mind of our country much of its solidity and perseverance."

SAFETY AND COMFORT OF FACTORY OPERATIVES.

"What are the means furnished for the safety of employés, &c.?"

To answer the question as its importance requires it would be necessary to look at all the various charitable societies, benevolent associations, aid societies, &c.; to count the sums contributed by private charity, to consider the means furnished by the employers themselves for the

safety and the welfare of the employes, to mention the many ways by which the local authorities of towns and districts provide for the wants of the poor and indigent laborer, and, above all, to study the laws passed since 1872 by the German Diet, and the ordinances of the Government referring to those laws enacted for the safety, the improvement, the welfare, and the assistance in case of sickness or accident. That this is impossible with the limited means and the limited time at command of the officers abroad the Department knows best. May it suffice, then, to say that from all sides help and support is given; a few single names may illustrate the idea leading the employers, and a glance to legislation about this matter show the way by which the Government intends to make the life and existence of the working classes easier and to strike at the root of the direst misery, viz, sickness and accidents.

Among the many benevolent institutions I mention—

Charitable associations.—Society for Procuring Fuel for the Poor, Brothers' Association for Aiding in Sickness and for Moral and Mental Improvement, Association for the Care of the Epileptic at Tabor, Ladies' Association for Idiotic Children at Kuekenmühle. Whoever has witnessed the immense pains and labor taken to educate and instruct these poor wretches in the elementary principles of religion, spelling, reading, arithmetic, singing, and has listened how willingly and joyfully they answer the different questions, must admire as well the results achieved as the services rendered to humanity. I had the pleasure to be shown over the institutions by the superintendent, Pastor Bernhardt, and think it only my duty to acknowledge the great merits this noble man has won in his self-sacrificing work.

All these institutions are founded and maintained by donations and voluntary contributions; a so-called people's kitchen, providing a good dinner of soup, vegetables, and meat for 3½ cents, was started about five years ago by a subscription of \$2,618. It distributes about three hundred and fifty portions each day. For feeding poor, hungry, little children visiting the schools \$584.76 were collected during last winter. Religious associations, Sunday-school societies, are also engaged in the good work. I may mention yet the laborers' colony at Schievelbein, giving work to unemployed workmen, and the health resorts on the German sea-coasts for poor, sick children under the protectorate of their royal and imperial highnesses the crown prince and crown princess of the German Empire.

Charitable institutions.—Hospital Bethanien, also for training of nurses; price, including board, medical and surgical treatment, 5, 3, and 1½ marks, according to rooms and attendance; for children 1 mark per day. The institution is beautifully located in the finest part of the city in the middle of a large garden, and is the present of a liberal-minded citizen. By its medical director, Dr. Maske, a perfect gentleman, highly educated physician, and skillful and eminent surgeon, it has won a well-merited, widespread reputation. Poor patients are paid for by the towns where they have lived during the last two years. The City Hospital, where poor people are admitted without pay.

Deaconesses' and children's home at Salem for education of poor girls and for training of nurses; children's hospital; hospital for nervous diseases and insane persons; Ernestinenhof for female servants out of employment; home of journeymen; asylum for ruined girls; home for saving and educating stray and wicked boys; five kindergartens (Krippen) for taking care of and instructing smaller children, and a number of other institutions, too many to be enumerated. All these are main-

tained by the aid of the city and county. The idea leading the employers is represented by the following facts:

The Vulcan declares: For the safety of our workmen all the means have been provided prescribed by law, continually brought to greater perfection by new inventions; a "dressing station" is established according to Professor Esmarch's recommendations for cases of accidents. We promote the physical and moral well-being of our employés by considerable contributions for churches, and maintain a regular school on Sundays for instruction of juvenile laborers.

Professor Esmarch is professor of surgery in the University of Kiel, and one of the most renowned surgeons living.

The directors of the "Stettiner Kerzen und Seifenfabrik" (Stettin soap and candle factory) write: "All the appliances pertaining to machinery for protection of laborers are made use of, and accidents in fact very seldom happen with us, and only when great want of caution has been existing. Our buildings are fire-proof, constructed mostly from stone and iron; besides hydrants are connected as well with the water-works of the city and with our own. The manager of the Portland cement factory, "Stern," an institution which I took occasion to mention in article No. 7, says:

We have an aid society for assisting as well the employés as their families in cases of sickness. Every employé pays 2.4 cents per week, and the company pays the same amount for each of its men; in case of sickness physician and medicines are furnished gratis; 23.8 is paid in cash per diem. The fund for assisting the family members is a separate one, and raised by the employés themselves, but medical treatment and medicines are also furnished gratis.

Schindler & Muetzell's soap factory has an own stationary steam fire-engine, which takes its water directly from the Oder, besides an electric fire-alarm in the office connected with the fire department of the city. An aid association for assistance in case of sickness is in operation since twelve years, to which the adult laborers pay 2.4 cents each per week, the employers the same sum for each employé, and the association pays, pursuant to a certificate of the physician appointed, three-quarters of the wages as assistance. The physician's salary is paid by the owners.

The directors of the Pomeranian provincial sugar refinery state the following:

Connected with our establishment is an aid association, which pays, besides medical treatment and medicines, 19 cents per day to each one taken down with sickness; all employés are also insured against accidents, if becoming invalids, and in case of death. Sufficient fire-engines are in existence to prevent any danger from fire. Köhlau & Silling, tobaccoists, have an aid association, which assists in cases of sickness, and pays funeral expenses in case of death.

It would take too much time and space to go on further with details; but justice requires me to say that those enumerated stand not alone with their human efforts. The attention, care, and provision to the wants of the laboring classes, which has occupied the mind of the German Government and the German Diet since the last few years, and the laws passed finally in this respect, are well worth while to be earnestly looked at and examined into. Since the year 1869 already a number of laws and ordinances are in force with the purpose common to all of them—protection of health and life of the laborer. They cover the arrangement of shops, factories—the light necessary, the heating, the quantity of air needed, the ventilation, the supply of drink, water, washing-stands, water-closets, sewerage, protection against fire, means of rescue in case

of fire by way of stairs, doors, windows, fire-escapes, &c., in short, everything imaginable in this connection. Also ordinances regarding the precautions to be taken with all different kinds of machinery, the appliances to be made use of for this purpose; the way in which explosive, corroding, or poisonous materials are to be handled, the means by which the working-man can protect himself. An inspector is appointed by the Government for each province (Gewerbe-Rath) to look after the enforcement of these laws, and to make annual reports. I beg leave to call the attention of the Department for further information to "Einrichtungen für die Wohlfahrt der Arbeiter der grösseren gewerblichen Anlagen im preussischen Staate im Auftrage des Ministeriums für Handel, Gewerbe, und öffentliche Arbeiten, Berlin 1876. Königl. statistisches Bureau und K. Morgenstern, Einrichtungen und Schutz-Vorkehrungen zur Sicherung der Arbeiter, Leipzig 1883. I. M. Gebhardt. (Arrangements for the protection and the safety of the laboring classes.) But it is only since two years, and we may say during the last session of the German Diet, closing now, that a new system has been inaugurated by the Government, and agreed to by a majority of the Reichstag, a system known as "Staats Socialismus." Its principal features are that the "state" itself takes hold of institutions, until now in the hands of companies and individuals, that it forces those concerned to belong to one or the other of these institutions, and guarantees the fulfillment of the promises made.

The first law passed June 13, 1883, relates to the "Krankenkasse," funds to be collected and used for aid and assistance in cases of sickness; the other, passed just a few days ago, is the law relating to cases of accident called "Unfall-Versicherungs-Gesetz."

Referring to the first one, Title VII of "trade regulations," article "aid societies," reads:

"Section 141a. Journeymen, helpers, and laborers in factories, if sixteen years of age, can be compelled by local laws to join an aid society, organized by order of the local authorities. Those are exempt from being obliged to join the town societies who can prove that they are members of another incorporated aid society aiming at the same end; those who are not and neglect to do so, can be compelled to pay all monies due from the time when they ought to have entered.

"Section 141b. Journeymen, helpers, and laborers in factories who pay their regular assessments to an aid association incorporated under the laws of the land cannot be compelled by local laws to join the town societies above mentioned."

To understand fully the foregoing sentences it must be known that two sets of "Krankenkassen" are in existence, which may be called parallel societies; one set comprising the employés of one factory (Fabrikkrankenkassen), the other (the societies of a town) those of each guild, the journeymen societies, and the incorporated free societies, but all are subject to the laws of the country.

As mentioned above, these "Krankenkassen" will go into operation with the 1st of December, 1884, through the whole German Empire, including all persons working for wages or for a salary not exceeding a certain sum. The leading idea of the law is as follows: All legislative measures, if of any value at all for the improvement of the working classes, must see to prevent the want and distress caused by sickness and its consequence; inability to make a living during the time. If no provision has been made, the laborer will abstain by fault of the necessary means from calling a physician at the proper time, his case will grow worse, the small savings, if there are any, soon be exhausted, all

his little property sold, and, ruined financially, he will have to apply to the poor-master and suffer all the degrading forms and consequences of such a situation; only very seldom the laborer recovers again from the financial ruin. A provision, proportionate and at the same time generous enough to fulfill the demands stated above, and able to prevent such a doleful state of things, can only be had by insurance of the laboring classes under the authority of the Government, and with participation of the employers; the necessity of this insurance must result in the enforcing of it, wherever it is needed and can be done. Persons who are not obliged to become members can also do so by their own free will; those who are obliged to do so are allowed to enter another society; if, for instance, they don't like the guild society they belong to, they may enter an incorporated free association, provided the one preferred pays the minimum amount prescribed by law; also they can leave one and join another, &c.; but they must be members of one society. The contributions by the workingman are 2 per cent. of his wages; the employer has to add 1 per cent. out of his own pocket; for each one of his laborers the assistance given comprises medical treatment and medicines free of costs and 50 per cent. of the average wages for thirteen weeks.

I have the honor to submit, as inclosure No. 16 (in duplicate), a copy of the statutes for an aid society of one factory (*Fabrikkrankenkaesen*). The rules marked | on the left margin are obligatory, as will be noticed. The law passed just now, known as "*Unfall-Versicherungs-Gesetz*," takes care of the workingman in case of accident, and when the first thirteen weeks have elapsed without recovery. It does not comprise all classes of employes, as far as I was enabled to learn; its funds are raised by assessment of the employers and corporations.

It is generally conceded that this law is far better than the one in operation since 1871, which made the employer responsible in case of accident, if it could be proven that the latter was caused by neglect on his side. Numbers of costly lawsuits were the results of the law, and the workingman often could not get his rights, because he had not the means to go before court. Now every workingman recovers damages in case of accident, which, if not large, are at least sufficient to protect him from want without being obliged to prove at first the fault and negligence of the employer. But it is objected that the benefit only begins after thirteen weeks; that not all industrial classes are within the reach of the law; that the funds are raised by assessment, and that insurance by private companies is made impossible. Future only will show how it works; certainly the end aimed at is a noble and praiseworthy one. The time when this law will go into operation is not yet fixed, as the mechanism to put it into working order will be a very complicated one; even a new central office, to be called "*Reichsversicherungs-Amt*" (Central Insurance Office of the Empire), has to be established in Berlin.

The next proposition regarding the welfare of the working classes to be made by the Government to the Diet will be a general pension and invalids law for the support of old and crippled laborers.

Also in other ways the Government does everything possible to promote the moral and physical well-being of the laboring classes; among the measures concerning the moral interests compulsory education ranks first; the Government holding that education alone can bring forth good, intellectual, and moral citizens; among those applying to the physical interests I only mention that useful inventions and such ones which promote the health of the workingmen are published, the latter

often after having been bought at high prices from the inventors and patentees. So not long ago the Government paid 200,000 marks for a new invention, preventing the terrible disease, perioritis and necrosis of the lower jaw, caused by the emanations of phosphor in manufacturing lucifer matches and ordered its introduction in the match factories.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Speaking about political rights of the workingmen we must discriminate between those rights exercised in behalf of the German Empire and those granted by the different German states within their own boundaries.

The legislative body of the German Empire comprises the Bundesrath, composed of delegates of the German sovereigns, and the Reichstag, composed of delegates of the people, one delegate for each 100,000 inhabitants. Every German male adult, if twenty-one years of age, is entitled to a vote in these elections, which take place every three years; the vote is a secret one, by ballot. Quite different are the laws in the different German states regarding their own legislature; in Prussia, in which this consular district is situated, the legislature comprises the Herrenhaus, in which the representatives of the privileged classes are seated, and the Landtag, the representative body of the people. But the right to vote for delegates of the Landtag depends on a certain tax to be paid; those paying no taxes or being dependent upon public charity are not entitled to vote; besides, the vote is not a secret, but an open one, by mentioning the name of the candidate preferred to the inspector of election. It is self-evident that by this mode the workingman whose existence often depends upon the good will of one or the other influential person is not at liberty to do as he likes, even if he is entitled to vote. More complicated yet is the matter in the so-called communal elections for city and county officers.

The same ratio of taxes must be paid as in elections for Landtag to become a voter; then the whole amount of taxes to be collected in a certain district is divided into three equal parts, and perhaps a small number of voters able to pay the first part of it elect as many representatives as the three or four fold number of persons paying the second part, &c.; the vote is also an open one. For instance: A town ought to collect for the fiscal year 900,000 marks of taxes; the voters are divided in three classes, each class paying 300,000 marks; say there were 6,000 voters in the place, of which 50 would compose the first class, being assessed together for 300,000 marks, 1,500 would pay the second 300,000 marks, and the rest, of 4,450, the third ones; the 50 of the first class sent as many representatives into the "Collegium of Stadtverordneten" (common council) as the 1,500 of the second and the 4,500 of the third class. The "Stadtverordneten" here in Stettin, 62 in number, receive no pay; they elect the "magistrate" (executive body), composed of eighteen persons, presided over by the mayor, who draw a good salary and are elected for a number of years, usually being elected again when the time is over; if not elected again, or getting old in the service, they are put on the pension list. The mayor of this city (Oberbürgermeister) receives a salary of 13,500 marks, besides residence, and is elected for twelve years. The magistrate appoints its officers in case of vacancy, who also draw salary and pension and are appointed for life. It will be seen that the interest taken in these elections by the laboring classes cannot be a very lively one; the poorer ones are totally

excluded from voting; others prohibited from doing so by their dependence, and the influence exercised at all a very limited one.

The number of members of the different fractions in the Reichstag shows best what influence they can have upon the legislation of the German Empire:

Conservatives	76
Centrum	106
National liberals	45
Liberals	100
People's party	9
Poles	18
Social democrats	13
Independents	27
Vacant seats	2

Taxes are of a very different kind, as real-estate tax, trade tax, income tax, and class tax, and they are levied as well by the state as by the cities and towns. It is only the last mentioned, "class tax," a kind of income tax which affects the workingman. It begins with an income of 420 marks, and is divided in twelve classes up to 3,000 marks, when the income tax proper sets in. The following schedule gives the respective amounts:

	Income from—	Tax.		
		State.	City.	Total.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
First class	420 to 600	3	4	7
Second class	600 900	6	8	14
Third class	900 1,050	9	12	21
Fourth class	1,050 1,200	12	16	28
Fifth class	1,200 1,350	18	24	42
Sixth class	1,350 1,500	24	32	56
Seventh class	1,500 1,650	30	40	70
Eighth class	1,650 1,800	36	48	84
Ninth class	1,800 2,100	42	56	98
Tenth class	2,100 2,400	48	64	112
Eleventh class	2,400 2,700	60	80	140
Twelfth class	2,700 3,000	72	96	176

The two lowest classes will cease with April 1, 1885, and incomes below \$214 become exempt from taxation, so the majority of workingmen will be relieved. By a separate law the state taxes for July, August, and September are also remitted since a few years. It appears that the city taxes are a good deal higher than the state taxes, the amount here in Stettin to 75 per cent. of the real-estate tax, 30 per cent. of the trade tax, 125 per cent. of the class and income tax, paid to the state. The tendency of legislation goes to lessen the burdens of the working people; also to protect labor by a protective tariff, which was first inaugurated in 1879, and to improve the physical and moral welfare of the working classes by enacting and enforcing laws referring thereto as I have tried to illustrate in the foregoing pages.

There remains to say a few words about

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

A number of causes combine to swell the flood of emigration. Among them I will enumerate:

1. The overpopulation of the most parts of Germany; counting two hundred and sixteen persons per square mile, as against only fourteen

in the United States; the population increased from 41,228,000 in 1872 to 45,620,000 in 1882, which makes 4,392,000 within ten years, or nearly half a million every year, notwithstanding emigration.

2. In other parts where the population is less dense large estates are in the hands of a few; the people living either as tenants or laborers within these so-called "latifundia", entirely depending upon the owners thereof, without any prospect for a change for the better, neither to themselves nor to their children.

3. The smallness of wages, with all its consequences, as described in articles 1, 2, and 10, which drives them to "the last ditch," the Atlantic Ocean and across, with the common device "it cannot get worse."

4. The relatives and friends living already in "America," scarcely a family among the lower classes here is without such. Each of the former acts involuntarily as an emigration agent; news from America is waited for with eagerness. If a letter arrives the people congregate in groups; the letter is read to all by the lucky fellow who received it; the dull faces lighten up, the eyes glisten, and one wish only is common to all, "Oh! that we could go to America!"

5. The money advanced by their American friends, either in cash or in form of passage tickets. Without this help hundreds and thousands never would have seen the hospitable shores of the "free land"; hundreds and thousands more would leave every year if they only had the means.

6. The words "ora and labora," once comprising the substance of all their rights, is not believed in any more in this sense of the word; and a hundred Stöcker and Windthorst cannot restore the lost faith; the poor fellows begin to understand that they also have some claims besides, and some more rights in this beautiful world.

7. As other causes might be mentioned, among many the game law, the law against the socialists, the obligation to do military duty, and some more; but all these are of minor importance—the main, principal cause, the leading idea, is to better their condition, to get independent, to become free citizens of a free country, with equal rights to all; a country which affords the opportunity to rise higher in material, physical, and moral welfare, and the wish to see their children happy, free, and content before they themselves pass away. The great bulk of the emigrants are laborers, agriculturists, and mechanics of every sort and ability. The other classes here are mostly well doing, and as a class do not emigrate; a few dozens, perhaps, of studied and professional men who, either led by the idea of finding a better field for their work, or driven by the desire to see foreign countries and to increase their knowledge; some young merchants who want to enrich themselves by establishing branch houses, agencies, and so on, to import European goods, and a few "lost existences," who have nothing to lose and everything to gain, make the rest.

The selection of their new homes is influenced by occupation, friends, and climate; they will go where they are told they will do the best; and it is to be hoped that all these men and women, who have given up home, friends, and "fatherland," knowing that they never will see them again, find their wishes fulfilled, their expectations realized, and become good, industrious, honest, and true citizens of our great Republic.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

The number of women and children employed in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits in the province of Pomerania is given in the following tables, submitted as inclosures Nos. 17 and 18, their number

being about 13 per cent. of all employed therein. In Eastern and Western Prussia about 3,600 females are employed; the number of juveniles I could not make out. Of the former about one-third (1,200) are busy in cigar and tobacco factories (700 in Eastern, 500 in Western Prussia); a considerable number also are engaged in sugar factories, where they clean and trim the beet roots, and also by rag dealers in assorting rags. It is impossible to get at the numbers of those comprised under *b* and *c*, but an increase has taken place of late, and many females occupy at present positions as clerks, saleswomen, accountants, private teachers in languages and music, positions formerly only occupied by men; female bankers, lecturers, public speakers don't exist, no Susan Anthony nor Lucy Stone yet having been born in Germany; but on the other side no male washerwoman competes here with the undenied privilege of the tender sex to act as laundresses.

Agriculture, garden and farm labor is common to all, and the female inhabitants of the rural districts are attending the fields without exemption, *e* and *f*. Mining and other pursuits are contained in tables 17 and 18.

FEMALE WAGES.

The wages differ from 12 to 24 to 35 cents per diem; the latter price is an exceptional one; as a rule they are about one-third to one-half of those paid to men. (See, also, inclosures 1 and 2.)

HOURS OF LABOR.

The hours of labor are the same as for male laborers, but are different in different industrial pursuits, varying from ten to fourteen hours.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

The moral and physical condition is all that can be expected, and at least not worse as in other countries with the same class. In all larger factories male and female laborers are separated; extra rooms for changing their clothes are provided for; they live mostly with their parents or relatives; those without such, rent a sleeping place—in common with others—from a family for 71.4 to 96 cents per month; they do not allow immorality among themselves, watch one another, and drive those out of their ranks who are found guilty of a lewd life. After a ten to twelve hours day's work the shop girl wants to enjoy herself; a walk, a dance, some music must make up for all the hard work, the troubles and privations she endured without lamentations during the day.

MEANS PROVIDED FOR SAFETY AND IMPROVEMENT.

The means provided for the improvement and safety, as also the provisions made in regard to sanitary measures of the female employees, are all the same as for males, and are dwelt on in detail in Part I, article 11.

As peculiar to their sex may be remarked, that pregnancy and child-bed are not looked at as sickness, but that a benefit is paid by the aid societies in such cases.

During the work hours the female laborers are particularly looked after; some occupations are not allowed to them, and none at all at night-time.

WAGES AND FOOD PRICES.

Wages paid and prices of necessities of life have neither increased nor changed materially, otherwise during the past five years. The effect of employment of women on the wages of men has been in many instances a reduction of the wages of the latter, as particularly in the manufacturing of cigars, but no effect is perceptible yet on the general, social, and industrial conditions of the country.

EDUCATION OF FEMALE LABORERS.

It will scarcely be possible to answer the last and, for the future of the land, the most important question with the care and exactness that it requires. It may be assumed *a priori* that ten to twelve hours work of the mother and of the other adult females of a family in a factory, or fourteen to eighteen hours in the field, will neither prove very pleasant for the family circles nor very beneficial for the education of the children, but how and what the effects are, especially as concerns the children of such employes, and on their moral and physical condition, I am at a total loss to say, from want of experience and knowledge. That the state of education of women employed is a very different one, if comparing those employed as teachers, accountants, book-keepers, &c., with those working in the fields or as scavengers in the streets of the cities, is self-evident; the former having at least an education as good as a graduate of our high schools; the latter, perhaps, like those that have passed the primary grades.

JUVENILE LABORERS.

Referring to juvenile laborers, all that is known to me has already been told in Part I of this report, and in the inclosures accompanying it; wages paid, numbers employed, laws and regulations concerning them, &c. It only remains to say that an increase of juvenile laborers in the Province of Pomerania has taken place during the last year, as proven by the comparative table, inclosure No. 19, caused by the commendable fact that a number of larger machine-shops, as also the railroad repair-shops under control of the Government, have taken greater numbers of apprentices, and that more attention has been paid to this class of laborers as before, because a scarcity of young skilled mechanics became apparent.

WOMAN'S LABOR IN GERMANY.

I cannot close these remarks about female labor without saying a few words about "the degradation of the women of the lower classes."

It is perfectly true what the Hon. Mr. Ruggles, late consul at the Island of Malta and at Barcelona, says about the German peasant woman in his book "Germany seen without Spectacles":

"She prepares the field for planting; she drives the oxen and holds the plow, and not unfrequently she takes the place of the ox before the plow. She sows the seed and tills the soil, she shovels, she hoes, she reaps, she gathers the harvest, she thrashes the grain and carries it to the mill, she markets the products of her small strip of land, to buy bread for her children and beer for her lord and master. She does the work and the drudgery in the factories, she is the scavenger for cleaning the streets and for gathering offal in the cities and highways

for enriching the land," &c. All this is labor, labor done every day by the free, independent citizen of the United States, and if we hold up the dignity of labor, and proclaim that no labor is degrading, this outburst of indignation seems somewhat strange. The women of the better situated classes are treated the same way as women are treated in America, live in the same manner, and many of them are even taking less care for their households, as a true American lady does. But the Germans have also their ideas about degradation. For instance, it is degrading even for a *man* of the better situated classes to carry anything in his hands, a book, a satchel, any little package. One day I took a pair of shoes wrapped in a newspaper to a shoemaker keeping a little shop, about as large as a small bedroom. Imagine my astonishment when the fellow brought them back, he walking in front, six feet behind him a servant boy with the shoes. Upon my question why this boy was coming, he told me, rather indignantly, that it was degrading for a man of his position to carry shoes in his hands. I saw school-girls ten to twelve years old, a servant following and carrying a music map.

Now, the difference is that the American draws the line regarding degrading labor and not degrading labor between the sexes, the German between social castes and classes, both of them according to the rules that good manners, custom, and education have taught them. We Americans cannot understand the Germans in many things, and the Germans do not understand our ways. I think the difficulty is that we forget that man is not a being put into the world perfect and developed at once, but that he is the result of an evolution going on since untold times. If we remember that only with the end of the last century feudal servitude in Germany began to get abolished, that only with the year 1832 it disappeared forever in the Saxonian province of Upper Lusatia, in Austria not before the memorable year 1848, and that this "degradation of the women of the lower classes" is only a relict of the thralldom in which these very same classes were born and brought up.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. •

It is with great pleasure and sincere thanks that I acknowledge, before closing this report, the liberality and courtesy as well of those gentlemen mentioned above as also of Messrs. Hertel, royal inspector of trades; Dr. Scharlau, president of the common council; Director R. Meyer, member of the Stadtverordneten-Collegium; I. Schultz, manager of the co-operative consume association in Stettin; A. F. Voss, and many others, who all gave very willingly the information I sought. The many contradictions that appear in the price of wages, in the time of work hours, in prices of food and rent, result from the variety of informants and the diversity of their individual opinions concerning demands to be made and work to be done; from the capacity of the employed as well as from the liberality of the employer, not two of the latter paying exactly the same wages; from the manner the working-men are paid, if by hours or by piece-work, and so on. The discrepancies in character may be explained by the fact that the inhabitants of a country are composed of a multitude of persons different in manners, custom, passion, and education.

CHARACTER OF THE GERMAN LABORERS.

The German laborer is poor but honest, suffering and struggling for his daily existence, but content, fond of pleasure, but industrious and economical, loving the place of his birth, the play-grounds of his childhood, the fields that have witnessed the labor and the bravery

of his youth and manhood; but despairing to ever better the conditions he lives in, he gives up everything to find a new home, a brighter future for himself and his beloved children in a far away land, that land which is the hope of all the unfortunate, of all the oppressed and down-trodden of the world. May his hope forever remain.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid the general trades in Stettin.

[Per week of 60 hours.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers.....per week..	\$3 57	\$5 00	\$4 28
Hod-carriers.....do.....	1 78	2 50	2 14
Masons (foremen).....do.....	7 14	10 71	8 92
Tenders.....do.....	1 78	3 92	2 86
Plasterers.....do.....	7 14	10 71	8 92
Tenders.....do.....	3 57	6 43	5 00
Slaters.....do.....	4 28	7 14	5 71
Roofers.....do.....	4 28	6 43	5 85
Tenders.....do.....	1 78	3 92	2 86
Plumbers.....do.....	4 28	7 14	5 71
Assistants.....do.....	1 78	3 92	2 86
Carpenters.....do.....	5 00	6 43	5 71
Gas-fitters.....do.....	4 28	7 14	5 71
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers*.....per week..	95	1 90	1 43
Blacksmiths.....do.....	5 71	7 14	6 43
Bookbinders.....do.....	3 33	4 76	4 05
Brewers, including lodging:			
Foreman.....per year..	833 00	952 00	.....
Malster.....per month..	17 85	23 80	.....
Machinist.....do.....	21 42	.....	.....
Cooper.....do.....	17 85	19 04	.....
Teamsters and laborers.....do.....	14 28	17 85	.....
Butchers†.....per week..	71	1 67	1 19
Brass founders.....do.....	3 57	5 95	4 76
Cabinet-makers‡.....do.....	3 57	5 00	4 28
Confectioners*.....do.....	95	3 81	2 38
Cigar-makers*.....per 1,000..	\$48	\$38	\$65
Coopers.....per week..	3 57	5 00	4 28
Distillers.....do.....	3 33	4 28	3 81
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters.....do.....	2 86	3 81	3 33
Cab and carriage*.....do.....	33	1 67	1 31
Street railway.....do.....	2 86	5 71	4 28
Dyers.....do.....	2 86	5 71	4 28
Engravers in brass, gold, and silver.....do.....	4 28	5 95	5 12
Furriers.....do.....	3 57	4 28	3 92
Gardeners.....do.....	4 28	5 71	5 00
Hatters.....do.....	4 28	7 14	5 71
Horseshoers.....do.....	4 28	5 71	5 24
Jewelers.....do.....	2 86	9 52	6 19
Laborers, porters, &c.....do.....	2 86	4 76	3 57
Lithographers.....do.....	4 28	5 71	5 00
Millwrights.....do.....	5 00	6 43	5 71
Nail-makers (hand)§.....do.....	2 86	4 76	3 57
Potters.....do.....	4 28	5 71	5 00
Saddle and harness makers.....do.....	2 86	4 76	3 81
Sail-makers.....do.....	2 86	5 71	4 28
Sievelores.....do.....	14 28	17 14	15 71
Tanners.....do.....	2 86	5 71	4 28
Tailors (piecwork about).....do.....	4 28	5 71	5 00
Telegraph operators.....per annum..	285 60	571 20	428 40
Tinsmiths.....per week..	3 57	4 28	3 92
Weavers (piecwork in mills about).....do.....	2 86	4 76	3 57

* Including board and lodging.

† Include board and lodging and perquisites in form of bones, bristles, &c.

‡ Striking at present.

§ Extra hours, 12 cents per hour.

¶ One single man in existence.

‡ Per ton, 8½ to 14½ cents.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories or mills in Stettin.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Male hands in Chamotte factory	\$3.332	\$5.95	\$4.284
Male hands in Portland cement works			3.57
Mechanics	4.22	4.70	4.52
Male hands in soap works	* 4.28	* 6.55	* 5.38
Female hands in soap works			3.49
Male hands in cigar factory	2.856	2.57	3.21
Female hands in cigar factory	1.071	1.428	1.25
Piece-workers, per 1,000 cigars	1.809	2.57	2.44
Schindler & Moritzell's Soap Works:			
Youths	1.25	2.50	1.535
Men	2.856	2.57	3.218
Sugar refinery:			
Male hands			4.00
Female hands			1.80
Chemical works			4.00
Paper-mills			3.26
Steam-mills			4.43
Sugar factories			2.08
Oil-mills			3.71
Distilleries			3.57
Oil refinery			3.00

* Per day. 13.6 cents extra per hour for overwork. 16 cents extra per hour for overwork.

MACHINE-SHOPS.

Average wages per week of sixty hours in machine-shop of the Vulcan ship-building yard.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Blacksmiths	\$4 10	Foundry men	\$3 08
Locksmiths	4 25	Metal refiners	4 21
Apprentices	1 94	Fitters	3 43
Turners	4 78	Apprentices	1 04
Apprentices	1 80	Grinders	3 43
Coppersmiths	5 47	Carpenters	6 11
Apprentices	1 13	Masons	4 81
Transport-men	2 83	Helpers	2 26
Saddlers	3 22	Hammersmiths	4 23
Cabinet-makers	4 12	Messengers	2 05
Varnishers	3 49	Teamsters	4 06
Joiners	4 12	Watchmen	3 73
Apprentices	1 00	Boiler-makers	3 05
Drillers	3 48	Laborers	3 17
Brass-founders	3 26	Drillers	3 09
Apprentices	1 56	Boys	1 53
Molders	5 02	Gas-factory men	3 00
Apprentices	2 03		

GLASS WORKERS.

Glass-workers in Pomerania (Stettin) receive for twelve hours' work 95.2 cents to \$1.07, and twenty days a month employment. Sulphuric-acid glass bottles, 3.5 cents each; 26 wine bottles, 9.5 cents.

MINES AND MINING. ;

Wages paid per day or week of sixty hours in and in connection with mines in Pomerania (Stettin).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blacksmiths	\$3.57	\$4.284	\$3.88
Turners in iron	2.856	2.57	3.04
Workmen	2.142	2.143	2.143

SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Stettin.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Joiners.....	\$3. 713	\$4. 332	\$4. 022
Carpenters.....	3. 951	4. 808	4. 379
Riveters.....	3. 046	3. 689	3. 368
Pattern-makers.....	3. 641	4. 808	4. 225
Painters.....	2. 856	3. 856	3. 356
Smiths.....	3. 57	4. 284	3. 927
Hammermen.....	2. 856	3. 142	2. 999
Coppersmiths.....	4. 284	5. 831	5. 57
Brass-molder.....	3. 57	4. 57	4. 07
Laborers.....	2. 428	3. 142	2. 785

Wages paid in the Vulcan ship-yard (iron).

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Blacksmiths.....	\$4. 046	Plate-fitters.....	\$3. 972
Sawyers.....	4. 024	Machine smiths.....	3. 905
Ship-carpenters.....	4. 553	Riveters.....	3. 708
Painters.....	3. 101	Calkers.....	3. 434
Riggers.....	4. 212	Turners and drillers.....	3. 451
Yard-men.....	2. 677	Laborers.....	2. 925
Laborers in saw-mill.....	3. 441	Boys.....	1. 925
Joiners.....	3. 885	Watchmen.....	3. 57
Tool-makers.....	3. 358		

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Stettin.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Sailing vessel:			
Mate.....	\$14 28	\$28 56	\$21 42
Seaman.....	7 14	14 28	11 42
Steamer:			
Mate.....			26 18
Seaman*.....			10 00
River steamer:			
Mate.....	17 85	21 42	19 63
Sailor.....	12 09	16 06	14 87
River sailing craft:			
Mate†.....			
Sailor.....	8 57	9 52	9 04
Coasting sailing vessel:			
Mate.....	14 28	16 66	15 47
Sailor.....	12 85	14 28	13 56
Coasting steam vessel:			
Mate.....	17 85	21 42	19 63
Sailor.....	12 85	14 28	13 56

* Sailors belonging to steamers receive 4½ cents extra wages per hour if their services are required beyond ten hours a day; mates receive nothing extra.

† Two-thirds of the freight, out of which he has to pay his men.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid in stores, wholesale and retail, to males and females, in Stettin.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Junior shopman*.....per annum	\$57 12	\$71 40	\$64 25
Shopman*.....do	107 10	142 00	120 50
Apprentice†.....do	14 28	28 56	21 35
Junior clerk.....do	178 50	287 50	228 50
Clerk.....do	214 20	428 40	321 30
Bookkeeper:			
In retail business.....do	357 00	571 00	459 00
Confidential.....do	952 00	1,428 00	1,190 00
Corresponding.....do	714 00	952 00	833 00
Charterer.....do	571 20	1,428 00	900 00
Shopwoman:			
Seller.....do	83 68	128 52	107 10
Cashier.....do	42 84	71 40	57 12
Bookkeeper.....do	57 12	107 10	85 65
Office messenger.....per week	8 92	4 78	4 35
Workman.....do	2 85	4 28	3 57

* With board and lodging.

† Without board and lodging.

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages per month or year to household servants in Stettin.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cook, female*.....per year	\$28 56	\$57 12	\$42 84
Farm servant, female*.....do	17 14	21 42	19 28
Kitchen maid*.....do	17 14	25 70	21 42
House maid*.....do	17 14	35 70	26 42
Nurse maid*.....do	14 28	21 42	17 85
Housekeeper*.....do	35 70	71 40	53 55
Waiter.....per month	3 57	7 14	5 35
Laundress.....per day	357	476	
Cook, male†.....per month	17 85	24 00	21 42
Farm laborer*.....per annum	35 70	42 84	39 27
Coachman;.....per month	14 28	21 42	17 85
Footman*.....do	5 71	8 57	7 14

* With board and lodging.

† With board.

‡ Without board and lodging.

Wages paid other female occupations per week of sixty hours at Stettin.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Pasteboard factory.....per week	\$0 714	\$2 142	\$1 09
Cartridge factory*.....do	1 713	2 213	1 953
Dairies (females), including Sundays.....do			1 08
Nurses (twelve hours per day), without board.....per month			14 00

* For some there is six weeks', and for others there is three months' employment during the year, in all 380 women are employed.

Dressmaker, when in house of customer, for ten hours' work, 59.5 to 71.4 cents, including board, for making a dress at home, according to material, \$3.10 to \$4.76; buttons, silks, linings, &c., are to be furnished by the customer.

Female teachers private lessons, languages 47.6 cents per hour; singing, 71.4 cents per one-half hour.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers in the district of Stettin, without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Average.
Males	\$1 57
Females	1 42

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per annum to the corporation employés in the city of Stettin.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY.

Magistrate.—First mayor, \$3,213. Second mayor, salary, \$1,904; for administration of savings bank, \$107.10; total, \$2,011.10. City attorney and alderman, \$1,499.40; superintendent of fire department and alderman, \$1,570.80; city treasurer and alderman, \$1,428; commissioner of public buildings, \$2,142; aldermen, \$1,285.20; school inspectors, \$1,428.

Salaried officers appointed by the magistrate.—Two city architects, each \$1,142.40; city engineer, \$856.80; city auditor, \$928.20; city clerk, \$928.20; commissioner of public buildings, \$856.80; city secretary, \$856.80; city register, \$714; city hofmeister and secretary, \$749.70; four bookkeepers, 1 at \$642.60, 2 at \$553.35—\$1,106.70; 1 at \$517.65; total, \$2,266.95. Three secretaries, 2 at \$606.90—\$1,213.80; 1 at \$517.65; total, \$1,731.45. Seven assistants, with \$553.35 to \$357 each, total, \$2,998.80. A number of messengers, janitors, firemen, &c., from \$133.20 to \$221.34. Extras and remuneration allowed making a grand total of \$21,012.18.

Employés in the city gas and water works, from \$476 to \$1,428. Workingmen, 47.6 to 59.5 cents. Policemen, \$15.75 to \$16.66 to commence with, rising to \$35.70 per month, uniform provided for.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, \$785.40; chief of department, \$571.20; first-class fireman, \$265.60 to \$282.74; second-class fireman, \$214.20 to \$257.04; hose-cart man, 18 cents a night, besides relief and regular pensions to members' widows and children.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Stadt gymnasium.—Director, \$410.55 more than the next highest salary. Twenty-six teachers, from \$1,642.20 to \$333.20; average, \$761.81. Special salaries for singing, drawing, &c., according to hours given: Drawing, \$514.08; singing, \$214.20; gymnastics, \$285.60; average, \$337.96. Two janitors, from \$202.62 to \$96.24; average, \$149.43.

Real gymnasium (a school in which languages, as well as arts and sciences, are taught).—Director, \$328.44 (in gold) more than the next highest salary. Twenty-four teachers, from \$1,560.09 to \$333.20; average, \$631.31. Janitor, \$226.43.

Superior girls' school.—Director, \$574.77 more than the next highest salary. Eight teachers from \$1,560.09 to \$440.30; average, \$867.05. Six female teachers from \$487.90 to \$332.20; average, \$382.78. Gymnastics, \$214.20; drawing, \$157.08; janitor, \$164.78.

Elevated girls' school.—Rector, \$35.43 more than the next highest salary. Six teachers from \$999.60 to \$428.40; average, \$591.62. Two female teachers from \$285.60 to \$257.04; average, \$271.32. Lessons in needle-work, \$257.04; gymnastics, \$124.95; drawing, \$238; janitor, \$146.37.

Girls' school.—Principal, \$142.80 more than the next highest salary. Eight teachers from \$714 to \$476; average, \$544.42. Two female teachers, \$285.60 each; two female teachers for needle-work, \$228.48; gymnastics, \$71.40; janitor, \$116.48.

Boys' school.—Principal, \$142.80 more than the next highest salary. Fifteen teachers from \$714 to \$249.90; average, \$410.15. Gymnastics, \$53.55; janitor, \$184.06. Average salary of all teachers, \$634.39. Average salary of all female teachers, \$313.23, except specials—needle-work average, \$242.76.

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Stettin.

Ocupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Type-setters	\$3 81	\$7 14	\$5 47
Pressman	4 05	7 14	5 50
Proof-readers	6 43	6 66	6 55
Apprentice	71	96	83
Laborer	2 86	4 28	3 57

AVERAGE WAGES IN POMERANIAN CITIES.

Average wages paid to workmen in the following cities of Pomerania, per diem.

Name of city.	Number of inhabitants.	Laborers over sixteen years of age.		Laborers under sixteen years of age.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
City of Stettin	91,756	47.60	23.80	23.80	14.28
Alt Damm	4,987	41.65	21.42	23.80	12.00
Gartz on the Oder	5,182	41.65	29.75	17.85	14.28
Grabow on the Oder	13,672	47.60	21.42	23.80	21.42
Pencun	2,060	35.70	23.80	17.85	17.85
Poelitz	4,146	29.75	17.85	17.85	11.90
Greifenhagen	6,908	28.56	19.04	11.90	9.52
Bahn	3,146	23.80	11.90	11.90	9.52
Fiddichow	2,931	23.80	14.28	9.52	9.52
Pyritz	8,123	30.94	14.28	11.90	11.90
Stargard in Prussia	21,828	35.70	19.04	11.90	9.52
Frelenwalde in Prussia	2,384	35.70	23.80	11.90	5.95
Noerenberg	2,956	23.80	9.52	9.52	4.76
Jacobshegen	1,945	23.80	14.28	9.52	9.52
Zachau	1,509	35.70	17.85	7.14	5.95
Naugard	4,949	35.70	23.80	11.90	9.52
Daber	2,271	23.80	11.90	9.52	7.14
Massow	2,815	29.75	17.85	11.90	9.52
Gollnow	9,000	35.70	17.85	17.85	11.90
Regenwalde	5,442	35.70	23.80	11.90	11.90
Cabes	5,612	23.80	14.28	11.90	11.90
Plathe	2,225	29.75	16.66	9.52	7.14
Wangerin	2,709	32.13	21.42	14.28	14.28
Greifenberg in Prussia	5,860	35.70	23.80	17.85	11.90
Treptow on the Rega	7,052	29.75	14.28	9.52	9.52
Cammin	5,856	35.70	23.80	14.28	11.90
Swinemünde	8,478	29.75	19.04	19.04	9.52
Usedom	1,810	35.70	23.80	17.85	17.85
Wollin	5,506	29.75	17.85	9.52	9.52
Ueckermünde	5,516	35.70	23.80	21.42	21.42
Pasewalk	9,469	23.80	23.80	14.28	9.52
Neuwarp	2,280	35.70	29.75	29.75	23.80
Anklam	13,000	42.84	23.80	23.80	14.28
Demmin	10,507	35.70	23.80	23.80	17.63
Jarmen	1,642	29.75	17.85	11.90	11.90
Treptow on the Tollense	4,165	35.70	23.80	17.85	11.90

NOTE.—At a meeting of the authorities of the district, held May 5, 1884, the wages have been fixed for Stettin (city): Men, 47.6 cents; women, 23.8 cents; boys, 23.8 cents; girls, 14.28 cents. For all other places in the district of Stettin: Men, 23.8; women, 16.66; boys, 11.9; girls, 9.52. Ten working-hours the day, from 7 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 6 p. m.

LIVING EXPENSES IN STETTIN.

Statement of earnings and living expenses of fourteen individual employes in different occupations.

Occupations.	Number of the members of families.					Income.			
	Man.	Woman.	Children above 14 years of age.	Children below 14 years of age.	Other family members.	Total.	Man.	Woman.	Children and other members.
In cement factory	1	1	1	2	.....	5	\$128 52	.....	\$42 84
In machine-shop	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	185 64	.....	185 64
In chemical factory	1	1	2	.....	1	5	190 40	.....	71 40
In paper-mill	1	1	.....	3	1	6	167 79	\$17 85	28 56
In flour-mill (by steam)	1	1	.....	4	.....	6	220 15	.....	220 15
In oil factory	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	185 64	.....	35 70
In soap factory	1	1	1	1	1	5	173 74	28 80	28 56
In railroad service	1	1	.....	2	1	5	157 08	21 42	61 88
Cabinet-maker	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	160 65	65 45	.....
Locksmith	1	1	.....	2	1	4	142 80	.....	.....
Shoemaker	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	130 90	28 56	.....
Tailor	1	1	1	2	2	7	136 85	47 60	19 04
Navy	1	1	.....	4	.....	6	154 70	17 85	9 62
Field-laborer	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	78 54	21 42	28 80

Occupations.	Expense by percentages.							
	Food.	Clothing.	Rent.	Fuel and light.	Tools and utensils.	School and church.	Taxes.	Aid societies.
In cement factory	45	17	14	.....	3	1	1	3
In machine-shop	66	8	12	.....	3	1	1	5
In chemical factory	66	13	10	.....	3	1	1	4
In paper-mill	55	22	.....	.....	3	1	1	11
In flour-mill (by steam)	66	15	7	.....	3	1	1	4
In oil factory	42	34	6	.....	4	1	1	3
In soap factory	65	12	8	.....	1	1	1	2
In railroad service	59	9	12	13	1	1	1	1
Cabinet-maker	56	10	14	11	3	1	1	2
Locksmith	53	10	16	12	3	1	1	1
Shoemaker	64	7	14	9	3	1	1	3
Tailor	56	16	13	6	3	1	1	1
Navy	63	18	16	3	1	2	1	.....
Field-laborer	71	7	5	4	11	1	1	1

FOOD PRICES IN STETTIN.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Wheat flour	\$0.036	Mutton :	
Eye flour	0.024	Fore quarter	per pound.. \$0.119
Beef :		Hind quarter	do..... 0.143
Fore quarter	0.119	Pork :	
Hind quarter	0.143	Fresh	do..... 0.119 to 0.155
Veal :		Salted	do..... 0.143 to 0.190
Fore quarter	0.095	Ham	do..... 0.214
Hind quarter	0.119	Sausage	do..... 0.238

Food prices in Stettin—Continued.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Bacon per pound..	\$0. 100	Hard wood per 4 test meter..	\$8. 000
Lard do.	0. 100	Soft wood do.	4. 000
Butter do.	0. 285	Bread, rye per pound..	0. 024
Cheese do.	0. 110	Shirting:	
Codfish do.	0. 085	Not bleached per meter..	0. 084 to 0. 144
Rice do.	0. 060	Bleached do.	0. 096 to 0. 144
Oatmeal do.	0. 024	Sheeting:	
Pearl barley do.	0. 048	Not bleached, 65 to 75 centi-	
Beans do.	0. 048	meters wide per meter..	0. 086 to 0. 144
Lentils do.	0. 036	Bleached, 75 to 82 centimeters	
Peas do.	0. 036	wide per meter..	0. 108 to 0. 144
Potatoes per 50 kilograms..	0. 476	Bleached, 160 centimeters wide,	
Salt per pound..	0. 024	per meter ..	0. 264 to 0. 312
Milk per liter.	0. 036	Flannel, about 70 centimeters wide,	
Sauerkraut per pound..	0. 024	per meter ..	0. 108 to 0. 144
Poppy-oil do.	0. 190	Calico per meter ..	0. 084 to 0. 144
Sweet oil do.	0. 285	Ticking, 67 to 75 centimeters wide,	
Petroleum do.	0. 033	per meter ..	0. 120 to 0. 180
Vinegar per liter.	0. 048	Woolen cloth for mechanics, 120	
Alcohol do.	0. 143	centimeters wide per meter..	0. 950 to 1. 190
Whisky do.	0. 060	Boots, for mechanics	1. 600 to 1. 900
Tobacco per pound..	0. 238	Boots, for mechanics, horse leather.	2. 020 to 2. 380
Coffee:		Shoes, for mechanics	0. 890 to 1. 190
Rio do.	0. 190	Rent for 2 rooms and kitchen, per	
Java do.	0. 262	month ..	1. 900 to 2. 850
Chicory do.	0. 043	Rent for 3 rooms and kitchen, per	
Sugar:		month ..	2. 570 to 4. 700
Refined do.	0. 095	Rent for 4 rooms and kitchen, per	
Common do.	0. 083	month ..	4. 700 to 5. 950
Strap do.	0. 060	Board and lodging for single men,	
Eggs per egg..	0. 012	per week ..	1. 900 to 2. 380
Candles:		Board and lodging for single women,	
Stearine per pound..	0. 167	per week ..	1. 430
Tallow do.	0. 190	Soup kitchen for the poor, per	
Soap, common do.	0. 060	meal ..	0. 090
Coals per cwt..	0. 238		

INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYÉS OF POMERANIA.

Table showing industries and number of persons occupied within the province of Pomerania.

Occupations.	Establishments.				Laborers.										
	With steam.	With other motors.	Without any motors.	Total.	Over 16 years of age.		14 to 16 years of age.		12 to 14 years of age.		Total.	Grand total.			
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Adults.	Juveniles.	Males.	Females.
Mining, smelting and salt.	3	7	2	12	127	4					131	131		127	4
Stones and earth.....	87	602	263	952	6,953	771	317	49	16	3	8,109	7,724	385	7,286	828
Metals.....	59	7	8	74	1,061	40	56				1,157	1,101	56	1,117	46
Machines, tools, instruments, &c.....	84	5	18	107	6,825		229		2		7,056	6,625	231	7,056	
Chemicals.....	14		4	18	1,254	28	31	29	22	16	1,380	1,283	98	1,307	73
Heating and lighting.....	32	12	55	99	1,165	110	23	12			1,310	1,270	35	1,188	123
Textile fabrics.....	28	16	29	73	457	822	28	38		25	870	779	91	484	385
Paper and leather.....	11	10	17	38	674	301	42	48		3	1,068	975	93	716	353
Wood and carving.....	185	130	12	327	2,288	21	64				2,373	2,309	64	2,353	21
Food and provisions.....	50.9	619	266	1,454	7,173	328	49	30	15		7,595	7,601	94	7,237	356
Clothing and cleaning.....			4	4	17	20	9	2			48	37	11	26	23
Polygraphical.....	12	62	9	83	688	172	42	21			923	860	63	790	193
Other branches.....	5	4	13	22	128	45	28	18	2	9	220	173	57	156	73
Totals.....	1,089	1,474	700	3,263	28,810	2,162	918	247	57	56	32,250	30,972	1,278	29,785	2,465

TRADE REGULATIONS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

[Translated from the German.]

TITLE VII.—*Workingmen (journeymen, helpers, apprentices, workmen in factories).*

I. GENERAL RELATIONS.

SEC. 105. The regulation of the relations between masters and their employés is left to themselves, within the restrictions of the law of the German Empire.

The masters cannot compel their workmen to work on Sundays or holidays. Such work which cannot be postponed, or does not allow an intermission without loss, is not comprised in the foregoing regulation.

The holidays are designated by the Government.

SEC. 106. Masters who have lost their civil rights are not allowed, as long as these rights are withheld from them, to instruct persons under eighteen years.

The police authorities can enforce the dismissal of such persons, if employed contrary to the above regulation.

SEC. 107. Persons under twenty-one years of age can only be employed as workingmen, if they have a book of employment (*Arbeitsbuch*), unless otherwise provided for by law. When such workingmen are engaged, the master has to ask for the book, keep the same in security and show it, if asked for by legal authorities, and return it to the employé at his dismissal. These regulations do not apply to children, who are bound to visit the public schools.

SEC. 110. The book of employment must contain the name of the workingman, the town or village where and the year and day when he was born, as also his signature. These books have to show the seal and signature of the authorities. The latter shall keep a register of the books of employment issued by them. The arrangement of said books will be ordered by the chancellor of the Empire.

SEC. 111. When the workingman enters the master's service, the latter shall record in the book the date of beginning, as also the kind of work given him, also at the dismissal the date of leaving; and if the work was changed during the time, the kind of work last employed at is to be recorded.

SEC. 112. If the master should not return the book as prescribed by law, or should neglect to enter the items above mentioned, or should have inscribed improper remarks, the workman can sue him for damages within four weeks.

SEC. 113. The workman can at his dismissal demand a certificate stating the length of time he worked, and what kind of work he was employed at.

SEC. 115. The masters are obliged to pay the wages in cash money. They cannot pay the wages in goods.

Exceptions to this regulation are, provisions, fuel, &c., provided they are not charged higher than the marked price; also, the laborers can be charged with rent, food, medicine, medical advice, as also with tools and materials used by them, and the same deducted from their wages.

II. RELATION OF JOURNEYMEN AND HELPERS.

SEC. 120. Masters employing laborers under eighteen years are obliged to take particular care of their health and morality.

They have to grant said laborers upon their demand the time to visit a public school for further education; if necessary, the authorities shall fix the time to be spent in it.

The masters are finally obliged to make all arrangements needed for the safety of life and preserving of health which their respective trades may require.

SEC. 121. Journeymen and helpers are obliged to comply with the order of their masters regarding the work they are employed at and the rules of the house; they are not obliged to do household work.

SEC. 122. A journeyman or helper can be dismissed from work, or quit the same, if notice is given by either side fourteen days before.

SEC. 123. In particular cases stipulated by law, journeymen and helpers can be dismissed without foregoing notice, and at once.

SEC. 124. In particular cases stipulated by law, journeymen and helpers can leave work without notifying the masters before.

SEC. 125. A master who persuades a journeyman or helper to leave his work before properly finishing it, can be held responsible by the former master for damages.

In the same way a master may be held responsible if he engages or holds a journeyman or helper whom he knows to be obliged to work for another master.

III. RELATIONS OF APPRENTICES.

SEC. 126. The master is obliged to show and teach the apprentice the different branches of his trade in such rotation as is most practical for learning it. He himself must teach and show the apprentice or appoint a fit person particularly for that purpose.

He shall not use the apprentice for other services not pertaining to the trade, or set him at work during church hours on Sundays and holidays.

It is his duty to teach the apprentice diligence and good morals, and to guard him against excesses.

SEC. 127. The apprentice is under the discipline of the master, and has also to obey the orders of his substitute.

SEC. 128. The apprenticeship can, before the expiration of the first four weeks, be dissolved on request of either party. An agreement taking the apprentice on trial for more than three months is null and void. After expiration of probation time he may be discharged before the end of the apprenticeship in particular cases, such as, for instance, dishonesty, disobedience, &c. The apprentice himself can dissolve the apprenticeship after the expiration of the probation time in the following cases:

1. In case of sickness, inability to work, or if the master commits an act of violence against him, or insults him in a brutal manner, or in case the master does not pay him his wages, or encourages him to dishonest or immoral acts.

2. If the master neglects his duties in regard to the health and moral education of the apprentice, or neglects to fulfill the duties mentioned in the contract of the apprenticeship, or misuses the rights of discipline intrusted to him. The death of the apprentice dissolves the contract of apprenticeship; the death of the master dissolves the contract if notice is given of the dissolution within four weeks.

SEC. 129. At expiration of the apprenticeship the master is bound to give the apprentice a certificate, mentioning the trade learned, the duration of apprenticeship, and the knowledge and skill obtained, as also the behavior of the apprentice during this time; this certificate has to be certified by the local authorities free of cost. Where guilds or other societies of the trade exist, they can issue certificates.

SEC. 130. If the apprentice leaves his place unlawfully without the consent of the master, the master cannot claim him again unless he has a written contract. In the latter case the police authorities may compel the apprentice, if desired so by the master, to stay so long, until the apprenticeship has been dissolved by lawful decision.

SEC. 131. If the master is informed by a written declaration from the father or guardian, or if the apprentice is of age by the latter himself, that the apprentice intends to learn a different trade, then the apprenticeship is dissolved after expiration of four weeks, if the apprentice is not discharged before. The reason of dissolution must be mentioned by the master in the book of employment. Within nine months after the dissolution, the apprentice cannot be employed in the same trade by another master without the consent of the former.

SEC. 132. If the apprenticeship comes to an end before the time fixed in the contract, damages can only be claimed by the master or apprentice if a written contract exists.

IV. RELATIONS OF LABORERS IN FACTORIES.

SEC. 134. Paragraphs 121 to 125 may be referred to, regarding factory laborers; if the laborers are regarded as apprentices, paragraphs 126 to 133 are to be referred to.

SEC. 135. Children under twelve years of age shall not be employed in factories. Children under 14 years of age are not allowed to work more than 6 hours per day. Children that are obliged to visit public schools are not allowed to work in factories unless they attend a regular course of study of at least 3 hours per day.

Persons between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall not work more than 10 hours per day. The engagement of women, after having given birth to a child, is not allowed before three weeks have elapsed.

SEC. 136. The working hours of juvenile laborers shall not begin before 5.30 o'clock in the morning, nor last longer than 8.30 o'clock in the evening. Between the working hours of every working day regular intermissions must be allowed. The time of rest must be of half an hour's length for children; for young people between fourteen and sixteen years of age, an hour for dinner, as also half an hour in the forenoon and half an hour in the afternoon. During the pauses the young laborers shall not be employed at any work, nor their presence allowed in the rooms where they are employed, unless all work is stopped therein during this time. Juvenile laborers shall not be employed on Sundays or holidays, nor during the hours designated by the minister of the gospel for the instruction in catechism, for confirmation, confession and communion.

SEC. 137. The employment of children in a factory is not allowed if a card for employment has not been tendered before to the employer. This also applies to young peo-

ple between fourteen and sixteen years, who are yet obliged to visit the public schools. A book of employment is not necessary in this case.

Sec. 138. If juvenile laborers are to be employed in factories, the employer shall inform by letter the police department before the beginning of employment. In this notice the following is to be stated: The factory where employed, on what days of the week employment is to take place, the commencement and end of the working hours and pauses, as also the kind of work employed at. A change herein is not allowed before being reported to the authorities. It is the duty of the employer to exhibit a list of the juvenile laborers in the rooms of each factory on a place easily visible, stating the working days, as also the commencement and ending of the working hours and time of rest; also shall be exhibited, in the premises mentioned above, a card containing the regulations for employment of juvenile laborers.

Sec. 139 a. By resolutions of the federal council it can be forbidden or only conditionally allowed to employ juvenile and female laborers in branches of industry by which their health or morals are getting endangered. Particularly can it be forbidden that women be employed at certain branches of industry during night time. The resolutions of the federal council have to be laid before the next meeting of the German Reichstag. They are null and void if declared so by this body.

Sec. 139 b. It is the duty of the police authorities, or of officers appointed expressly by the Government, to control the execution of the regulations mentioned in paragraphs 135 to 139 a, as also in 120, section 3.

It is the duty of the above mentioned officers to make yearly reports of their official doings. These reports, or abstracts of the same, are placed before the federal council and German Reichstag. The inspection of the factories, if in operation, by the above-named officers must be allowed by the proprietors at any time, especially at night.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

Results of the loan and credit co-operative societies from 1876 to 1882, inclusive.

Year.	Number of societies which have sent in balance sheets.	Number of members of the societies.	Sums advanced and renewals granted.		Own capital.			
			Total amount.	Average sum for each society.	Shares of the members.	Reserve.	Total amount of both.	Average sum for each society.
		Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	
1876....	806	431,216	1,825,389,219	1,892,542	88,876,139	10,015,027	98,891,166	122,604
1877....	929	468,652	1,550,402,483	1,668,894	96,685,583	12,065,410	110,750,993	119,161
1878....	948	480,507	1,456,008,733	1,535,869	102,882,842	13,853,027	116,735,869	123,188
1879....	889	458,033	1,398,120,830	1,555,195	100,996,248	15,117,802	116,114,050	129,160
1880....	906	460,656	1,447,526,817	1,597,712	102,029,866	10,398,062	118,427,428	130,714
1881....	902	462,212	1,472,004,974	1,631,934	102,874,010	17,393,157	119,770,167	132,780
1882....	905	461,153	1,502,367,435	1,660,074	103,286,404	18,182,515	121,468,919	134,219

BORROWED FUNDS.

Year.	From private persons.	From banks and societies.		Total.	Average sum for each society.	Per cent. of own capital against the borrowed funds.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	
1876.....	198,349,284	14,160,425	121,962,822	334,472,581	414,978	29.57
1877.....	209,285,582	17,141,659	124,591,862	351,019,103	377,846	31.54
1878.....	208,041,742	17,548,473	121,005,198	346,595,413	385,607	33.68
1879.....	207,016,091	13,621,864	126,527,520	347,165,475	386,168	33.44
1880.....	231,005,835	11,371,333	122,072,777	364,449,945	402,262	32.49
1881.....	240,313,951	10,838,145	123,146,318	374,298,414	414,964	31.90
1882.....	240,112,136	10,663,765	126,603,391	379,379,292	419,208	32.01

[Inclosure No. 8.]

Results of the co-operative consume societies from 1876 to 1882, inclusive.

Year.	Number of societies which have sent in balance sheets.	Number of members.	Receipts from sales during the year.	Amounts due to members.	Reserve.	Debts contracted on loans.	Societies' debts on goods bought on credit.	Amounts due by members for goods bought on credit.
			Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
1876 ..	180	101,727	24,374,410	3,046,093	556,398	2,672,415	1,004,186	142,722
1877 ..	202	96,862	26,503,379	3,199,532	671,519*	2,564,148	899,163	158,113
1878 ..	202	109,515	28,601,734	2,927,619	852,695	2,810,083	785,394	164,703
1879 ..	191	130,777	28,772,988	3,204,677	954,723	2,476,502	722,390	96,920
1880 ..	195	94,366	30,359,000	3,177,329	1,036,153	2,884,583	668,591	141,639
1881 ..	185	116,510	32,761,636	3,088,768	1,206,289	2,926,506	537,672	122,750
1882 ..	182	130,089	33,603,799	3,352,568	1,323,434	2,849,796	449,493	106,719

PROGRESS BETWEEN 1876 AND 1882 (UNITED STATES CURRENCY).

1876 ..	180	101,727	\$5,802,061 58	\$724,970 13	\$152,422 72	\$636,034 77	\$238,996 27	\$33,967 84
1882 ..	182	133,089	7,997,704 16	797,911 18	314,977 29	678,251 45	106,979 33	25,399 12

[Inclosure No. 10.]

*Balance sheet of the co-operative loan and credit associations in the consular district of Stettin for 1884.**

Items.	Provinces.	
	East and West Prussia.	Pomerania.
Number of members	33,776	14,461
<i>Money advanced, current account business and sales.</i>		
Money loaned on certain time during year:	Marks.	Marks.
On advanced drafts	64,933,817	39,637,706
On discounts, business drafts	11,280,630	5,765,636
On notes	48,220	2,000
On mortgages	14,683	15,900
Total	76,277,329	42,412,651
Number of credits given	133,567	62,473
Current account business:		
Monies paid out	7,734,219	7,190,849
Monies received	6,906,021	7,246,341
Number of accounts	788	538
Total of all expenses during the year	111,983,706	77,344,931
<i>Computation and distribution of net profits.</i>		
Business income:		
Interest, &c., of indebted members still due (unpaid)	26,111	30,892
Paid	1,560,463	863,431
Income for sales, &c., still due (unpaid)	1,430	1,578
Paid	25,406	33,276
Business expenses:		
Interest to creditors—		
Unpaid	163,280	181,968
Paid	627,967	349,696

* The figures in this table are just as the consul gave them.

Balance sheet of the co-operative loan and credit association, &c.—Continued.

Items.	Provinces.	
	East and West Prussia.	Pomerania.
<i>Computation and distribution of net profits—Continued.</i>		
Business income—Continued.		
Salaries and administration expenses—	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Unpaid	86,528	43,756
Paid	228,227	134,137
Losses	44,436	13,924
Net profits		
Grand total	478,534	201,901
These profits are turned over to—		
Re-serve fund	74,502	40,089
Dividends to members	386,587	174,309
For education and other benevolent purposes	7,724	1,636
Balance at end of year:		
Assets of the business—		
On hand		
Cash	787,686	465,868
Notes, drafts, &c	928,791	1,561,622
Outstandings of the business—		
Drafts, notes, &c	20,307,874	11,924,808
Mortgages	144,035	75,850
Current accounts	2,076,190	1,499,670
At banks and societies	277,466	232,496
Balance of income of last year	37,279	24,106
Value of inventory of business	28,631	17,312
Value of property	149,043	34,156
Total of assets	24,735,620	15,473,218
Debts of the business:		
Business shares of members	6,268,221	2,360,235
Reserve fund	866,922	475,701
Moneys borrowed by society:		
From privates—		
For three months and longer	12,659,251	7,835,696
For less than three months	4,220,646	4,253,370
From banks and societies	122,228	95,879
Balance due of last year	305,530	282,578
Interest in advance	95,546	65,215
Net profits not divided	197,270	104,547
Total of debts	24,735,620	15,473,218
Obligations by transfers (giro) of the society at end of year	151,840	211,478

[Inclosure No. 11.]

List showing members of co-operative credit and loan societies within the consular district of Stettin for 1882.

Items.	Provinces.	
	East and West Prussia.	Pomerania.
MEMBERSHIP.		
Number of members at opening of year 1882	29,689	12,537
Entered during the year	3,229	847
Withdrawn during the year:		
By free will	1,464	592
By death	450	562
By dismission	454	228
Total	2,368	1,021

List showing members of co-operative credit and loan societies, &c.—Continued.

Items.	Provinces.	
	East and West Prussia.	Pomerania.
MEMBERSHIP—Continued.		
Increase of members during year 1882	861	.....
Number of members at close of year 1882	30,550	.....
Decrease of members during year 1882 .....	.....	174
Number of members at close of year 1882 .....	.....	12,363
STANDING IN LIFE OF MEMBERS.		
Independent farmers, gardeners, fishers, and foresters:		
Male	11,806	2,717
Female	490	101
Helpers and laborers with farmers, gardeners, fishers, and foresters:		
Male	407	285
Female	60	7
Manufacturers, proprietors of mines, and contractors:		
Male	488	314
Female	12	7
Independent mechanics:		
Male	6,665	4,000
Female	327	102
Trade journeymen and laborers in factories and mines:		
Male	351	372
Female	12	.....
Independent merchants and dealers:		
Male	2,510	1,400
Female	188	62
Clerks and others employed by merchants:		
Male	103	23
Female	5	1
Carters, ship-owners, hotel and saloon keepers:		
Male	1,156	709
Female	106	24
Letter-carriers, subaltern railroad, telegraph and post-office employes, railroad laborers not independent, waiters, and mariners:		
Male	400	146
Female	8	1
Servants and expressmen (porters, &c.):		
Male	62	23
Female	28	2
Physicians, druggists, teachers, artists, journalists, church, state, and city officers:		
Male	2,882	780
Female	120	30
Capitalists, pensioners, and other persons without occupation:		
Male	913	629
Female	1,263	418
Total of all members:		
Male	27,902	11,607
Female	2,648	756

[Inclosure No. 12.]

Balance sheets of 182 co-operative consume associations in the German Empire for 1882.

	Number.
Societies	183
Members at close of year	130,089
Stores of the society	435
	Marks
Total amount of sales during the year	33,603,799
Computation of the net profits:	
Business income of the stores	4,161,294
Other sales, &c	146,363
Business expenses:	
Interest to creditors	86,872
Salaries and costs of administration	1,773,735

Computation of net profits—Continued.	Number.
Extraordinary losses	7, 104
Net profits:	
Grand total	2, 514, 017
Turned over to members:	
Interests	132, 453
Dividends	2, 050, 881
Reserve fund	134, 672
Fund at disposition	28, 422

Balance at end of year.

ASSETS.

	Marks.
Cash on hand	692, 103
Inventory of goods on hand	3, 974, 136
Due for goods sold to members on credit	106, 719
Other claims of the society	1, 922, 263
Inventory of business and fixtures	414, 714
Value of property	3, 110, 138
Total amount of assets	10, 220, 073

DEBTS.

	Marks.
Business share of members	3, 352, 568
Reserve fund	1, 323, 434
Fund at disposal for educational matters	40, 754
Moneys borrowed	1, 585, 156
Debts or mortgages	1, 264, 640
Checks in circulation	195, 236
Debts of the society for goods bought on credit	449, 493
Unpaid business expenses and undistributed profits	1, 994, 708
Total amount of debts	10 205, 989

[Inclosure No. 13.]

List showing members of 166 co-operative consume, 13 co-operative productive, and 1 co-operative building society in the German Empire for 1882.

MEMBERSHIP.

Number of members opening of year 1882	99, 655
Number of members entered during the year	18, 890
Withdrawn during the year:	
By free will	14, 154
By death	836
By dismission	1, 647
Total	16, 637
Increase of members during year 1882	2, 253
Number of members at close of year 1882	101, 908

STANDING IN LIFE OF MEMBERS.

Independent farmers, gardeners, fishers, and foresters:	
Male	3, 513
Female	269
Helpers and laborers with farmers, gardeners, fishers, and foresters:	
Male	3, 517
Female	441
Manufacturers, proprietors of mines, and contractors:	
Male	1, 488
Female	88

Independent mechanics:		
Male	.....	14,678
Female	.....	866
Trade journeymen and laborers in factories and mines:		
Male	.....	39,343
Female	.....	1,886
Independent merchants and dealers:		
Male	.....	3,531
Female	.....	554
Clerks and others employed by merchants:		
Male	.....	1,509
Female	.....	102
Carters, ship proprietors, hotel and saloon keepers:		
Male	.....	2,371
Female	.....	188
Letter-carriers, subaltern railroad, telegraph, and post-office employes, railroad laborers, and not independent waiters and mariners:		
Male	.....	7,705
Female	.....	118
Servants and expressmen:		
Male	.....	1,416
Female	.....	356
Physicians, druggists, teachers, artists, journalists, church, state, and city officers:		
Male	.....	9,853
Female	.....	926
Capitalists, pensioners, and other persons without occupation:		
Male	.....	3,116
Female	.....	4,134
Total of all members:		
Male	.....	92,040
Female	.....	9,668

[Inclosure No. 14.]

Salaries and costs of administrative of 126 co-operative consumer societies in the German Empire for 1882.

SALARIES, REMUNERATIONS, AND SHARES OF PROFITS (TANTIÈMEN).

Salaried directors of the society:		
Number	.....	336
Fixed salary	..... marks	77,473
Share of profits	..... do	116,161
Storekeepers:		
Number	..... do	313
Fixed salary	..... do	152,597
Share of profits	..... do	309,589
Other payments made	..... do	16,136
Salaries of other society officers, clerks, hired men, &c	..... do	202,597
Salary of the superintendent	..... do	31,922
Expenses for a foreign reviser	..... do	1,061
Other personal expenses	..... do	8,622
Total amount	..... do	894,551
Costs of administration and other expenses:		
Rent for own stores	..... do	62,424
Rent for other stores	..... do	127,357
Costs of inventory	..... do	51,605
Costs for repairs and real estate	..... do	62,866
Books, printing, insurance, and other administrative costs	..... do	190,889
Total	..... do	501,337

[Inclosure No. 15.]

Table showing the kind of homes of workingmen and rents paid.

Rooms.	Situation and condition of the rooms.	Yearly rent.	Let to others.	Total number of persons living within.	Balance of rent to be paid.
3 rooms and 1 hall in common with fire-place.*	First story.....	\$53 55	1 room to a family for \$22.85.	7	\$30 70
Do*	do	53 55	1 room to two widows for \$27.85.	6	25 70
room under the roof with open fire-place in hall.*	Third story	32 13		3	32 13
2 rooms and 1 fire-place in common in the hall.*	Parterre	57 12	1 room for \$17.14 ..	9	39 98
2 rooms and a small kitchen*	First story	64 26	2 beds to locksmiths for \$22.85.	6	41 41
1 room in cellar with a dark hall with open fire-place.*	Cellar perfectly dark and unhealthy.	27 13		7	27 13
1 room, 1 very small room and open fire-place.*	Parterre	32 13		2	32 13
2 rooms, one of which has a fire-place.*	Parterre perfectly damp and very unhealthy.	34 27	1 bed to a girl for \$8.57.	5	25 70
2 rooms and hall in common with others and fire-place.†	Second story	45 70	1 bed for \$11.42 ..	7	34 27
2 rooms (1 very small) and open fire-place in common hall.†	Parterre	27 13		3	27 13
1 room and 1 fire-place in hall in common.†	do	28 56		8	28 56
Do†	do	22 85		2	22 85
1 room in yard (very bad air)†	do	25 70		5	25 70
1 room, 1 fire-place; 4 fire-places on one floor, to each one room.†	First story	22 85		3	22 85
Do†	Second story	22 85		3	22 85
1 room and 1 open fire-place in hall in common.†	Parterre	32 13		3	32 13

*Inhabitants of these rooms are mechanics, locksmiths, carpenters, &c., employed in factories.

†Inhabitants of these rooms are helpers and laborers employed in factories.

Number of females engaged in industry in the province of Pomerania in 1882.

Occupations.	12 to 14 years.	14 to 16 years.	Over 16 years.	Total.
Stone and earth	3	49	771	823
Metal			40	40
Machines and instruments				
Chemical	16	29	28	73
Heating and lighting	4	12	110	122
Textile	25	38	322	385
Paper and leather	3	48	301	352
Wood and carving			21	21
Groceries and provisions		30	328	358
Clothing and cleaning		2	20	22
Polygraphical		21	172	193
Other branches	9	18	45	72
Grand totals	56	247	2, 158	2, 461

Number of juveniles engaged in industry in the province of Pomerania in 1882.

Occupations.	Twelve to fourteen years.			Fourteen to sixteen years.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Stone and earth industry.....	16	3	19	317	49	366	333	52	385
Metal.....				56		56	56		56
Machines and instruments.....	2		2	229		229	221		221
Chemical.....	23	16	38	31	29	60	53	45	98
Heating and lighting.....				23	12	35	23	12	35
Textile.....		25	25	28	38	66	28	63	91
Paper and leather.....		3	3	42	48	90	42	51	93
Wood and carving.....				64		64	64		64
Groceries and provisions.....	15		15	49	30	79	64	30	94
Clothing and cleaning.....				9	3	11	9	2	11
Polygraphical.....				42	21	63	42	21	63
Other branches.....	2	9	11	28	18	46	30	27	57
Grand totals.....	57	56	113	918	247	1,165	975	303	1,278

List of juvenile laborers in the province of Pomerania from 1879 to 1882, inclusive.

Year.	Number of establishments.	Fourteen to sixteen years.		Twelve to fourteen years.		Total.		Grand total.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1879.....	153	739	309	70	37	809	346	1,155
1880.....	169	713	278	48	28	761	301	1,062
1881.....	214	816	277	38	37	854	314	1,168
1882.....	201	918	247	57	66	975	303	1,278

HERMAN KIEFER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stettin, July, 1884.

THURINGIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL MOSHER, OF SONNEBERG.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

THE RATES OF WAGES.

The following tables, which have been prepared with reference to accuracy and completeness, will show the present rates of wages in the Thuringian states:

Wages paid per week of sixty-six working hours in Sonneberg (Thuringia) and vicinity.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$3 38	\$3 57	\$3 46
Hod-carriers			2 00
Masons	5 71	7 14	6 18
Tenders			1 75
Plasterers	3 75	5 71	4 50
Tenders			1 75
Slaters	2 75	4 76	4 08
Roofers	3 60	4 85	4 00
Tenders			2 00
Plumbers	2 85	4 28	3 32
Assistants			2 00
Carpenters	2 85	3 75	3 15
Gas-fitters	2 65	4 28	3 56
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	2 85	3 00	2 90
Blacksmiths	2 85	3 33	3 00
Strikers			2 00
Bookbinders	2 38	4 28	3 50
Brickmakers	1 43	3 00	3 75
Brewers	3 75	4 76	4 08
Butchers	2 14	3 33	2 75
Brass founders			
Cabinet-makers	2 85	5 71	3 56
Confectioners	2 38	3 75	2 70
Cigar-makers	2 50	3 00	2 80
Coopers	2 26	2 62	2 35
Cutlers	2 85	3 75	3 15
Distillers			
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	2 14	2 62	2 25
Cab, carriage, and street railways	2 85	3 75	3 25
Dyers	2 85	3 75	3 30
Engravers	4 28	7 14	5 50
Furriers	3 75	4 28	3 90
Gardeners	2 38	3 75	2 75
Hatters	2 85	4 28	3 20
Horse-shoers	2 85	3 33	3 00
Jewelers	4 76	9 52	6 00
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 14	3 00	2 75
Lithographers	4 28	9 52	5 40
Millwrights	3 75	5 71	4 40
Nail-makers (hand)	2 85	4 28	3 32
Potters	2 85	3 75	3 25
Printers	4 28	7 14	5 00
Teachers, public schools	4 28	9 52	4 50
Saddle and harness makers	3 75	4 28	3 90
Sail-makers			
Steredores			
Tanners	2 85	4 28	3 25
Tailors	2 38	2 85	2 54
Telegraph operators	2 85	4 28	3 20
Tinsmiths	2 38	3 75	2 80
Weavers (outside of mills)	2 38	2 85	2 50

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

*Wages paid per week of sixty-six to seventy-two working hours in factories and mills in Thuringia.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
WOOLEN MILLS.†			
Wool sorters (female).....	\$1 00	\$1 25	\$1 15
Carding:			
Overseers (male).....	2 90	5 00	4 10
Washers.....	1 90	2 75	2 23
Carders.....	1 00	2 10	1 85
Common hands.....	1 30	2 00	1 60
Drawing:			
Overseers.....	2 80	4 90	3 85
Drawers.....	2 10	3 40	2 75
Spinning:			
Overseers.....	2 75	4 85	3 70
Spinners.....	2 30	3 50	2 80
Dressing:			
Overseers.....	3 10	5 20	4 40
Dressers.....	2 60	4 85	3 48
Labor:			
Overseers.....	2 90	5 00	4 00
Engineers.....	3 00	5 50	4 25
Machinists.....	2 00	3 50	2 82
Watchmen.....	1 50	2 00	1 60
Day laborers.....	1 75	2 60	2 00
COTTON MILLS.‡			
Head pickers.....	3 50	3 90	3 10
Pickers.....	1 80	2 70	2 08
Oilers.....	2 00	3 00	2 30
Grinders.....	2 20	2 80	2 50
Card shippers.....	1 65	2 75	2 00
Roving hands.....	1 20	2 00	1 50
Speeder girls.....	1 90	3 08	2 13
Flyers.....	1 55	3 08	1 86
Jack-framers.....	1 80	2 66	2 05
Doffers.....	1 40	2 07	1 66
Mule-spinners.....	3 00	4 30	3 40
Pack-boys §.....	1 00	1 40	1 05
Weavers:			
Plain.....	2 00	3 10	2 34
Fancy.....	2 50	3 60	2 84
Dyers:			
Plain.....	2 30	3 90	3 00
Fancy.....	3 20	4 80	3 92
Cloth-room hands.....	2 50	3 00	2 84
Spoolers.....	1 98	3 08	2 23

* The wages are for males. A fraction over one-half of the operatives are females, and their wages are from one-third to one-half less than those of males.

† Seventy-two hours per week.

‡ Sixty-six hours per week.

§ Ten are under 14 years of age.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six working hours in foundries, machine shops, and iron works in Thuringia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
FOUNDRIES.			
Casters.....	\$2 90	\$4 00	\$3 40
Molders.....	2 85	3 94	3 00
Day laborers.....	2 20	2 30	2 25
MACHINE-SHOPS.			
Turners and locksmiths.....	2 50	3 50	3 27
Boilersmiths.....	2 40	3 45	3 15
Blacksmiths.....	2 85	3 33	3 00
Welders.....	2 85	3 21	2 98
Apprentices.....	1 78	2 50	1 98
Machine builders.....	2 90	3 25	3 00
Hosiery loom builders.....	2 60	3 80	3 30
Joiners.....	2 25	3 50	2 85
Engineers.....	3 20	4 00	3 70
Firemen.....	3 00	3 50	3 20
Day laborers.....	2 10	2 25	2 30

GLASS-WORKERS.

The condition of the glass-workers is an anomalous one. There are several important factories in the district, particularly those at Lauscha and Steinach, but the greater part of the work is done in private houses. Nearly every family has its gas generator and blow-pipe, and having purchased the raw material, or else received it from their employers, they manufacture it into all kinds of articles, such as beads, marbles, toys, fruit and flowers, animals, Christmas-tree decorations, human and animal eyes, spun glass, and that form of glass by which a snow-storm is represented on the theatrical stage. Lauscha has the reputation of producing the finest imitation of the human eye of any place in Germany.

The most of the work is piece-work, so that it is very difficult to tabulate the wages or the earnings. As a rule these are small, and the glass-workers, who are generally poor, live in the plainest and severest manner.

Wages paid per week of sixty working hours to glass and porcelain workers in Lauscha, Steinach, Hüttensteinach, and vicinity.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
GLASS-WORKERS.			
Grinders	\$2 50	\$5 64	\$3 98
Grinders (female)	1 25	2 35	1 80
Tubes (for thermometers, &c.)	3 00	5 95	4 20
Marbles, plain	1 25	4 76	2 39
Marbles, with figures	2 38	11 90	4 60
Beads	2 14	3 57	2 50
Toys	2 86	4 76	3 40
Eyes (for dolls and animals)	2 38	4 76	3 00
Eyes (human)	7 14	9 52	7 96
PORCELAIN-WORKERS.			
Modelers	5 00	13 73	8 00
Decorators	4 50	9 00	6 00
Formers and turners	3 50	6 00	4 55
Formers and turners (female)	1 80	3 20	2 50
Firemen	3 75	4 50	4 00
Packers	3 00	3 75	3 25
Day laborers	2 25	6 00	2 90
SLATE-WORKERS.			
Slate-pencil makers and slate-workers	2 00	5 60	3 62

THE PORCELAIN INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of porcelain and china ware is an important industry in this district. One of the most important of the manufactories in the immediate vicinity of Sonneberg is that of the Schoeuan Brothers (Gebriüder Schoenan) in Hüttensteinach; 400 are employed here, of which 280 are males and 120 are females. They are divided as follows: 2 modelers, 6 molders, 70 turners (including apprentices), 40 formers (all female), 30 glazers (all female), 24 burners, 155 decorators (including females and apprentices), 6 printers (all female), 6 enamelers, 4 grinders, 10 sorters, 17 packers (principally girls), 8 mixers, 6 woodmen, and 16 day laborers. The turners, molders, and decorators are paid by the piece, and earn from \$4.28 to \$5.95 per week. Day laborers receive \$2.28 per week, working 10 hours a day.

This factory was established in 1865, and is unsurpassed for the excellence and beauty of its ware, which includes all kinds of table-service, toilet articles, ornamental plaques and vases, and artistic vessels. Its imitation of delft ware is perfect. The Schoenau ware is in demand in America and England, where it is by many preferred to the genuine Meissen. It is certainly clearer and more purely white than this ware. Most of the articles are made by the hand and the wheel, instead of being pressed by machinery, it being believed that the former process produces superior results.

MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per week of sixty working hours in, and in connection with, iron and coal mines in Thuringia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Overseers	\$3 50	\$4 50	\$4 10
Miners (coal and iron)	1 25	3 50	2 05
Smelters	1 30	3 40	2 05
Carters	1 20	3 10	2 00
Engine workers (winders)	2 00	3 95	3 00
Stokers	1 40	3 40	2 50
Day laborers (in mines)	1 75	3 80	2 80
Day laborers (about surface)	1 50	3 40	2 30
Contract work (mines)	2 00	3 95	3 10

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Thuringia (the Werra Railway).

Occupations.	Whole number.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
GENERAL MANAGEMENT.				
Each director	8			\$375 00
Superintendent*				1,716 00
Office of directors:				
Secretary				120 00
Revisor and registrar				625 00
Office of general administration:				
Secretaries	2	\$645 00	\$693 00	669 00
Recorders (each)	2			355 00
Executive officers	2	223 00	270 00	246 00
Messenger †				225 00
Office of traffic:				
Inspector				1,125 00
Secretaries	2	450 00	660 00	550 50
Assistant				300 00
Office of treasurer:				
Bookkeeper				1,125 00
Paymaster				630 00
Revisors and assistants	13	300 00	525 00	375 00
Clerks	3	198 00	223 00	210 00
Ticket printer				50 00
Treasurer				750 00
Teller †				355 00
Messenger †				275 00
Movements inspection:				
Inspector §				1,275 00
Secretary				630 00
Assistant (civil engineer)				480 00
Recorders	2	375 00	420 00	407 00
Messengers and assistants	4	183 50	228 12½	205 31
Supplies office				800 00
Telegraph-inspector				450 00
Car-masters|| .....				497 00

Wages paid per year to railway employes, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Whole number.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.				
Division engineers (civil)*	2			\$816 00
Office clerks	2	\$375 00	\$390 00	382 50
Section-masters†	14	300 00	441 00	370 00
Flagmen‡	129	144 00	198 00	162 00
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.				
Depot-masters§	18	375 00	600 00	450 00
Depot assistants	4	330 00	390 00	356 87½
Signalmen	49	153 00	294 00	200 00
Porters	6	165 00	189 00	185 00
Watchmen (each)	11			150 00
Telegraphers (each)	4			315 00
Car-revisers (each)	3			284 00
Goods-receivers¶	10	300 00	525 00	375 00
Goods-dispatchers¶	5	360 00	600 00	425 00
Baggage-handlers	28	246 00	405 00	300 00
Baggage-masters†	10	234 00	261 00	243 00
Goods-controllers	10	255 00	330 00	290 00
Weighers	5	228 00	294 00	250 00
Conductors (superior) †	9	270 00	318 00	280 00
Conductors (inferior, or ticket collectors) †	15	183 00	195 00	187 50
Brakemen (each) ||	25			180 00
Engineers (locomotive) ||	19	294 00	414 00	334 00
Firmen ||	18	234 00	264 00	244 00
Day laborers, at 70 to 75 cents	12	210 00	225 00	215 00
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.				
Master machinist¶				825 00
Workmaster¶				630 00
Engineer ¶				412 50
Registrar				355 00
Bookkeeper				655 00
Store-keeper				630 00

* Free rent and fuel.

† Free uniform and mileage (average not over \$50).

‡ Free uniform.

§ Has free rent.

|| Mileage and premium on saving of coal and oil (average not over \$50).

¶ Free rent, fuel, and uniform.

RAILWAYS.

The Werra Railway, of which the pay-roll is given in the foregoing table, belongs to a private company. It is a single track, extending from Eisenach southeasterly to Coburg and Lichtenfels, with a branch track from Coburg to Sonneberg. Its whole length is 110 miles. The population of all the station towns along the line is 80,000. At Eisenach it connects with the Berlin, Lepsic and Frankfort-on-the-Main system of railways, and at Lichtenfels with the Bavarian and Saxon State Railways. It is the principal means of communication between the Saxon Duchies, with a population of 1,216,815, and the world outside of them.

During the last year the company sold 589,090 civilian tickets, of which more than three-fourths were third class, the receipts being \$220,711.47½; also 30,827 military tickets,* the receipts being \$5,793.75; and carried 2,923 tons of luggage† (receipts, \$10,467), and 29 tons of dogs (dogs go by luggage weight), the receipts being \$255. Including extra

* Private soldiers, subofficers, and the landwehr are carried for one-third of a third-class fare, and are not allowed in first or second class compartments.

† All luggage over 50 pounds is paid for.

trains, the total receipts in the passenger department were \$238,869.58 for 619,917 tickets.

In the freight department, the receipts were, for 4,265 tons of express goods, \$17,490.67½; for 459,075 tons of ordinary freight, \$450,079.25; for postal packages, \$1,940.15; for 244 tons military horses, \$701.75; for 18,830 tons of cattle, \$20,412.95; for 58 tons of human corpses,* \$262.15; other receipts, \$8,517.50; making total freight receipts, \$499,403.66 for about 485,000 tons. Total in both departments, \$738,273.24.

On an average each passenger was carried 20 miles, and each ton of freight 42 miles.

The total receipts have increased about \$50,000 yearly since 1878.

The dividends have run as follows: 1869, 1½ per cent.; 1870, 1 per cent.; 1871, 3 per cent.; 1872, 2½ per cent.; 1873, 1 per cent.; 1874, 0 per cent.; 1875, 1 per cent.; 1876, ¾ per cent.; 1877, 1½ per cent.; 1878, 1½ per cent.; 1879, 2 per cent.; 1880, 3 per cent.; 1881, 3½ per cent.; 1882, 4½ per cent. For the year closing in June (1884), a dividend of 5 per cent. is anticipated.

To run a locomotive 1 mile on this road it is estimated to cost, including service, coal, oil, water, and ordinary repairs, 5½ mills, and each locomotive has drawn, on an estimate, during the year, 36.16 axles with 50.17 tons net load ⅔ of a mile.

The station laborers are required to be on duty from 5.30 a. m. to 10.30 p. m., seven days in a week.

A system of electric-bell signals is used, by which the departure of every train is announced at the succeeding station, and also at all the intermediate crossings, which are barred during the passing of trains. This is true of nearly all railways in the Empire. Private as well as state lines are under the supervision of the national police, who concern themselves especially with the general security of traffic.

The waiting-rooms in nearly all stations, private and national, are rented to be used as restaurants. Hence almost without exception the waiting-room is a place of beer-drinking and smoking. Consequently, the waiting rooms here, unlike those in the United States, are a source of income to the companies. The Werra Railway received from this source the last year a clear profit of \$3,288.25, and the Saxon State Railway a profit of \$55,000.

On an average on German railways for every first-class passenger there are 20 second class and 70 third class.

In the principal centers regular barracks are provided for the employés of the State railways, and these are comfortable and kept in good order.

The service on all railways in the Empire is rather severe, and is not especially well paid, but systems of rewards and promotions tend to faithfulness in service. Strikes among the employés are very rarely known.

Officers of the roads and members of the Reichstag travel on free passes. The case of these latter causes some public criticism. As a rule, the free-pass system is not so common as in the United States.

Most of the country stations are rather cheerless places. The most noticeable industries practiced by their keepers to eke out their salaries are gardening (limited) and bee-keeping, the latter being on some roads, especially in Saxony, a source of some income.

Great economy is practiced in warming the cars. Third-class com-

* Corpses can be carried only in special freight cars, in which there are no goods.

partments are usually warmed by coal stoves, and first and second class by steam. On many roads no carriage is warmed after April 15, however cold the weather may be.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Sonneberg and vicinity.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Dry goods:			
Head clerk (male).....	\$375 00	\$428 40	\$400 00
Clerks (male).....	100 00	142 80	121 20
Clerks (female).....	74 25	99 00	*80 00
Fancy goods:			
Clerks (male).....	214 20	357 00	275 00
Clerks (female).....			142 80
Bookkeeper.....	357 00	499 80	428 40
Correspondent.....	428 40	714 00	571 20
Procureur (runner).....	714 00	952 00	750 00
Book stores:			
Clerks (male).....	214 20	476 00	300 00
Clerks (female).....	95 20	142 80	111 06
Groceries:			
Apprentice (male):			
First year.....			
Second year.....			85 68
Third year.....			142 80
Clerks (male).....	142 80	571 20	357 00
Clerks (female).....			*123 76
Hardware (same as in Groceries).....			
Apothecaries.....	285 60	571 20	380 80

* With food and lodging.

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Sonneberg and Coburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Housekeeper.....	\$42 84	\$59 50	*\$50 00
Cook.....	28 56	35 70	*30 00
Servants.....	14 28	28 56	*20 00
Coachman and gardener.....	90 00	125 00	†100 00

* Gratuity of \$4.76 to \$11.90 at Christmas.

† With breakfast and dinner.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the vicinity of Sonneberg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Housekeepers.....per year.....	\$35. 70	\$42. 84	*\$37. 00
Cooks.....do.....	28. 80	28. 56	*25. 00
Servants.....do.....	11. 90	19. 04	*14. 00
Laborers:			
Male.....per day.....	1. 166	1. 238	1. 20
Female.....do.....	1. 119	1. 166	1. 142
Dairyman.....do.....	1. 238	1. 357	1. 25
Dairywoman.....do.....	1. 166	1. 238	1. 20

* With food and lodging and a trifle at Christmas.

† And two meals per day, eaten in the field. Hours of labor, 12. In winter they are paid from 1½ to 2½ cents per hour, and work eight hours. Wages do not vary for planting, haying, or harvest.

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of Sonneberg (9,500 inhabitants).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Mayor			\$856.00
Assistant mayor			428.40
City treasurer			571.20
City clerk			214.20
Chief of police			208.25
Policemen	\$166.60	\$183.35	176.10
Gendarmes (for country towns)	285.60	428.40	300.00
Laborers (per day) .....			.357

* And free dwelling.

† And uniform. Policemen in Coburg, Meiningen, &c., receive nearly double these rates.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in city of Sonneberg and Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
NATIONAL OFFICERS.*			
Postmaster			\$352.00
Post secretary			571.20
Post assistants	\$309.40	\$357.00	325.28
STATE OFFICERS.†			
Minister of state			2,737.00
Minister of worship and public instruction			2,023.00
Minister of the interior			1,904.00
Minister of justice, secretary of the treasury, and attorney-general			1,428.00
Minister of forests			1,142.40
Four members Reichstag	1,100.00	1,300.00	1,150.00
Director of streets and highways			790.00
Director of prisons			1,000.00
Directors of mines			952.00
Commissioner of agriculture			856.80
President ducal court of justice			1,785.00
Two vice-presidents ducal court of justice			1,428.00
Nine judges ducal court of justice	952.00	1,071.00	1,000.00
Clerk of ducal court of justice			1,428.00
Eleven local and municipal judges	571.20	1,300.00	925.00
Fifteen diocesan superintendents (pastors)¶			785.40
Three school inspectors	800.00	952.00	875.00
Thirteen bailiffs	714.00	856.00	775.00
Three revenue collectors			618.80
Three appraisers of buildings (for taxing)	800.00	875.00	825.00
Appraiser of land (for taxing)			900.00
Seven deputy appraisers (for taxing)	500.00	600.00	525.00
Four forestry directors	1,000.00	1,142.00	1,040.00

* Only post and military service is paid by nation.

† Sonneberg, 9,500 inhabitants.

* And free dwelling.

† And allowance of \$53.45 for uniform, &c.

¶ Saxe-Meiningen, 207,075 inhabitants.

¶ Pastors are appointed by the state, and are in effect state officers.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Postmasters usually have a dwelling free of cost in connection with their offices, and are retained in office during life, except for cause. Clerks are promoted through the several grades to postmasterships, so that the postmaster of to-day was perhaps an apprentice in the same office twenty years ago. Country postmasters are poorly paid.

The services of the local German legislator are not always held in high esteem. A few months ago the assembly of one of the Reuss principal-

ities in Thuringia voted to dispense with the employment of stenographers, deeming a simple record of the session sufficient. An orator of the opposition remarking that the expense in question was "hardly worth talking about," a member of the Government replied that "the speeches are not worth the money spent in stenographing them."

There are twenty-five different German state parliaments, and the pay of the delegates differs widely. Prussia heads the list by allowing her delegates \$3.57 a day. Next come Saxony, Baden, and Anhalt, with \$2.85 per day, followed by Bavaria, Brunswick, Coburg-Gotha, and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, with only \$2.38 a day. The members of the parliaments of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Hesse, Saxe-Meiningen, and Waldeck receive \$2.14; Oldenburg and the two Reuss principalities allow theirs but \$1.78½, and rich little Altenburg and Schaumburg-Lippe pay theirs but \$1.42 a day. Wurtemberg, Alsace-Lorraine, and Mecklenburg have a great variety of rates. The Hanse towns (Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck) follow the example set them by the Empire in allowing their representatives absolutely nothing, with the difference in favor of the former that they have free passes over the railroads, which advantage is, of course, offset by the high cost of living in Berlin.

BANK CLERKS.

In Thuringian banks, to diverge slightly, apprentices must serve three and four years without pay, providing for their own living meanwhile. The third or fourth year they receive \$142.80. Clerks, after serving such an apprenticeship, receive from \$285.60 to \$714 a year, and cashiers from \$571.20 to \$1,190. Business hours are from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., excepting one hour at noon.

TRADES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of sixty to ninety hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Saxe-Meiningen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
Conductor of post-diligence			\$5 77
Driver of post-diligence			5 77
Letter-carriers			4 80
Stable-keeper and hostler			1 83
Laborers			1 50
Miners	\$1 42.8	\$2 14	2 95
Iron-workers	1 25	3 50	2 95
Pig-iron	2 50	3 60	3 00
Bridge-iron	2 85	3 70	3 10
Stovemakers	2 40	3 45	2 95

PRINTER'S WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty-six hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Sonneberg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Editors	\$5 47	\$9 20	\$6 71
Publishers	3 50	5 80	4 28
Proof-readers	4 28	7 14	5 22
Compositors	3 57	4 78	3 96
Job printers	3 33	4 28	2 98
Devil	1 19	1 90	1 42

COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASSES AND COMPARISON OF WAGES.

The following table shows the price of articles of daily consumption in Sonneberg and vicinity; but, as a matter of fact, only comparatively few of the articles enumerated are ever found upon the laborer's table. What these classes really live upon and how they live will be described under section 9.

Table showing the retail prices which ruled for the articles mentioned in Sonneberg and vicinity in 1878 (so far as known) and in 1884.

Articles.	Prices.	
	1878.	1884.
Apples:		
Green (poor).....per peck.....		\$0 20
Dried.....per pound.....	\$0 14	16
Bread:		
White (plain).....do.....	09	05
White (fancy).....do.....		19
Black (rye).....do.....	08	03
Butter.....do.....	29	22
Cheese:		
Swiss.....do.....	22	28
Native.....per piece.....	02	01
Brandy, 45 per cent. tealles.....per quart.....	17	11
Beer.....do.....	04	04
Coffee:		
Rio.....per pound.....		20
Java.....do.....		10
Mocha.....do.....	33	20
Chicory (substitute for coffee).....do.....	06	02
Grains:		
Oats.....per 100 pounds.....		1 78
Barley.....do.....	1 19	1 30
Rye.....do.....	2 15	2 14
Wheat.....do.....	3 00	2 38
Rice.....per pound.....	06	07
Flour.....do.....	07	06
Meal:		
Rye.....do.....	03	02
Oat.....do.....	06	11
Potato.....do.....	07	04
Vermicelli.....do.....	09	12
Peas.....per quart.....	05	06
Beans.....do.....	04	06
Lentils.....do.....	05	04
Fish:		
Herring, Scotch.....each.....	02	02
Carp.....per pound.....		02
Eel.....do.....		47
Trout.....do.....		47
Flesh:		
Beef.....do.....	15	14
Veal.....do.....	14	11
Pork.....do.....	16	16
Mutton.....do.....	14	15
Fowl:		
Geese.....do.....		11
Pigeons.....per pair.....	21	11
Eggs.....each.....	12	05
Milk.....per quart.....	04	04
Oil:		
Salad (poppy).....per pound.....	21	15
Salad (olive).....do.....	21	21
Rape-seed.....do.....	12	14
Petroleum.....do.....	05	04
Potatoes.....per peck.....	06	08
Sugar:		
Loaf.....per pound.....	13	12
Powdered.....do.....	12	11
Brown.....do.....	11	11
Salt:		
Coarse.....do.....	02	02
Fine.....do.....		02
Starch.....do.....	00	00
Soda, washing.....do.....	08	08

Table showing retail price which ruled for the articles mentioned, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Prices.	
	1878.	1884.
Soap, washing.....per pound..	\$0 10	\$0 09
Sauerkraut.....do.....	03	02
Candles:		
Searine.....do.....	25	23
Tallow.....do.....	14	14
Vinegar.....per quart..	05	04
Coal.....per ton..	6 75	5 71
Cokes.....do.....		5 71
Wood:		
Hard.....per cord..	8 17	7 91
Soft.....do.....	6 17	5 83

By the table above it appears that the cost of the articles enumerated does not differ greatly from that of 1878, when the last labor report was made from this consulate. At that time food prices had begun to advance, owing to bad seasons and distrust in political and commercial affairs, and the advance continued until 1881, when prices had become from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than they are at present.

During that time, also, the rates of wages fell, so that the day laborer in 1880 and 1881, earning on an average 20 per cent. less than usual and paying 40 per cent. more for provisions, found his usually hard life unusually severe.

But during the last three years, thanks to better harvests and a feeling of greater security in politics and trade, food prices and wages have about resumed their former condition. But in 1878 all meat prices had become fabulously high, for this region, and still remain so.

An economist in Sonneberg states the present annual cost of living to the laboring classes for a family of five persons (two adults and three children) as follows: Rent, \$14.28; food, \$71.40; clothing, \$14.28; total, \$99.96.

This estimate makes no allowance for fuel, taxes, doctors' bills and the unavoidable incidentals.

The conditions of labor are very nearly the same that they were six years ago, excepting as the toy industry is affected by the altered tariffs. Until the raising of the duties in Germany in 1879, the tariffs on toys in nearly all the foreign countries were low. Following that, France was the first to increase the duty thereon from 10 per cent. ad valorem to \$11.58 per 100 kilograms (200 lbs.), which, on the inferior class of these goods, was equal to about 100 per cent. Austria soon followed with a tariff of 100 florins (\$40.70) per 100 kilograms, equal, as far as the cheaper toys are concerned, to quite 200 per cent. Italy introduced a rate of duty similar to that of France; Sweden tripled her tariff, and the course of tariff legislation in the United States is watched with great anxiety.

The consequence has been that Sonneberg sends almost nothing to Austria, Italy, and Sweden, and less than half of its former exports to France. The loss is estimated at rising \$1,190,000, and many skilled workmen are either without employment or else have sought occupation abroad. The trade, however, with England and the United States seems to be but little affected.

It may be said in passing that the manufacturers in this vicinity generally disapprove of the exclusion of the American pig.

THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Meanwhile a new industry, that of beet-sugar making, has sprung up in Thuringia, and has assumed remarkable proportions within the last two or three years. Last autumn no less than twenty-one refineries were started, principally in the vicinity of Erfurt, and at the present time thirty-two more are in process of erection. This is admitted to be an abnormal state of things, and competition has reached so high a point that a crisis is almost inevitable.

In these factories males receive about 40 cents a day, females 20 cents, mechanics 50 cents, and boys from 14 to 16 years of age 23.8 cents, all for 11 hours' work.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION.

At this point it may be serviceable to glance at the composition of the population in the district, and for this purpose we will take the Dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen, since official statistics can be consulted. The dukedom embraces about one-sixth of the inhabitants of the consular districts.

Statement showing the population, according to calling and condition, in the Dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen for the years 1871, 1875, 1880, and 1883; also, the gain or loss per cent. in the condition of the several callings in 1883 as compared with that of 1880.

Calling.	Population as to calling and condition.				1883 and 1880 compared.	
	1883.	1880.	1875.	1871.	Gain.	Loss.
Agriculture, cattle-raising:					<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Producers	37,014	17,616	15,870	14,046		
Gardening, forestry, hunting, and fishing:						
Servants	352	6,159	4,252	5,011	110.11	
Dependents	34,566	31,554	29,963	28,714		
Mining, foundries, productive industries, and building trades:						
Producers	36,476	33,915	31,350	31,619		
Servants	1,198	1,585	1,509	1,743	7.55	
Dependents	55,133	55,949	53,948	50,014		
Trade and commerce:						
Producers	5,288	5,451	4,696	4,409		
Servants	929	1,359	1,241	1,221		1.6
Dependents	8,629	10,838	9,065	8,611		
Domestic service and day labor:						
Producers	4,434	8,944	9,366	11,061		
Servants	5	105	84	121		161.71
Dependents	5,515	14,090	14,854	15,329		
Military, court, civil service, and the professions:						
Producers	4,009	4,032	3,698	3,981		
Servants	496	620	594	660		
Dependents	4,777	5,276	5,090	5,084		6.57
Without calling:						
Self-supporting and members of institutions	5,293	4,984	5,935	4,733		
Servants	327	284	293	255	6.19	
Dependents	1,610	4,314	2,746	1,944		
Total self-supporting	92,514	74,942	70,915	69,250		
Total servants	3,307	10,112	7,973	9,011	23.44	
Total dependents	110,530	122,021	115,506	109,696		
Total population	206,351	207,075	194,494	187,957		

This table shows, first, a rapid gain in population from 1875 to 1880, which had begun to fall off in 1883. The character of their occupation (which does not confine the people to any one location) and emigration account principally for these changes.

Secondly, as between 1883 and 1880, there was a falling off in the condition of trade and commerce of 3.8 per cent., and in the condition of domestic and day labor of 101.71 per cent. Sonneberg was the only exception to the decline in trade, which showed a gain of 5.02 per cent. Taking the dukedom together there was a gain in the condition of productive industry represented by 23.44 per cent. This allows for those without calling or profession, so far as they consist of prisoners, inmates of asylums and hospitals, and confirmed invalids. Of these classes there are 21 males and 39 females who are invalids; 110 males and 103 females in poor-houses, of whom 20 are boys and 10 are girls under fourteen years of age; 170 males and 144 females in infirmaries and insane asylums, and 252 males and 3 females in houses of correction.

Of the population in 1883 (206,351), 35,030 males and 35,417 females were under fourteen years of age.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The habits of the working classes may be described as plodding. They do not work briskly, but they are, as a rule, industrious, and do not require watching to prevent idling. They are peaceably disposed, but they are neither thrifty nor enterprising. Their indulgence in beer and tobacco is a source of both physical and financial weakness to them, and hinders the prosperity of most of them. In politics they are mostly Social Democrats, but they lack both the fire and zeal to make their opinions either effective or dangerous.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER, AND THE ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

The feeling which prevails between the employés and the employers is pretty well indicated by the organized condition of labor. This organization seems to be based on the theory that the employers are leagued against the working people, and that consequently the latter must be united against the former. So far as the employers are concerned I do not think that this theory is wholly just. The prominent characteristic of business in this district is that of intense competition. The working people feel this first of all in reduced pay. The result is the formation of laborers' clubs for self protection, in which nearly every occupation is represented, but in which rarely more than one occupation unites in the same club. These clubs are for the present largely social, in which much beer is consumed, and from which more mischief is therefore likely to proceed.

But contrary to natural inference the status of the working people is outwardly quiet. It is very rarely that any open demonstration for the improvement of their condition is made. I assign this partly to their temperament, and partly to a feeling of hopelessness of accomplishing anything against united capital.

It cannot be denied, however, that the situation is growing yearly more imminent. The working people are becoming better educated. Through intercourse with representatives of their own class who have improved their condition abroad they are enabled to reason more intelligently upon their comparative circumstances and the causes of them. They see that the very wealth which they claim is united against them is largely the product of their own labor. They claim, also, that the army, while it is their pride and the acknowledged bulwark of the na-

tion, is a serious obstacle to their own prosperity. However fallacious their reasoning may be, they do not admit the fallacy nor submit cheerfully to the situation.

Both local and general laws are against unrestrained action on the part of these organizations, and they are subject to police *surveillance* if their speech becomes too radical.

STRIKES AND THEIR EFFECTS.

Strikes are not frequent in this region. The only one of any consequence the past year has been that of the 600 employés in the hosiery factory of Heinrich Schopper, in Zeulenroda. The cause was a reduction of wages. The proprietor was uncompromising and carried his point.

Arbitration, as a means of settlement, is not often resorted to. The employer usually bides his time, knowing that his policy in the past has not enabled them to accumulate the means of indulging in idleness. The reserve even of black bread and potatoes is not large, and if there is not a summary lockout, as in so many cases in Saxony the past winter, the operatives are made in various ways to feel that they must return to work at the old rates or starve.

The effects of strikes on labor in Thuringia have not been favorable to their repetition, either as regards the employer or the employed. As a rule these latter have remained a longer or shorter time in idleness, have spent their reserve, if they had any, have entailed still greater poverty and wretchedness on their families, and finally, most likely, returned to labor at the employer's terms, but with such an embittered feeling that more than one proprietor wishes that he could consistently have made a concession and kept the former good will of his workmen.

CONDITIONS OF PURCHASES AND PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Many employers keep stocks of goods on hand, principally the necessities of life, and accounts are opened with employés, which are not allowed to exceed the wages due, and which are settled every pay-day. Employés complain that the seller thus makes them pay a double profit, one on the price of the goods and another on the wages at which they are employed. Theoretically the workman is free to purchase the necessities of life where he chooses, but practically, owing to the practice mentioned above, the choice is a singularly constrained one.

Day laborers are paid weekly and piece workmen fortnightly, as a rule, and in the currency of the Empire.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There are in Germany various kinds of co-operative and economical societies, but those which are founded upon the well-known Schulze-Delitzsch system have best commended themselves to the wants of the people. There are about 3,550 of these societies in the Empire, which report regularly to the central office, with a membership of 1,200,000. Their business transactions, so far as they are made public, amount now to about \$500,000,000 yearly, and their stock in trade, with which the business is carried on, amounts to \$155,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 may be classed as reserve funds, and \$105,000,000 as loaned capital.

Of these co-operative societies the two most patronized by the people are the *Varschussvereine* (cash-advance associations, or co-operative credit unions), for banking purposes, and the *Consumvereine* (provisions

unions), engaged in furnishing the necessities of life. Of the former there are 905 in Germany, with a membership of 461,153 (420,140 males and 41,013 females), and of the latter there are 625, with a membership of about 300,000, of whom about one-seventh are women. Both of these societies are popular in Thuringia, where there are 74 of the credit associations and 75 provisions unions. Membership is acquired in each by the payment of a fee, which varies for different localities. On security furnished by the members capital is borrowed, or supplies purchased, and with this capital or supplies the business is carried on. Members share pro rata in the dividends, and are also often the lenders of the capital to the unions.

Credit unions.—The following table presents a comparative view of these unions (*Verschlussvereine*) in Germany from 1876 to 1882. In 1859 there were 80 of the unions, with a membership of 18,676, and their funds, loaned and renewed, amounted to \$3,098,577. Since 1859 the dividends have varied from 3 per cent. to 28 per cent., averaging 6½ per cent:

Table showing the condition of co-operative credit unions (*Verschlussvereine*) in Germany from 1876 to 1882.

Year.	Number of unions.	Members.	Loaned funds.	Own funds, including reserves.	Deposits.	Per cent. of owned to other funds.	Dividends.
							<i>Per cent.</i>
1876	806	431, 216	\$381, 347, 304 75	\$24, 722, 791 50	\$83, 618, 145 25	29. 57	6
1877	929	468, 652	387, 600, 620 75	27, 675, 248 25	87, 754, 775 75	31. 54	7
1878	948	480, 507	384, 000, 933 25	29, 183, 842 25	86, 648, 853 25	33. 68	7
1879	899	459, 033	349, 530, 207 50	29, 028, 512 50	86, 791, 368 75	33. 44	7
1880	906	480, 656	361, 881, 579 25	29, 606, 857 00	91, 112, 486 25	32. 40	7
1881	902	482, 212	368, 001, 243 50	29, 942, 541 75	93, 574, 603 50	31. 99	7
1882	905	461, 153	375, 591, 858 75	30, 387, 229 75	94, 844, 823 00	32. 01	7

Provisions unions.—The make-up and condition of the Sonneberg Provisions-Union (*Consumverein*) at the end of 1883 may be taken as a sample of these societies. Its membership consisted of 302 males and 40 females, divided as follows: Farmers, gardeners, and foresters, 8; manufacturers and builders, 16; handworkers, 135 males and 4 females; operatives, 40; merchants, 13 males and 6 females; clerks, 17; innkeepers, 5 males and 2 females; railway, post, and telegraph officers and railway laborers, 16 males and 1 female; servants, 3 males and 5 females; physicians, teachers, artists, state, church, and municipal officers, 47 males and 7 females; renters, 2 males and 15 females. During the year mentioned 20 new members were received and 18 lost, by death, removals, &c. During the last three years the dividends have averaged 20 per cent., and during the ten years of the union's existence they have averaged 15.4 per cent. At present goods are sold only to members, and the rule is found to work favorably in increasing the membership.

Comparatively few losses are sustained by these organizations, and it may be safely said that they have realized the object of their founder, particularly the provisions unions, in enabling working people to purchase the necessities of life at less cost than through the regular business channels.

Since they are patronized by the more prudent and cash-paying classes of people, it follows that their effect has been rather against general trade, but this effect is mainly theoretical, and is not such as

can be formulated. In Meiningen at the present time there is a contest between the merchants and the provisions union on the ground that the success of the latter makes competition among the former too great for fair profits.

Besides the societies mentioned, there are numerous labor unions and working-people's clubs, whose principles are professedly co-operative, but whose general theories are too radical and their influence too destructive to have materially benefited either themselves or the state.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The working people are tenacious of land and usually try to control a small piece for raising potatoes. They buy it if they are able to do so, but oftener they rent it, at from \$1.19 to \$14.28 per acre, the average price being about \$5.52.

Their houses are oftener of brick than of wood, and contain on an average three rooms: kitchen, sleeping room, and spare room. In many cases the cow is kept in an end of the same building, and the manure pile is in the door-yard. Such a house costs from \$300 to \$500.

HOW AGRICULTURAL LABORERS LIVE.

I asked a member of the local board of agriculture what the laboring people lived upon in this vicinity. His reply was "Potatoes, peas, lentils, and bacon, with coffee and beer." The coffee, I should add, is chicory, and the beer is of an inferior quality. I think he should have included black bread (rye), although it is a fact that they eat but very little of it in comparison with the quantity of potatoes.

THE CASE OF A WOMAN FIELD LABORER.

"May I ask you some questions about your work?" I inquired of a woman whom I found hoeing in the field a few days ago in company with several others. "Certainly," she replied, and the following conversation was held, which I report as faithfully as I can:

Question. How old are you?—Answer. Five and sixty.

Q. And how long have you done this kind of work?—A. Sixty years; only I began with pulling weeds in the potato field.

Q. Have you a family?—A. Yes; a husband and three children.

Q. And where are they?—A. My man is sick with rheumatism, my girl is in the mill, and my two boys are in the army.

Q. What pay do you get for this work?—A. For eleven hours' work 19 cents, and one meal of bread and meat. We begin work at six in the morning, and often have schnapps or coffee at nine.

Q. How many days in the year do you work?—A. Every day. When not employed for pay, I gather wood in the forest for my kitchen, or grass, wherever I can find it, for my cow.*

Q. And now will you tell me what your necessary expenses are?—A. That is my private affair.

Q. Pardon me, and so are most of the questions that you have already answered.—A. Well, then, I pay for rent 60 marks [\$14.28]. For food I reckon—

Q. Please imagine that your children are all at home.—A. Then let Ahnah [her companion in the field] answer. Her children are all at home.

A. (AHNAH.) Yes, but I have four.

* The forests here belong to the ducal domain, and the poor people have the privilege of gathering the *dead* wood, which they bear home in baskets on their backs. With a sickle very many of them also gather hay enough to keep a cow through the winter, which is borne home in the same way. *Ninety-nine hundredths of this work is done by women.*

Q. And what does it cost you to live?—A. For food for six persons, four of them children, we reckon 350 marks [\$83.30]. Clothing for the family, 70 marks [\$16.66]. Home rent, three rooms, 60 marks [\$14.28].”

Q. That makes 420 marks [\$114.21], but if you should work every working day at these wages [19 cents] you would receive only 240 marks [\$57].—A. But that is not all. Our taxes [rent on a half acre of land, on our earnings, on one cow, and for the two children in school, are more than 30 marks [\$7.14].

Q. But the balance in your statement is all on the wrong side. Then there is sickness to be provided for, and fuel, and many necessary incidental expenses. How do you do it?—A. We don't indulge in incidentals, and rarely call a doctor. We people must hoe our row if it leads through fire. As for fuel, I and the children gather it in the forest, same as all of my class do. But, thank God, my man is handy with tools, and he usually earns in a year a third more money than I do. Then the children do piece-work out of school hours for the toy-makers, enough to buy their books at least, and all together we are able to have meat once a week, beer daily, and cake at Christmas.

(Another woman, interrupting :) “Yes, and she has a cow and can have butter on her bread, but the most of us have neither butter nor milk, and live on nothing but potatoes and chicory, with beer and sausage may be on holidays. Our families are as large as hers, or larger, and our men [husbands] are not handy with tools, either.”

I thanked them for the information they had given me.

“You go to church on Sundays?” I said, as I was moving away.

“If it storms, and there is no work to be done,” was the reply.

CONDITION OF MECHANICS.

Workmen at trades, including those working for the toy and other manufacturers, earn, on an average, under \$200 a year, and their expenses, including taxes, &c., are a little larger than those mentioned above.

Large families are the rule, and each member must contribute its quota towards the expenses of living. One family in Sonneberg contains twenty-one children, all by the same parents. The population of Germany increases, notwithstanding its immense emigration.

I see but little prospect of these people bettering their condition in this country. Emigration would be much larger but for a lack of means.

The men dress in home-made clothing, usually black and coarse; the women in waist and petticoat (in summer neither shoes, stockings, nor underclothing), and the children in jacket and trousers of coarse stuff. The holiday dress for the women is full, short skirts, with a gay kerchief over the head and shoulders.

HABITS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

Morally, they are honest people, but they are superstitious, and at the same time not over religious. If they fail to say “*Gesundheit!*” (Health!) when a person sneezes, they confidently count on dying within the year.

Physically, they are hardy, but they are not so robust as the ideal Teuton, and are accustomed to exposure.

Both morally and physically I think they are injured by the amount of beer, tobacco, and snuff that they consume, and I think these may be safely mentioned as enemies to their progress. The beer habit is accompanied by but little intoxication, but it is attended by quite as much poverty and general wretchedness as is the whisky habit in other countries. In Sonneberg, with a population of 9,500, there is an annual consumption of over 2,500,000 quarts of beer, or more than 2 quarts per day for each male person, including children.

Snuff taking is a very common habit, but it is confined principally to the men.

Six thousand million cigars were consumed in Germany in 1883, weighing 37,565 tons. The total weight of tobacco consumed was 74,160 tons.

Thuringia consumed her share. The average cost of these cigars was $4\frac{1}{2}$ pfennige (9.9 mills), or less than one cent apiece.

In beer saloons, hotels, railway-station waiting-rooms, and other public places, boxes are exposed into which smokers are requested to throw their cigar-stubs "in aid of the poor." An intelligent German assures me that these are then collected and converted into snuff and cigarettes, but it does not appear what share of the profits fall to the poor.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉES—IN CASE OF ACCIDENT OR DISABILITY—THEIR MORAL AND PHYSICAL WELFARE—RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

Safety of employés.—As a rule, the safety of the employé is secondary, and depends mainly upon the means and precautions used for the safety of the employer's property. In nearly all factories and mills the usual watchmen are employed, and means more or less efficient are generally provided for the extinction of fire. Hand extinguishers are quite common. In the larger factories outside escapes are sometimes provided, but these are not common. Mining is conducted on a limited scale in Thuringia, and in so primitive a manner that it cannot be said that any special means are employed for the safety of the miner. On railways the means of safety relate almost entirely to the passenger, and with this the employé is constantly exercised. In the Schoenau Porcelain Works, at Hüttensteinach, each room has a double egress, and the interiors are all lighted by electricity from the outside. Each room has also its special overseer, charged not only with the conduct of the work in it, but also with the oversight of all workmen who may be engaged in work that involves any special risk or danger.

In case of accident or disability.—No systematic or general provisions are made by the employers in this district for the aid of their sick or disabled employés. It is only in rare instances that asylums or hospitals are provided—never, in fact, except it may be in connection with the local public almshouse or hospital.

But there is a method of insurance now coming into use by which the workman may insure himself, or the employer his employés, deducting the premiums from their daily wages. It is called the Zurich Accident Assurance Society, and is strikingly like the system which Prince Bismarck has striven to make obligatory upon all manufacturers.

The persons that are insurable in this society are divided into twelve classes, and the premiums vary according to the supposed risks to which the individuals of the class are exposed. There are also three eventualities on which insurance is effected, namely, death, permanent invalidity, and temporary disability, and the premiums vary again in each of these cases. Policies are also issued on the basis of a stipulated sum, or upon that of the laborer's daily wages, and in this latter case his wages go on in case of illness or disability.

Persons under 15 years of age and over 65; persons suffering from chronic or incurable diseases; workmen in coal mines, and equestrian performers, acrobats, aeronauts, tight-rope walkers, animal tamers, and the like, are not admitted to its privileges.

The most interesting feature of this insurance, for present purposes, is that which is based upon the laborer's daily wages. He may be insured for from one to five times his daily pay, the calculations being made upon the basis of three hundred working days in the year.

Suppose a workman to receive 62½ cents a day. For a year of three hundred working days he would receive \$187.50. By paying a yearly premium his heirs may receive that amount in case of his death, or he himself may receive his daily wages in case of a disabling accident during the disability. He may be insured for one and a half, twice, thrice, or five times his wages, and be paid accordingly. If he is a tanner, for example, he will pay a yearly premium of \$4.50 for each \$1,000 of single-rate insurance. If he is insured for double his daily wages the premium is \$6, and for three times his wages the premium is \$7.

The following table illustrates the manner in which workmen are divided into "danger classes," and the yearly premiums which they must pay on every \$1,000 to be insured against all three eventualities, on the basis of their daily wages and the double and treble thereof:

Laborers' wage insurance.

Subjects, such as—	Danger class.	Single premium.	Double wage premium.	Treble wage premium.
Barbers	I.....	\$3 50	\$4 50	\$5 50
Bankers	II.....	4 50	6 00	7 00
Engravers	III.....	6 00	7 50	8 70
Printers	IV.....	7 00	9 00	10 50
Turners	V.....	8 50	11 50	13 50
Carpenters	VI.....	10 50	14 00	17 00
Butchers	VII.....	12 50	17 00	20 70
Masons	VIII.....	15 00	20 00	24 00
Builders	IX.....	17 50	23 00	27 50
Teamsters	X.....	19 50	26 00	31 00
Fishermen	XI.....	22 00	29 00	34 50
Conductors and brakemen	XII.....	25 50	34 50	41 00

Insurance is effected on the three eventualities of death, permanent invalidity, and temporary disability.

Insurance against temporary disability alone is not allowed. By the elimination of either one of these eventualities the premiums are diminished from 30 to 50 per cent.

The premiums in the table are for individual policies. If the employer insures all his employes collectively, the premiums average about two classes lower.

Furthermore, on most of the railways a system of bounties prevails which affords some aid to certain officials beyond a specified age. A certain percentage is also deducted from the wages of employes, to be held in trust to help form a fund from which widows and orphans of employes are aided. On the Werra Railway this fund is formed from such sources as percentage on wages, fees charged for admission to the pension class, by fines imposed for breach of conduct, &c. It now amounts to about \$25,000. Last year the pensions paid to retired officers amounted to \$5,000; to widows, \$3,000, and to children \$50; but they were not all drawn from this fund.

The Schoenau Brothers (porcelain manufacturers) have established a fund which insures each workman free medical care in case of sickness and a decent burial in case of death.

Moral and physical welfare of employes.—This firm (Schoenau Brothers) also gives special attention to the moral and physical as well as professional welfare of their employes. Their work rooms are well lighted and ventilated, provided with facilities for bathing, and special instruction in drawing, modeling, and decorating are given to apprentices two days in each week, their wages continuing as usual. A strike has never occurred in this establishment.

Relations between employer and employed.—Taking the district as a whole these relations are those of master and servant in the full sense of the terms, and in a few cases they are especially strained, as in that of the hosiery operatives in Zeulenroda, already referred to. Generally speaking, there is but little intercourse between master and workman,

except that which is involved in the payment of the lowest possible wages, and insisting on the fullest possible results during the ten or twelve hours of daily toil. The average German workman in this region is a remarkably submissive person.

POLITICAL RIGHTS—TAXES—TENDENCY OF LEGISLATION.

Political rights.—There is, perhaps, no discrimination against working people as such. All males above the age of 25 can vote for members of the national Parliament, but in order to vote on municipal and local affairs one must become a burgher, which involves the payment of \$7.07* and other conditions which poor people could not meet, even if they could that of the citizenship fee. The acquisition of citizenship by the poorer classes is discouraged by the authorities, for the reason, among others, that they would then be entitled to admission to the community poor-houses and hospitals in cases of poverty and illness.

Notwithstanding their voting power, the working people do not exert a corresponding influence on legislation. This is due partly to the fact that so few of them are qualified for seats in the legislative bodies, and partly to the fact that many questions that seriously affect their welfare are not made subjects of legislation. But a still stronger reason is, I think, that they have learned to appreciate the full power of the ballot. They are also often too much under the influence of their employers to vote boldly and unitedly in their own interests.

Taxes.—The share, comparatively, borne by the working people in local and general taxation varies with the locality. The workman's share in taxation will be best understood by glancing at the system on which taxes are collected.

(a) *Income taxes.*—Income taxes in Sonneberg are collected on national, city, and church account. Each person, as below, must pay the national tax 12 times a year (12 termine), the city tax 14 times a year (14 termine), and the church tax once a year (1 termin), making together 27 times (27 termine) that income taxes are collected. The same are collected 32 times in a town three miles from Sonneberg, and in other towns a still greater, and in others a less, number of times.

The basis of this taxation is as follows: Young servant girls, apprentices, and laborers, who earn less than \$28.56 a year, must pay 2.8 cents per termin—that is, 27×2.8 cents, which equals 75.6 cents a year.

Older servants, and companions, and laborers, who earn more than \$28.56 a year, must pay 6 cents per termin, or $27 \times .06 = \$1.62$ a year.

Workmen in manufactories must pay from 8.8 to 29.7 cents per termin = \$2.37½ to \$8.01 per year.

Sub-overseers without private means must pay 11.9 cents per termin, and overseers from 17.8 to 29.7 cents per termin per year.

The income tax is, further, as follows:

Income tax per termin on an income of—		Cents.
\$142.80 to \$171.36		23.8
171.36 199.92		28.7
199.92 242.76		35.7
242.76 285.60		47.0
285.60 357.00		58.5
357.00 428.40		71.4
428.40 499.80		85.7
499.80 599.76		\$119
599.76 714.00		142.8

* This is the present fee in Sonneberg. It was formerly much higher, and is still so in many towns. The proportion of burghers to inhabitants is comparatively small.

For example, a person whose annual salary or income is between \$599.76 and \$714 pays a tax of \$1.42.8 per termin = $\$1.42.8 \times 27 = \$38.55\frac{3}{4}$.

All incomes over \$714 pay $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the income per termin. Thus an income of \$1,000 pays a yearly tax of \$67.50.

(b) *Land taxes.*—Taxes are levied on land according to its kind, varying slightly between arable, garden, meadow, pasture, forest, water-course, and waste land. These various kinds of land are divided into grades, so that first or second quality arable land, for example, pays a higher tax than third or fourth quality. In waste land six grades are recognized, in water-course or swamp land five grades, and in each of the others eight grades.

The taxes are now levied at 1 per cent. and upwards of the estimated income (not the worth) of the land per termin, there being from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 land termine, and the aggregate taxes being collected twice, once for city and once for national purposes. In Sonneberg this tax is now 1 per cent. per termin, there being $5\frac{1}{2}$ land termine. For example, the estimated yearly income of an acre of land is \$20. One per cent. of this would be 20 cents, which would be collected eleven times a year (five and a half city and five and a half state), making the tax \$2.20. The land taxes may be stated as averaging between 9 and 11 per cent. annually.

(c) *Building taxes.*—On buildings the tax is about 2 per cent. of the valuation of those used for business purposes, and 4 per cent. on dwellings.

(d) *School taxes.*—In the public schools there must be paid for each child a yearly tax of \$1.43; for two children from the same family, \$1.90, and for three or more children from the same family, \$2.38.

(e) *Other direct taxes.*—All other property, as cattle, horses, sheep, tools, &c., are taxed at from 1 to 5 per cent. of their valuation.

(f) *Indirect taxes.*—The people must, in effect, pay a tax on their beer, for each brewer must pay a national tax of 47.6 cents on each hundred-weight of barley-malt used, and a local tax of 24.2 cents on each 100 quarts of beer brewed. Travelers on the highways (except foot people) pay a toll of about 1 cent a mile, and a tax is levied on salt, meat, fowl, and similar articles that are brought from out of the dukedom. But the meat and fowl tax is a local matter, and is not collected in every town.

Thus it is seen that the working people pay quite their proportion of the taxes, both local and general.

No discretion is allowed the tax-gatherer, and often the very bed of the peasant is taken in satisfaction of a levy.

Tendency of legislation.—Ostensibly the tendency of legislation in regard to labor and the working people is to benefit the laborer, but in the opinion of many it is really to build up and strengthen the military system of the Empire at the laborer's expense. Many working people hold this opinion and cite in support of it the burdensome taxes which the military system imposes upon them, and the fact that their sons are seriously hindered from learning useful trades by being obliged to give the best years of their life to the army.

But I believe that the tendency of legislation is really, although almost imperceptibly, in favor of the working people; not so much because their welfare is sought as a paramount end, as because they themselves are yearly learning to exert better and stronger influences in their own favor.

Even the military discipline has its advantages. Taking these young men and putting them three years in the army, where they are obliged

to keep both their persons and their clothing clean, their boots polished, and themselves erect and civil, is a positive benefit to them, whatever may be its drawbacks.

EMIGRATION AND ITS CAUSES.

Less than 3,000 persons are known to have emigrated from this district during the last five years. About three fourths of these were agriculturists and day laborers with small means, and one-fourth artisans and skilled workmen of various sorts.

The main causes assigned both by those who emigrate and by those who wish to do so are dissatisfaction with the military service and a desire for higher wages. But simple ambition, and a desire to better their condition, and a wish to see the world and to test other forms of government, the demand for more room and less competition, are also strong reasons with many who make no public expression of dissatisfaction with any institution in the Fatherland.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

This is the second sad chapter in this report.

American readers will hardly understand how it can be that the severest part of existence in this whole region falls to the lot of woman. But such is the fact. She is the servant and the burden-bearer. The sentiment of chivalry seems to be entirely wanting, not only in the treatment which she receives, but also in the feelings with which she is regarded. The position of wife and mother appears to shield her from no hardship, nor the fact of her sex to entitle her to any noble consideration. Thus, domestic life, as a rule, among the laboring classes, is based on the idea of mere utility, in which the affections seem to play almost as little part as they do in the different portions of a labor-saving machine.

Her sex is liberally represented in most of the manual-labor occupations of the district, even to mining and foundry work, but far less liberally in any branch of clerical or professional life. In a portion of this consulate containing a population of 100,309 males and 106,042 females, I find by the latest official statistics that for each woman who supports herself in civil and church service and the so-called professions, there are five and a fraction who support themselves by trade and commerce, nine and a fraction by housework, twenty-four and a fraction by mining, foundry, and building work, and sixty-three and a fraction by agriculture, cattle-raising, forestry, hunting, and fishing—proportions that only faintly indicate the hard lot of the Thuringian woman, and, I might truthfully say, of most country women throughout Germany.

I find, moreover, by the same statistics, 169 women making their living in the same district by working in quarries, 372 by various branches of glass-blowing, 71 by making knives, 1 by making mathematical instruments, 1 by making musical instruments, 1 as a chemist, 44 by making explosives, 1,907 as paper-makers, 15 as tanners, 54 as bookbinders and box-makers, 2 as coopers, 355 as turners, 753 by sewing, 3 as notaries' clerks, 76 as teachers of all kinds and grades (including those engaged in libraries and as musicians), 67 as authors and writers of all kinds (including copyists and correspondents), and along with them the inevitable sixteen thousand one hundred and nine who make their living by "agriculture, cattle-raising, forestry, hunting, and fishing."

But this includes only those described as self-supporting in the branches mentioned. The whole number of women and children (girls)

employed in agricultural pursuits is 39,218. The corresponding number of males is 32,714.

Thus it is seen that the chief pursuits of women in this district are not of a gentle or refining character. They perform by far the greater part of all the out-door manual service. The planting and the sowing, including the preparation of the soil therefor, is done by them. I have seen many a woman in the last few weeks holding the plow drawn by a pair of cows, and still more of them "toting" manure into the fields in baskets strapped to their backs. They also do the haying, including the mowing and the pitching; likewise the harvesting; after which they thresh much of the grain with the old-fashioned hand flail. They accompany the coal carts through the city and put the coal in the cellars, while the male driver sits upon his seat. They carry on nearly all the dairy business, and draw the milk into town in a hand cart—a woman and a dog usually constituting the team. "I have just written to my wife," said a professional American gentleman to me a few days ago, who was traveling through this district, "that it is a very serious thing to be a dog in Germany, or a cow, or a woman."

In half a day's walk through the country recently I counted 130 women hoeing in the fields and only five men. "Why is it," I asked one of these women, "that I see so many of your sex here and so few of the other?" "Ach, Gott!" said she, "the military must have gold lace and corsets." She meant, I suppose, that the military system takes away many men from industrial pursuits, and it is a favorite jest with the women here that the officers wear *tournures* to improve their forms. "What pay do you receive for this labor?" I asked. "From 50 to 70 pfennige [11.9 to 16.6 cents] a day," she answered, "with schnapps at 9, potatoes and coffee at noon, and black bread and beer at 4." "How long is your day's work?" "From 6 to 6, but we often work till 9 or 10 at 10 pfennige an hour for extra time"—and she left me, to rearrange the bottle of goat's milk for her baby, which had awakened from its nap in the grass at the edge of the field.

Such are the prominent and most striking characteristics of woman's work in this section. Many of the younger women are employed in the doll and toy factories at about 15 cents a day, or else in doing piece work of the same kind in their own rooms, at which they earn perhaps 20 per cent. more weekly, but it involves more hours of labor.

The women of this class are not comely. One sees but few fresh and merry girls. Stooping forms, worn and weary faces, browned and wrinkled skin, and a kind of sad and spiritless movement characterize the most of them. One can trace, too, but little improvement in their lot. From generation to generation the peasant girl carries her basket on her back, till she drops it from old age, and her children follow in her footsteps.

As to their moral and physical condition, they are both hardy and phlegmatic; in other words, they are physically strong, and do not seem to be so much exposed to temptation as women of a more nervous temperament are.

On the other hand, German newspapers occasionally warn their readers that the ranks of the licentious in Cincinnati and other cities of the United States are swelled by German girls. The *Dresdener Nachrichten* last winter sounded the same alarm with reference to London, and later I found a letter in the same paper from the pastor of the German Lutheran church in Geneva, who says:

Since I have been pastor here I have frequently had to act in behalf of unfortunate German girls who had come here to seek positions as servants, but who, through inexperience, indiscretion, or enticement, have fallen into the hands of bad men, and have

ended in houses of ill-repute. Geneva is unfortunately overrich in such houses, and it is notorious that the greater part of their occupants are German girls from Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and other parts of the Fatherland. To such an extent had the evil grown that several years ago the Church founded a house of refuge for homeless German girls who come to the city, &c.

The general effects of such a life as I have described are not favorable to the development of the best domestic qualities. The housekeeping of the laboring classes is of the most primitive sort. The cooking is wretched. There is but little display of family affection, but the home feeling is very strong.

Educationally, the women are not, as a rule, equal to the men, but, except in the case of the technical schools, to which they are not admitted, they enjoy equal educational privileges.

The wages of women average about half those of men.

At the present time there are about 6,000 more women than men in the Dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen, with a population of 207,075, and in the whole consular district, with a population of 1,216,815, there is a surplus of 30,609 women. Emigration accounts largely for this difference, since the men can more easily collect the means for a change of location than the women can.

GEORGE F. MOSHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sonneberg, June 7, 1884.

WURTEMBERG.

REPORT BY CONSUL CATLIN.

The Kingdom of Wurtemberg, with a population of 2,000,000, and an area about equal to that of the State of Massachusetts, may be classed as essentially an agricultural land. Half its population are directly or indirectly dependent upon agricultural and kindred pursuits (see Table I). Nearly two-thirds of its area consists of farms, pasture-land, and vineyards, and it contains but four cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The distribution of so large a proportion of the territory among so great a number of proprietors, and the consequent existence of so many petty land-owners, each working his own small farm and gaining therefrom a livelihood, such as it is, for himself and his family, greatly simplifies the consideration of the great question of the relations of labor to capital, and practically limits it, so far as Wurtemberg is concerned, to the population residing in the cities and larger towns.

There is, however, in the condition of the numerous agricultural population of the Kingdom, much food for study and observation, and much that is pertinent to the subject of this report. It is not in this case the question of capitalist and laborer, of employer and employé. There are no large farms such as are to be found in our great West or plantations such as cover the South, where the capital, energy, and genius of one man directs the labor of hundreds.

Here the owner of each bit of soil is its tiller, and upon its product evolved by his own patient labor depend his hopes of support for himself and his household. Farm hands are practically unknown. The land-owner and his wife plow, sow, and gather side by side in the field, or together trim their vines and garner the grapes, content if the close of the harvest find their land unmortgaged, and themselves in health

and clear of the books at the baker's and grocer's. It will be easily seen, therefore, that the question of wages, so far as such a population goes, is simply a question of the crops. Their paymaster is the soil which they till. If the season prove unfavorable their wages are lower in proportion, but they cannot strike; if the season prove, on the other hand, propitious, they hail it with the same joy that the mechanic or operative experiences in obtaining better terms from his employer. This is the situation in regard to labor and wages as pertaining to one-half of the population of the Kingdom.

Now, there is a natural limit to the productiveness of the soil, a largest possible crop beyond which the cultivator's hopes cannot go. Granting that under the most favorable circumstances this largest possible crop cannot be looked for, save in very exceptional years and at long intervals, granting also that on an average crop the cultivator and those dependent on him are barely able to eke out a comfortable subsistence, the deduction is easy, that any successive failure of crops involving a yield perceptibly less than that average must be attended with distress and naturally, in consequence, with movements of some kind for relief. To this should be added the important fact that, while there is no increase in cultivable area, there is all the time going on a steady increase of more than 1 per cent. per annum (see Table II) in the population dwelling on it, and dependent upon it for the means of living, a fact which would render the problem a difficult one, even could a fixed average crop be annually relied on. But when, as I find to be the case, for five years past the grain and wine crop shows a large falling off from the average yield, even of the last ten years, the simple deduction is, that the farms and vineyards have ceased to furnish means of living for their inhabitants, and that therefore a certain surplus of the latter must either starve or seek their living elsewhere. Hence, the heavy emigration of late years to America and the tendency to crowd into the cities and towns in search of employment, which comparatively few obtain. The grain and wine crops of the Kingdom, which have averaged about \$3,750,000 for the last ten years, only averaged during the last five years a little over \$2,500,000, making a *falling off* of \$6,000,000 and upwards in the "wages" paid since 1878 by the soil of Wurtemberg to its tillers. Good years, better crops, and a higher average may perhaps recur, but the deficit of five years, so essential to the maintenance of the agricultural population, is there, cannot be wiped out, and *must* have its effects. Those effects are, not only emigration and a tendency townward, as stated, but a proportional diminution of the volume of trade in all its branches.

I state these facts as the misfortune of the Wurtemberg peasant, and not as his fault. He is laborious, patient, and thrifty. He might even be called penurious, had not generations of needy toil shown him that the strictest economy is for him a matter of dire necessity. Sturdy and strong of limb, reared to respect the law, religion, and the domestic tie, simple in his wants and moderate in his habits, he is content to work uncomplainingly, or, rising before daylight and working till sundown, asking no more than that he may derive a living from his humble acre, as probably his father and grandfather have done before him, and support and bring up the children, who in turn will care for him in his old age. Devoid of great ambition, he also lacks great cares. His industry is his life, and only ends with life. In the great fusion of races now going on to make up the future population of the North-American continent, and out of which is to spring that new and clearly defined type of humanity, the American race of the future, it is fortunate that we are acquiring so large an admixture of this honest, industrious race of

peasantry from the Black Forest, from the Suabian hills, and from the valleys of the Upper Danube and the Neckar.

LABOR IN THE CITIES OF WURTEMBERG.

Turning now from the free open life of the green fields and vineyards to the paved streets and thickly-settled quarters of the town, we find that of the two millions of people in the Kingdom, only 195,000 or thereabouts are dwellers in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or upwards, and, of these, 117,000 dwell in Stuttgart, the capital of the Kingdom, a great manufacturing and trading center, and a town which will aptly serve to be cited as illustrating the various phases of the social and labor questions as they exist in South Germany at the present time. The other chief cities of the Kingdom are Ulm (33,000), at the point where the great transcontinental railway line from Paris to Constantinople crosses the Danube, Heilbronn (24,000), an active point of importation at the head of steam navigation on the Neckar, and Esslingen (20,500), 10 miles distant from Stuttgart, and largely engaged in the manufacture of locomotives, machinery, and textile fabrics. These are the cities of the Kingdom, though not by any means comprising all its manufacturing interests. In scores of smaller towns and villages, Aalen, Heidenheim, Biberach, Reutlingen, Rottweil, Tuttlingen, and Ludwigsburg, and even sometimes in the open country, are to be found factories, large or small, turning out a great variety of wares both for internal consumption and for export. I had occasion to refer to several of these, with a description of their extent and management, in my report on the "Cotton and woolen industries of Wurtemberg" (see No. 23, Commercial Reports, p. 216), and I may have occasion to refer to some of them also in the course of this report. But, for all practical purposes, the industries of the four cities will serve to illustrate the relations of labor and capital in this Kingdom, and the various questions incident thereto.

For this purpose I have prepared the following table, showing at a glance how the populations of the four cities named are distributed according to their several employments:

Distribution of the population of the four principal cities of Wurtemberg according to the employments upon which they are directly or indirectly dependent.

Occupations.	Stuttgart.*	Ulm.†	Heilbronn.‡	Esslingen.§
Agriculture and kindred pursuits.....	5,516	1,657	2,546	3,765
Mines, foundries, and salt works.....	82	9		
In stone and earth.....	1,447	332	245	89
Metals (except iron).....	1,615	356	561	412
Iron.....	3,360	939	801	1,021
Manufacture of machinery, implements, instruments, and apparatus.....	4,554	722	928	2,814
Chemical industries, combustibles, oils, varnishes, &c.....	1,624	211	536	407
Textile industries.....	1,398	238	153	1,394
Paper and leather.....	3,268	556	1,442	891
Wood and carving.....	7,748	1,378	1,143	1,373
Alimentary products.....	5,581	2,268	2,001	1,471
Clothing and dress.....	12,017	3,015	1,863	1,947
Building.....	6,408	1,906	1,593	696
Clerical pursuits.....	3,867	213		325
Artistic pursuits (except music, theater, and shows).....	830	47	130	42
Trade.....	15,244	3,661	3,305	700
Insurance.....	692	29	30	14
Land travel.....	6,736	2,824	1,315	1,672
Water travel.....	1	60	23	
Inns, hotels, and restaurants.....	4,113	1,412	697	390
House service, day labor, &c.....	1,820	412	478	341
Government, township, and church employ.....	16,049	8,617	1,777	971
No employment given.....	13,371	2,155	2,049	1,437
Miscellaneous.....		48		

* Population, 117,343.

† Population, 33,162.

‡ Population, 23,958.

§ Population, 20,430.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the pursuits of the populations of these cities, especially of Stuttgart, cover all the necessary ground for the discussion of the question in hand, in fact Stuttgart and Esslingen alone will amply suffice, embracing, as they do, within their limits nearly all branches of industry. In pursuing the inquiries suggested by the Department's circular, I have deemed it the best plan and that promising to afford the truest picture of the labor question in all its phases, to seek interviews not only with laborers and operatives, chosen here and there at random, but with leaders, capitalists, manufacturers, and public men of widely varying ideas, and in recording these interviews, to set before the Department facts and opinions far more varied and valuable than would be any observations and views of myself alone.

Observing in a recent number of the *Tagblatt* of this city that a mass-meeting of workmen on the previous evening had been addressed by one Mr. Karl Kloss, I looked that gentleman up, and, stating my object, requested an interview. I found him an earnest, intelligent man, apparently well informed on the labor question, and ready to give me all the information I desired. He has great readiness as a public speaker, and large influence among the working classes, and I am confident that his opinions, as given herewith, will prove of interest. He may be taken as a representative man, and, being himself a practical workman, a joiner by trade, it is to be presumed that he knows whereof he speaks.

VIEWS OF MR. KARL KLOSS.

Question. What are the present relations in Wurtemberg between labor and capital?—Answer. The relations between labor and capital at the present time are strained, especially in the larger manufacturing cities.

Q. I notice that one-half of the population of Wurtemberg is devoted to, or dependent upon, agricultural and kindred pursuits. Does not this largely diminish the importance of the social and labor question in Wurtemberg?—A. Certainly; for the reason that there are too many small land-owners, allowing of no methodical system of agriculture, but merely a small system of hand-labor, keeping them all poor, and which cannot compete with a broad system of agriculture, such as exists in North Germany or Hungary.

Q. You believe, then, that the agricultural population, notwithstanding their poor condition, take but little interest in social and labor questions?—A. Very little. They prefer to seek relief from their needs, or from the failures of successive wine crops, either by emigration or by flocking to the cities to look for work.

Q. When they come to the cities are they competent to do work, and do they find it?—A. They can do work as day-laborers in digging and the rougher kinds of work, but, of course, are not skilled laborers. About — per cent. get work. It depends somewhat on the season of the year. The workmen who come to town from the country are an impediment to the city workmen in the development of social questions, owing to their more limited experience and lack of interest therein.

Q. Suppose we reckon the population of Stuttgart to-day at 125,000, how many able-bodied laborers are there in the city unemployed?—A. Only about 5 or 6 per cent. of the industrial laborers are now unemployed. Circumstances here in Wurtemberg are unusually favorable in this regard.

Q. Is the situation better now than it was about three years ago?—A. While the prices of living have not changed, wages have in some instances decreased.

Q. To what do you ascribe this decrease?—A. To the influx of laborers to the cities, and to the excess of population in the country; also to the substitution of machine for hand work, and to the fact that, thereby, the additional labor of women and children is rendered available; further by the fact that there is no law for the regulation of the hours of labor and employers can get, therefore, three days' work in two out of their employes. I have seen a hundred girls and women, operatives, leaving a cotton factory in Esslingen at 12 o'clock Saturday night, where they had been working from 6 in the morning, with the exception of an hour at noon and half an hour each in the morning and afternoon, and the greater part of them had still an hour or two hours' walk before they reached their homes.

Q. Do you suppose that those hundred females were contented and happy, and ever hoped for any improvement in their situation?—A. Certainly not contented and happy; but, in consequence of their wretched condition, they do not allow themselves to think

of any improvement. The wages paid in the factory I speak of are very poor; I learn that the average do not earn over 10 to 12 marks (\$2.50 to \$3) per fortnight.

Q. Is the general feeling of the workmen in the larger cities of Wurtemberg one of content, or discontent?—A. It cannot be said that they are contented; in some exceptional cases they are, on account of special advantages which they enjoy from their employers; but the majority are not contented, and only refrain from saying so because they consider it would be prejudicial to their interests.

Q. This, then, I suppose brings us to the subject of your first answer, the strained relations existing between labor and capital. Is it this discontent which causes such relations; or, is the discontent only an outcome of those relations?—A. It is the discontent which causes these strained relations.

Q. When you say the relations are strained, what does that imply?—A. That the workmen are ready to avail themselves of every opportunity to obtain better terms from their employers; for instance, in June 1883, the corset-weavers in Wurtemberg, 600 or 700 in number, formed a mutual protective association, not to organize a strike, but to protect each other in the event of one, and to employ certain parties of their number to prepare statistics in regard to labor and wages, which would enable them to act advisedly should occasion require; also to establish a uniform tariff of wages. They succeeded in accomplishing this, and that without a strike. The new uniform tariff is from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than the workmen received before.

Q. What is the disposition of capitalists towards the workmen in Wurtemberg? Are they generally disposed to make concessions?—A. As a general thing they are not disposed to concede much, as was shown last year in the joiners' strike.

THE GREAT JOINER STRIKE OF 1883.

Q. How many workmen were out on that strike?—A. Nearly 700 men, employed in seven large establishments, all in Stuttgart. The strike began early in July and lasted nine weeks. During that period contributions amounting to 15,021.12 marks for the benefit of the strikers were received from other cities; a collection of 6,506.97 marks was made in Stuttgart, a further sum of 1,290.13 marks was contributed by single individuals in this city, making a total of 22,817.27 marks in all.

Q. Who contributed the most of this money?—A. The greater part of it came from industrial associations in other cities; not only from associations of joiners but from hat-makers, cigar-makers, turners, masons, corset-weavers, and a great variety of trades, who all rushed eagerly and spontaneously to our assistance. Contributions came from Switzerland, Brussels, Vienna, and Paris, as well as from all parts of Germany. We even received 325 marks (\$50) from New York.

Q. What was done with all this money?—A. Nine-tenths of it (over 20,000 marks) was paid over to the strikers individually, for the maintenance of themselves and their families during the strike. The remainder was used in defraying current expenses for traveling, telegraphing, legal costs, printing, postage, &c.

Q. What was the disposition of the employers during the strike?—A. They endeavored throughout to show that our demands were unreasonable. The primary cause of the strike was not only low wages, but the additional fact that when workmen applied for an increase, though they were already working ten hours a day, the employers would tell them to come earlier and stay later and then they would make more, inasmuch as there was no system of day-wages, but all work was paid by the piece. The workmen at Schoettle's shops, about 120 in number, finding that they were paid about 15 per cent. less than their brother joiners in the other factories, united to demand a fixed tariff of prices per piece, and for over-hours, from their employers. The firm refused and the workmen struck. Next day there appeared in the papers a notice signed, not only by the proprietors of the Schoettle establishment, but also by those of all the other large joiner works in the city, announcing that, unless the Schoettle strikers returned to their work in three days, all the other establishments would be closed, and the whole force of 600 or 700 joiners in Stuttgart would thus together be thrown out of work.

Q. Under these circumstances, what course did the joiners pursue?—A. We had a joiners' union of about 400 members, of which I was president, and I called a meeting at once, not only of the members, but of all joiners and piano-makers in town, numbering about 2,000 in all. Of these, 1,200 attended the meeting, who unanimously resolved to disregard the threats of the employers, and to sustain the workmen at Schoettle's. Next day the threats were carried out, and all the factories were closed.

Q. Were the strikers peaceable and orderly, and what course did they pursue?—A. All was admirably quiet and orderly, so that it was not even necessary for the police to attend our largest meetings. The first step which the strikers took was to address in writing to their several employers a statement of the terms on which they would, on their side, be willing to resume work; some requested an increase of 8 to 10 per cent. in the rates of payment, and there was a general demand that the workshops should be ventilated and cleaned every day after working hours, instead of before, as formerly, and that the factory regulations should in all respects be made to conform with

the existing legal ordinances. To these demands two firms temporarily consented, but subsequently withdrew their consent, and united with the other employers against the strikers. For three or four weeks matters remained in this condition. The Schoettle firm then brought suit in the courts against their striking workmen for damages, for having maliciously left their work, and to compel them to resume. In reply to this the strikers from the other factories brought suit against their employers for damages for loss of time caused by the closing of the factories. These latter employers, it may here be stated, had previously offered to take their workmen back on the original terms, but the latter had refused, saying that, now they were shut out, they would strike. For this refusal to resume the principals also brought suit against their workmen. The Schoettle suit resulted in nineteen workmen (the number sued) being sentenced to resume work, and, on their refusal, to one day's imprisonment each. In the other suits the workmen won, and the employers were compelled to reimburse them for loss of time and to pay, in one case, the whole, in another the half of the costs.

Q. Was any attempt made to bring in workmen from other cities to replace the strikers?—A. The greatest efforts were made in that direction, but only 150 or thereabouts were brought in, of whom four-fifths came from Vienna, the balance from Switzerland, Silesia, and elsewhere. They were poor workmen, and not over five of them remain here to-day. About 100 more, apprentices and young workmen, were drummed up around in the suburbs, but they caused more loss than profit to their employers. Meanwhile half the strikers had gone off to other cities and promptly found work, thus greatly lightening the expenses of the relief committee. The greater part of the remainder found other work of various kinds here. The greatest sufferers, therefore, were the employers, not the workmen. The cost of the strike to the former cannot have been less than 300,000 marks, to the latter not over 30,000 marks.

Q. How did it finally end?—A. In a victory for the strikers in all except the Schoettle factory. In the latter case the terms asked were indeed to some degree granted, but to new workmen, and not to the old ones, of whom only some 25 out of 120 were taken back. This strike also resulted in the organization of all the joiners throughout Germany.

Q. I notice a "black list" mentioned in the account of the strike. To what does that refer?—A. It was a printed list of the strikers which was sent by the firms here to other firms in the same business throughout South Germany; but, since the termination of the strike, it has ceased to be of importance.

Q. Were you employed at the beginning of the strike?—A. Yes; as workman in the piano factory of Krauss & Co.

Q. Are you still employed there?—A. No; in consequence of my participation in the strike, as president of the Joiners' Union, I lost my position five days afterwards, and since that time have been unable to procure another.

Q. Are you a Wurtemberger?—A. No; I was born in Berlin in 1847, and have lived in Stuttgart since 1871.

Q. In regard to the price of living here in Stuttgart, upon how much, in your opinion, can an average workingman, with a family consisting of a wife and say three children, get along per annum, and keep clear of debt?—A. I have here a table which I have prepared, and which is based upon the prevailing prices. The various items included in it are those actually taken from the personal memorandum of annual expenses kept by a workingman of my acquaintance, viz:

Expenses of a family consisting of father, mother, and three children (at Stuttgart).

	Weekly.			Yearly.	
	Marks.			Marks.	
Bread, 24 pounds, at 11 pfennigs	2.64	\$0 63	Rent.....	250	\$59 50
Butter or lard, 2 pounds, at 90 pfennigs	1.80	43	Residence-tax.....	4	91
Meat, 4 pounds, at 66 pfennigs	2.64	63	Other taxes.....	6	1 43
Dinner (vegetables, flour, potatoes, salt and spices)	3.50	83	Dues to mutual aid society...	18.20	4 33
Breakfast and supper (with rolls, sugar, milk, &c.)	3.80	90	Clothing, shoes, and repairs...	190.62	45 47
Fuel and lights	1.50	36	Bedding, linen, &c.....	20.70	4 93
Soap, thread, yarn, and sundries	.70	17	Repair of tools and household utensils.....	14	3 71
Pocket money for casual expenses	3	71	Children's school fees.....	15.36	3 66
Total per week.....	19.58	4 66	Total per year.....	1,539.04	366 26
Total per year.....	1,018.16	242 32			

THE VIEWS OF HERR DIETZ, M. P.

The Hon. J. H. W. Dietz, who has a publishing and printing establishment at No. 26 Ludwigstrasse, in this city, represents a part of the voters of the city of Hamburg in the Berlin Parliament. He belongs to the Social Democratic party, and has been so kind as to furnish me with his views in answer to the various questions which I have herewith propounded, viz:

Question. In your opinion, is the present condition of the working classes in Wurtemberg prosperous or otherwise?—Answer. Leaving out of consideration the "*reserve armée*," the situation can at present almost be called a normal one. However, the industrial workingmen in the towns fare far worse in regard to the care for their material existence than do those employed in factories, &c., in the rural districts. The extraordinarily high price of lodgings in town, as well as the dearth of provisions, prevent the workman, even with the hardest labor, from earning more than half an adequate livelihood. The industrial workman in the country, on the other hand, has this advantage, that he frequently acquires the necessary food through cultivating a kitchen garden, &c., in his leisure hours, with the help of his family, and that he thus employs the ready money earned in the factory or elsewhere for defraying other wants. It is here to be remarked that those manufacturers who have their factories in the open country, and employ of course no strictly skilled workmen, are thus enabled to find workmen at incredibly low wages, which thus renders a successful competition possible.

Q. How does their condition compare with that which existed in 1872, and what difference is there between the situation of affairs then and now?—A. Production has essentially improved in quality and quantity. There is, however, no doubt that in general a constantly increasing incapacity for consumption depresses sales—a consequence of the rapidly-progressing impoverishment of the masses. Without therefore being a great prophet, one can predict a reaction in production, which, perhaps, may end in a crisis far greater than anything we have ever hitherto witnessed. The resisting power of manufacturers and merchants has grown weaker, and with a great many the moral consciousness of responsibility has disappeared. "After us, the deluge," is the cry, not alone in Germany, but in Wurtemberg as well.

Q. Are the working classes steady and trustworthy and frugal; and what influences can you cite which are favorable or adverse to their being so?—A. The working people of Wurtemberg can on the whole be called steady. There is no want of diligence and cleverness. It may be observed that the skilled workmen are very much intermingled with the North German element. The German workman in general is steady and trustworthy, so that the best testimonial can be given him in this respect.

Q. What relations exist between employer and employé, and what effect have these relations on the prosperity of the community at large?—A. The relations in general may be called good ones. This can be partly attributed to the extremely moderate wants of the Wurtemberg workman, which, going hand in hand with a law-abiding spirit, scarcely admit at all of any strong reaction against the employer. Political interests concern the workman only so far as he, an enemy of every innovation, attributes the cause of his frequently oppressive situation to the new organization of the Empire, and makes the "Prussian" responsible for everything. In doing so, he is only too much supported by the other classes of his countrymen. The fact that the economical development of Germany is carrying the consequences of the modern system of production into the remotest villages of Wurtemberg will probably for a long time to come remain to the Wurtemberg workman a closed book with seven seals.

Q. Is labor organized? If so, in what way, and how does such organization act upon the laborers' advancement and welfare?—A. The organizations of workmen extend in fact only to the cities. To a partial extent they are feeble imitations of the trade-unions, but are impeded in their development through exceptional legislation. The organizations are, however, confined principally to "*Kranken- und Sterbecassen*" (sick and burial funds), the economical importance of which is generally known, so that it is not necessary to dwell on them.

Q. Is there any organization of capital to offset these labor organizations?—A. Coalitions of capitalists against the interests of the workmen have been formed as a rule only in case of strikes, and then were only of proportionally short duration. Competition and eagerness of production do not permit of any permanent consolidation of manufacturers as such. Diverse interests soon break up such association. These people, too, are fighting a battle for existence and consider it their business to overthrow their competitors.

Q. Do you consider that labor here is adequately remunerated?—A. Rates of compensation for labor, i. e. wages, are in the cities about equal to those generally prevailing in Germany. In the country, however, they are probably much lower than

they should be. Wages are by no means adequate, yet this is not felt so much by the workman in Wurtemberg as in North Germany. I here refer to what I said in answer 4.

Q. What are your views in regard to daily hours of labor?—A. The day's work varies from 10 to 15 hours. If something is to be done for the improvement of the workman's condition the introduction of a maximum of daily hours of labor fixed by law is absolutely required. Until this cardinal question is definitely answered by the Imperial Government—and this will scarcely be done within ten years from now—a beginning of the solution of the social question is not to be thought of. In Wurtemberg the daily working hours are on an average 12 hours, about the same as in the Empire, while the "*reserve armée*" of workmen is daily increasing, even when production is normal. Here only fixed working hours can be resorted to as a means of settling the matter. The manufacturers are reluctant to grant them of their own accord, and the Government is not powerful enough to resist the one-sided interests of the manufacturers. Some crisis striking a hard blow at industry will throw an unprecedentedly large number of men out of employment, and that, too, in all civilized communities—and what shall then be done with them, only those will know who now obstinately refuse to open the one and only safety valve which can improve matters, viz, a fixed maximum of daily hours of labor. This kind of labor-legislation, however, can scarcely be carried out by any one single country; it must be an international matter and have for its aim the working day of 8 hours.

Q. What are the political rights enjoyed by workmen, and what are their influences, through such rights, on legislation?—A. In Wurtemberg the law provides a direct general election for members of the town council and of the House of Representatives (*Landtag*). Consequently the workmen have succeeded in some communities in electing their representatives. In the House of Representatives of Wurtemberg, however, the workmen are not represented, although great efforts were made on their part in the cities. The influence of the workmen on legislation is therefore equal to zero. The want of knowledge of economical matters, as well as indifference to public life, contributes probably very much to the fact that the Wurtemberg workman is far inferior to the North German, who is fully conscious of his position as a member of a class.

Q. To what extent in return has legislation here regulated the labor question, and what is the tendency of legislation in this regard?—A. The Imperial Government, in order to help the working classes, is trying to inaugurate a social legislation. They began with a plan of insurance for the sick, which now is to be followed by insurance against accidents, and again by the insurance of the disabled. It is commendable that manufacturers provide for those who have met with accidents in their service and have become disabled for work, even though the workmen have to contribute directly and indirectly thereto; but the gist of the question, viz, lack of employment, is not touched by this social legislation. Relief can only be found in international action (as is stated in my reply to Question VIII).

SOME POINTED REMARKS BY HERR FALKENSTEIN.

For about twenty years past there has been in operation in this city a sort of incorporated intelligence office, called the "*Bureau für Arbeitsnachweis*." Its manager, Mr. Wilhelm Falkenstein, is an unusually well-informed man on all matters pertaining to the labor question, and at the same time a man who combines with wide experience extremely sensible and conservative views. The following account of an interview which I have had with him will be found to possess many points of a special interest:

Question. What is your name, age, and birthplace?—Answer. Wilhelm Falkenstein; 49; Wurtemberg.

Q. What is your employment?—A. I am manager, since nineteen years, of the "*Bureau für Arbeitsnachweis*," at 15 Carlstrasse, in this city.

Q. Is that a private concern or a company?—A. It is a company, consisting of about 1,000 members, embracing the largest manufacturers down to the humblest class of trades-people.

Q. For what object is your society organized?—A. To furnish workmen to people seeking them, and to find employment for those who apply. We are also a charitable association, and furnish assistance to needy, unemployed workmen passing through the city.

Q. Referring to the first part of your last answer, what was the extent of the work done by your office during last year?—A. There were registered 5,663 applications from employers, and employment was furnished to 6,657 persons, while no less than

42,482 applications for work were made to us. Of those furnished with employment 540 were placed in situations outside of Stuttgart, some even so far away as Russia, Italy, and France.

Q. Has a workman who applies to your office for a situation any fees to pay?—A. He pays 2½ cents when he finds a situation; otherwise, nothing.

Q. How long has your society existed?—A. Since 1865. During that period we have had 159,844 applications from employers, and have found situations for 119,329 workmen and apprentices.

Q. In your opinion, what percentage of the working people in Stuttgart—I mean the people who are dependent on their daily labor—is unemployed?—A. I cannot give the per cent.; but I think it would be safe to say that at present there are not over 200 persons in Stuttgart who are unemployed.

Q. Is this an exceptionally good season, or would that statement apply in general?—A. It is not exceptional; even in the worst times, as during the wars of 1866 and 1870, there was never much over that number out of employment.

Q. Is the situation more favorable here in Wurtemberg in this regard than it is in other parts of Germany?—A. We have business relations with all parts of Germany, and I do not think the situation differs much here with that which prevails in Nürnberg, Frankfort, Berlin, and the other large cities.

Q. Do you think in general workmen are adequately paid for their labor under existing rates of wages?—A. I am of opinion that there are a large number of workmen who are paid a great deal higher wages than they really earn. Some are paid as high as 8 marks a day. The general theory of the German workmen, viz, that the inferior classes of workmen are underpaid, is a false one, because there should be a discrimination in the capacity of the workmen, and good wages should only be paid for good work.

Q. Do you think that there is much distress among the working people; are they contented?—A. There is no great distress among them, but great discontent. A good workman here need never be out of employment upon which he can support himself comfortably.

Q. Does this same rule apply to operatives in factories?—A. Yes. Corset-weavers, spinners, and those engaged in similar pursuits can all earn 12 to 14 marks a week, which amply suffices for their wants.

Q. What feeling generally exists between employers and employes in Stuttgart?—A. In general, a very unfriendly one, and this causes a general feeling of uncertainty in the business world, inasmuch as no manufacturer can feel sure of the future so long as he is not certain of his workmen.

Q. Are the working classes steady, trustworthy, and frugal?—A. In general they are.

Q. You spoke of your society also being a charitable one?—A. Yes, we assisted last year 626 poor workmen passing through Stuttgart, and have during the past nineteen years assisted, in all, 61,625 workmen in a similar manner.

Q. In what does this assistance consist?—A. In gifts of money, ranging from 50 pfennigs to 6 marks.

Q. How is this money provided?—A. By voluntary subscriptions from master workmen in the various trades here.

Q. Were not these same poor workmen entitled to receive aid from the city as they passed through?—A. Yes.

Q. Were there not also gifts of money, food, or clothing which they could obtain from other charitable sources?—A. Yes; there is a Volksküche (public kitchen), where they could get a good dinner for little or nothing, and from the city almshouse they are provided with clothing and shoes when necessary. There is also an asylum for the homeless, where they may obtain for two days free lodging and breakfast and supper *gratis*.

Q. Is it only in Stuttgart that such a paradise for journeymen laborers exists?—A. No; it is so all over Germany. A workman who is naturally lazy but clever, can, by traveling constantly from place to place, keep himself well fed, clothed, and lodged without doing a day's work. I have known fellows to stay around for three weeks in this way within a circuit of five hours' walk doing no work and yet well cared for all the time.

Q. What remedy would you suggest for this excessive charity?—A. The concentration of the charities into the larger cities which are removed some distance from each other; further, that no relief be given except to workmen who can show that they are willing to work but unable to obtain employment.

THE TRAMP QUESTION.

I am assured on very reliable authority that this tramp question, as alluded to so pointedly by Mr. Falkenstein, is not alone applicable to Wurtemberg, but equally so to all parts of Germany. The provision

made by both public and private charity for the relief of poor travelers is, by many thinking people, considered as doing more credit to the hearts than to the heads of the givers. One man whom I have talked with openly inveighs against the present distribution of alms as a "premium on idleness." How numerous these vagabonds and needy rovers are in this section at least—for I cannot speak for others—may be inferred from the following extracts recently cut at random from the Stuttgart papers, viz :

Schorndorf, April 5.—During the past month 866 tramps (*arm reisende*) were given relief in this district with the sum of 248 marks from the county funds. As the expenses are constantly increasing in this regard, this system of almsgiving will have to be abolished.

Neckarsulm, April 21.—Since November, 1883, relief to tramps by public almsgiving has been in operation in five stations of this district, the cost thereof amounting to about 2,870 marks up to the end of March. This system of relief will be continued during the fiscal year 1884-'85, the expense to the county therefor footing up to 40,000 marks.

Gmund, April 22.—By vote of the county meeting, a system of public almsgiving is to go into effect in this district on the 1st of May next for the assistance of needy strangers, and as a means of resistance against vagabondage.

I might add a dozen more such paragraphs, but the foregoing suffice to show how generally recognized is the system of rendering assistance to tramps out of the public funds of the different counties. Take, again, for instance, the city of Stuttgart. The amount which was disbursed to poor travelers last year out of the city treasury will be found stated elsewhere (see interview with police president Schmidhauser), but its generous provision for its resident poor, sick, and infirm amounts for the year 1884-'85 to 331,089.32 marks. This tramp question, in fact, is exciting widespread attention and evoking a general demand for its solution. Many of these vagabonds are fellows who live by their wits, who are more or less imbued with the rudiments of Socialistic ideas and, it is to be feared, would not hesitate at criminal acts were an opportunity offered. Not long ago a banker's office in this city was entered about dusk by four men, who leveled the banker and a friend who was with him to the ground, emptied the safe, and disappeared. One of the four was captured a few hours later, alighting from a train at Pforzheim, in Baden, but before the police could remove him to the jail he threw two bombs, with which he had provided himself, a shower of bullets followed, and several persons, including the prisoner, were wounded. On being brought to Stuttgart and examined before a magistrate, he boldly proclaimed himself an Anarchist. His three companions in crime have not yet been captured. All four, it appeared, came from other cities, more or less remote, and the one arrested from some point in Eastern Germany or Austria, though he had also been employed at Zurich and St. Gall, in Switzerland.

I do not quote this incident as giving a type of the average unemployed workingman, traveling from place to place, for I believe, on general principles, that no man who is willing to do honest labor can be classed as a bad man, and I believe, furthermore, that the majority of these poor travelers are willing to do work if they can find it. But there is a bad element among them, consisting of men who consider themselves the apostles sent to preach the gospel of a new and remodeled society. And this leads me to say a word in relation to—

WORKINGMEN'S COLONIES.

During the past year a number of philanthropic citizens of Wurtemberg, having at heart the interest and reclamation of such workingmen

as, having been long out of employment, might have fallen into idle, unthrifty, and dissolute habits, organized themselves together for the founding of what is known as an "Arbeitercolonie." On the 11th of September, 1883, they adopted statutes (a copy of which I forward with this report) and gave a substantial proof of their philanthropy by purchasing on the same day, for 50,000 marks, a farm of about 200 acres, near the village of Dornahof, in the southeasterly section of the Kingdom. Upon this farm accommodations and work are provided, or to be provided, for 100 inmates, who can be admitted on their own application and who are free to withdraw when they desire. The enterprise is to be maintained at first by voluntary charitable subscriptions, assisted, so far as possible, by the proceeds of the labor of the inmates, who are to do farm labor or such other proper work as can be found for them in the neighborhood of the colony. It may be stated that it is not expected by the managers that the colony will ever prove entirely self-sustaining, but the annual deficit, it is hoped, will be small and quite within the reach of moderate charity. It is too early, as yet, to give a definite report of the success of the undertaking, but its excellent aim commends it to the imitation of other communities, and to the good wishes of all.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION FROM POLICE SOURCES.

I am indebted to Herr Schmidhauser, president of the board of police of this city, an experienced and trusted official, for the interesting and valuable information, otherwise unobtainable, comprised in the following answers to my questions, viz:

Question. How many poor travelers were provided for by the city of Stuttgart during the year 1883?—Answer. Ten thousand one hundred and sixty.

Q. Were most of them natives of Wurtemberg, or of other parts of Germany?—A. There were 6,508 of them who were natives of Wurtemberg; it is not recorded where the others belonged.

Q. Who defrays the expense of providing for these poor travelers, and is there a limited or unlimited fund for it?—A. The city pays the actual expenses; there is no special fund for the purpose.

Q. In what does the aid rendered them consist?—A. In lodging over night, and a liter of soup in the evening, and again in the morning, for which, as a rule, work is done to the value of 5 or 10 pfennigs.

Q. What is about the number of such persons provided for annually?—A. The law authorizing such provision was only enacted in November, 1877. Since that time the number annually assisted has been 1878, 1,356; 1879, 11,539; 1880, 15,132; 1881, 13,245; 1882, 9,403; 1883, 10,160.

Q. How many operatives are there employed in Stuttgart?—A. On an average 16,960, of whom only 3,503 are females.

Q. How many of these dwell in Stuttgart?—A. About 91.5 per cent., or 16,960 in all.

Q. How many live within a distance of two hours from the town?—A. Fifteen hundred, or about 8.5 per cent.

Q. What is the proportion of unemployed operatives among the whole number; and is such proportion larger or smaller now than the average during the last ten years?—A. There is no basis upon which to form an estimate of the proportion now unemployed, not even an approximate one. It is, however, not considerable, and probably has not varied much, as the unusually large number of operatives in the years 1870 to 1873 has now been about offset by the increase of population since that time.

Q. How many females are employed in Stuttgart in factories, shops, as servants, &c., and how many of them are under fifteen years of age?—A. There are 12,724 female employes, but the exact number under fifteen cannot be stated. It is, however, comparatively small.

Q. What provisions are there for female employes in case of illness?—A. They are set forth in the accompanying pamphlet containing the regulations of the "Krankheits-Kosten-Versicherungs-Anstalt" of the city hospital. [Pamphlet forwarded herewith.]

Q. What are in general the habits of the working classes in Stuttgart? Are they steady, thrifty, and orderly, and what influences exist to render their habits better or worse? Are they inclined to frequent public houses?—A. Their habits are in general orderly, though they might be a little more thrifty. The only bad habit which may have influence on their mode of living is that the workmen frequent public houses more than is necessary or desirable. The new Imperial laws, providing for the insurance of workmen against sickness and accident, will, no doubt, exercise a very favorable influence on the condition of the working classes.

Q. How many public houses are there in Stuttgart?—A. Five hundred and seventy-five.*

INSURANCE AGAINST ILLNESS AND ACCIDENT.

As will have been seen by reading the statements of the various working people and others interviewed in the preparation of this report, the existence of relief societies among the working classes here is almost universal. They consist, however, as a general thing, of small unions organized among the operatives in each factory by themselves, or in organizations among the individual trades. It is the object of the new law alluded to by President Schmidhauser, and now under consideration before the Berlin Reichstag, to replace all these smaller organizations by one general system framed in accordance with carefully specified legal provisions. As the measure has not yet become a law, I merely allude to it briefly here, but the indications are that it will be adopted and carried into effect, and if so, that it will prove a wise and beneficent measure. I forward with this report a printed copy of it and a summary of its provisions.

AN ITALIAN INVASION.

The importation of large gangs of laborers from Northern Italy into Germany and Austria from time to time, as occasion requires, is now a recognized phase of the labor question in this section of Europe. These imported hands are available only for the rougher kind of work, viz, digging, blasting, and railroad building, but for that kind of work none are superior to them in organization and efficiency. They do not settle down when they come; they are simply hired for a specified time to do certain work; railroad travel is cheap, and when their work is done they return home to their families with their foreign wages in their pockets. The system is now so well organized that 5,000 or 10,000 Italian workmen, trained and equipped, can be thrown into any given working point in South Germany at a week's or ten days' notice, and, from all accounts, too much cannot be said in praise of the promptitude and thoroughness with which they do their work. I quote an article recently published on this subject in the *Social-Correspondenz*, showing the attention which it has already commenced to attract:

Like the birds of passage, there are other flocks which swarm into Germany at the beginning of every spring, the railway communications rendering a lively international traffic possible. We refer to the numerous troops of Italian laborers who come to seek and to find what they fail to obtain adequately at home—work. According to reports from Udine up to the end of February, the prefecture there had during the first two months of this year issued ten thousand passports for mechanics and operatives, who went to Germany and Austria to be on hand in season for the resumption of the building work. In their special branches, especially in earth and rock work, the Italian operatives are superior to the Germans, and that for three reasons: Firstly, they are more persevering, more moderate, and more industrious; secondly, they know better how to profit by the principle of division of labor; and thirdly, they are far more judiciously organized. Suppose, for instance, that the proposals of a Vienna contractor for boring a tunnel have just been accepted, and that, in consideration of

*According to the Chamber of Commerce report for 1883, there were consumed during that year 261 liters of beer per capita of population.

a premium for the early completion of the work, it is important to commence it at once; what does he do in order to procure 100 or 10,000 experienced, punctual, and steady workmen, without delay? He calls on one of the well-known agents for Italian workmen in Vienna, and obtains, so to speak, immediately what he could otherwise scarcely procure even at extraordinary expenditure of trouble and time, viz, a ready army of competent workmen.

Three days after the work at the Arlberg tunnel had been awarded, hundreds of workmen from the Italian Tyrol had already arrived on the ground, and in one week the work was begun. Most of the skilled Italian workmen come from the Piedmont, Trient, and Friaul, regions where, in a constant struggle with rocks and mountains, they had had occasion in building roads and tunnels, to become finally excellent stone-workers. In those regions the number of temporary emigrants amounts, according to official statements, to from 4 to 6 per cent. In each place there is a chief (*capo*) who in turn is in constant communication with all the agents abroad, and knows the number of hands available in his locality. In case of a demand everything is regulated as if it were a movement of troops. Each one knows his place and his duties beforehand, and each finds in this organization the firm foundation of his economical existence, the sure guarantee for the best realization of his work. For a number of decades past, since the middle of the "forties," when Italian workmen first came to Germany, to be employed at first in railway building in Baden and Wurtemberg, this organization has proved satisfactory both to employer and laborer, and it would be indeed worth while for German workmen to endeavor to learn something about it from their foreign colleagues.

✱ Commenting upon the foregoing article the Schwabische Wochenblatt of this city says:

The above is from the Social-Correspondenz, a journal calling itself the "organ of the Central Union, for the welfare of the working classes." The Italian workmen are here put forward as an example to the German. This shows the criterion by which the paper in question judges. The lower the workman's grade, the more capable does he appear in its eyes. This explains why thousands of laborers from Italy, Bohemia, East and West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia are in demand throughout Southern and Western Germany. It is for the same reason that in America Chinese are preferred to American workmen, but it is significant enough that a journal which is constantly talking about the welfare of the working classes, should openly assume such a position as this.

That which is recommended as an especially good system, and which has proved "satisfactory both to employer and laborer," is the English "gang system." Its character has been properly described by Marx. The moral effect of these migrations can readily be imagined, and it is curious that a paper which is wont to commend the plan of workmen settling down in some particular place, should now find this migratory system worthy of imitation. We scarcely think it would have any attractiveness for German workingmen. The German laborer, being accustomed to a better way of living, does not yearn for the enviable lot of these wandering bands of Italians and Poles, and there is reason to doubt the patriotism of many of those Social Politiker who, while they cannot boast enough about their national pride, are yet not aware how they disown it, in endeavoring to place German workingmen on a par with those of other nationalities of a lower degree of culture.

THE LABOR QUESTION AND MARRIAGE.

An important and interesting phase of this labor question is to note the relation which it bears to the subject of the marriage relation in the community. Low wages necessarily deter workmen from taking wives and incurring the consequent support of a family. The result is, that here most of the marriages occur between the ages of 30 and 40, simply for the reason that at the usual age for marrying (20-30) men are unable to take the responsibility. In the end, the proportion of people who marry here is probably about the same as elsewhere; for instance in Massachusetts the proportion of married people to the whole population, is 44; in Wurtemberg not quite 40, an unappreciable difference. Here they marry later, that is all, and simply because they have to work longer into their life-time before arriving at the point where the responsibility can be assumed. For marriages here, and especially early marriages, as a rule, are not entered upon thoughtlessly and with a blind trust in

the fortunes of the future. Hence, the exceptionally large number of the population between the ages of 20 and 30 who are unmarried. Now I find, for instance, that in no bakery or butcher's establishment in this city, is a married workman employed; moreover, the bakers employ none older than 35, the butchers none older than 30, and it is to be presumed that the same proscriptive conditions prevail in the selection of workmen in many of the other similar branches of business. The evident object is to secure thereby men who, having only themselves to support, can afford to take lower wages than would men with families, and it goes a long way toward explaining why the majority of marriages are deferred until after the age of 30.

When, however, we come to consider the further effects of this question as relating to the number of births and the increase of the population, we find that the lateness of marriage produces no appreciable effect. The population of the Kingdom goes on increasing, as before stated, at the rate of more than 1 per cent. per annum. In 1882 there were 21,885 more births than deaths in Wurtemberg, in a population a little less than two millions. During that year the total number of children born was 78,427, of whom 6,986 were born out of wedlock, or a proportion of 8.01 per cent. as compared with 9.3 per cent. for the whole German Empire. In respect to marriages, too, the statistics of Wurtemberg are even more favorable than those of the German Empire, for, while the ratio of population is 22.9 per cent., the ratio of married people is 27.9 per cent. It is also to be noted (see Table III), that, while the population of Germany has increased over 4,200,000 since 1873, there were 65,000 fewer marriages in 1882 than there were in 1873, while the number of births was over 50,000 greater.

The subjoined table shows at a glance the distribution of the population of the Kingdom as regards the single or married state, viz:

Age.	Minors, single and divorced.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Under 15 years	700,587			700,587
15 to 20 years	181,754	426	3	182,183
20 to 30 years	188,304	77,011	725	266,040
30 to 40 years	49,944	204,644	4,937	259,525
40 to 50 years	27,993	179,950	11,837	219,780
50 to 60 years	20,061	115,430	22,505	157,996
60 to 70 years	12,916	63,538	34,595	111,049
70 years and upwards	6,327	19,556	34,426	60,309
Totals Wurtemberg (census 1880)	1,187,886	660,555	109,028	1,957,469
Massachusetts (census 1875)	*912,516	645,245	94,151	1,651,912

* Including 2,307 unknown.

In order to give a general idea of the life of an average married workman here in Stuttgart, I requested a worthy man, a potter by trade, living in the neighborhood of the consulate, to appear before me and answer, so far as he felt disposed, such questions as should be put to him in regard to the products of his labor, and also the manner and cost of his living. His short and simple story is given herewith:

WHAT POTTER SCHWEIGERT, OF STUTTGART, SAYS.

I am thirty-four years old; born in Baden; married, without children, and have lived in Stuttgart since 1876. I served a three years' apprenticeship in Karlsruhe, worked at my trade for two years at Blanbeuren, Wurtemberg; then tried it for three or four months in Barmen, Prussia; then came back to Wurtemberg, and worked for

half a year at Heilbronn, another half year at Ellwangen, then about nine months at Calw, after which I came to this city, where I worked for four years in the employ of others, and in 1892 I began business for myself. I married a year after I came to Stuttgart. My father was a master mason in Baden, and had five children, four of whom were sons, I being the fourth. I had to learn some trade, and I chose that of a potter. As I entered my sixteenth year I began my 'prenticeship. My entrance fee amounted to 80 gulden [\$33], one-half of which had to be cash down, the remainder at the middle of my three years' service. My father gave me the money. As apprentice I got my board and lodging free, but no wages. Having drawn a lucky number, I was a military supernumerary, classed with the reserve, and therefore not liable to active service. I remained with my employer at Carlsruhe till I was twenty-four, and then traveled, as above stated, finally settling here.

My business is that of a potter. It consists in putting up and preparing stone and iron ovens and stoves. I generally employ one workman in winter, and for the rest of the year manage my business alone, there being in summer much less to do. I earn, on an average, from \$1 to \$1.25 per day the year round, over and above the expenses and outlays of my business. On that income I support myself and wife and keep clear of debt, but can lay by little or nothing. Whatever could be saved must go for clothing and such things. I manage to live on this income, because I must. I occupy a ground-floor apartment, consisting of two small rooms and a kitchen, with also some little additional room in the basement and cellar. I have this apartment free of rent in consideration of my services in looking after the rest of the house, which is a two-story one, occupied by other parties. My duty is to keep the premises clean and in order.

We breakfast at about 6 on coffee and rolls; dine at 12 on soup, soup-meat, a head of salad or some other kind of vegetable, and bread; and our evening meal generally consists of what remains over from dinner, with perhaps a sausage, or something like that, added. Besides these meals we generally take a bit of bread and a drink of beer or cider in the middle of the morning and about 4 in the afternoon. We employ no servant. I have to buy four or five pairs of boots or shoes every year, and the nature of my business compels me to incur more expense for clothing than the average workman. My expenses may be summed up as follows:

	Marks.	Dollars.
Rent	Free.	.....
Food, at 2.75 marks per day	990 00	235 00
Fuel and lights	102 00	24 27
Residence tax	4 00	96
Dues to mechanics' aid society	12 00	2 85
For income tax	9 00	2 14
For clothing for self and wife	350 00	83 30
Leaving for miscellaneous expenses	175 50	41 77
365 days, at 4.50 marks per day	1,642 50	390 00

My wife and I generally go out walking on Sunday afternoons, and usually stop in at some Wirthschaft, where we spend from 1 to 2 marks for beer and other refreshments. This outlay of course comes out of the balance above included under the head of miscellaneous expenses. I work hard from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. for six days in the week, and feel that I must have a little change on Sundays. The prices of bread and meat have risen during the last six years. For three pounds of bread I now pay 5 pfennigs ($1\frac{1}{2}$ cents) more, and for a pound of meat 10 pfennigs (24 cents) more than I did in 1878. I am a member of no organization except of the Mechanics' Aid Society. Times are not so good in our business as in 1878; there is not so much demand for labor. A good harvest in the country would revive business of every kind. I have no provision against need or old age except the sum of 1.80 marks (44 cents) per day from the Mechanics' Aid Society in case I fall ill. Provided times grow no worse, I am contented with my lot.

MACHINIST BEH, OF ESSLINGEN, SPEAKS.

Question. What is your age, where do you live, and what is your occupation?—Answer. I am fifty-four years old; I live at Esslingen, and I am employed in the machine works at that place. I have worked there for twenty-four years past.

Q. In which department of the machine works are you employed, and as what?—A. In the locomotive works, as a mechanic.

Q. How many operatives are employed in the works?—A. Between 1,400 and 1,500 men, working ten hours a day, and sometimes more, for which they are paid extra.

Q. Who are the proprietors of the works?—A. A company composed of various heavy capitalists.

Q. How many locomotives do the works turn out in the course of a year?—A. Last year 50 or 60, but it was not a good year; during the year before we turned out 80, and there have been 2,020 delivered since the works were founded in 1848. We ship to Spain, Italy, Austria, Russia, and even to South America and Australia.

Q. What other class of machinery, &c., do your works turn out?—A. We manufacture railway cars and agricultural machinery.

Q. What wages do you receive for a working day of 10 hours?—A. I am paid by the piece, and I earn an average of 4 marks per day the year round.

Q. Is that more than the average earn?—A. My earnings are a little higher than the average, which may be stated at 3.60 marks to 3.80 marks per day. The lowest paid earn 2.20 marks per day; the highest—as, for instance, the men who work the steam hammer and the men who put the locomotives together—5 marks per day.

Q. Your income, then, amounts to about 1,500 marks per year, I should say?—A. Yes, about that amount. I could not well get along on less and support myself and family. I have three children, one a married daughter, living in Bavaria; the second a son, twenty-five years old, and an engraver by trade; the third also a son, twenty years old, and employed as a watchmaker. Only the latter is to any extent dependent on me.

Q. Would you object to giving me a general detailed statement of how your 1,500 marks income is distributed?—A. Certainly not. I pay—

	Marks.	Dollars.
For rent (2 rooms, kitchen, cellar, and garret).....	200	47 60
For food, 2 marks per day.....	730	173 74
For fuel and light.....	60	14 28
For clothing, shoes, &c.....	130	30 94
For taxes and relief fund.....	38	8 67
For tools, utensils, repairs, &c.....	50	11 90
For outlay for son (apprentice).....	40	9 53
For beer, self and wife.....	120	28 56
For miscellaneous and casual expenses.....	134	31 89
Total.....	1,500	357 00

Q. Do you belong to any relief society?—A. Yes; we have an aid association to which all the workmen in the machine works belong. I pay 1.50 marks every month; and then, if I am taken sick, the association pays me 1.20 marks per day as long as I am unable to work.

Q. Do you belong to any workingmen's union?—A. No; I belong to no society whatever.

Q. Are the workmen, whom you know, generally contented and happy?—A. Yes, as long as they get regular work.

Q. Are times better in your trade now, or worse, than they were six years ago?—A. Much worse, on account of increased competition from all sides.

THE STUTTGART CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

While these societies are organized for the purpose of furnishing to members good and genuine articles for cash and at current prices, they, at the same time, aim, through wholesale transactions, at realizing profits which are put to the members' credit. To this end the co-operative society in Stuttgart, after which the others now existing in Wurttemberg have been modeled, has in operation eleven different stores, and also keeps a large storehouse from which the goods are furnished as required. It has also contracts with various tradesmen and merchants, whereby they bind themselves to pay a certain discount, amounting to about 8 per cent., to the society on all goods sold to members. All accounts are settled quarterly, and, an inventory having been taken, a balance is struck according to the usual method of commercial bookkeeping. One-half per cent. is deducted quarterly from the value of the immovable, and 2½ per cent. from that of the movable, assets; about 5 per cent. of the profits are transferred to the reserve fund, and the remainder is distributed

quarterly among the members pro rata, according to the amount drawn in counters by each from the society during the quarter. The government of the society is vested in a general assembly, meeting every quarter, in a board of audit meeting at least once a month, and in the director.

It is the duty of the board of audit to supervise the action of the director and of the employés, and to see that everything is conducted in conformity with the statutes, and with the resolutions of the general assembly. The board is subdivided into committees on revision, on purchase, and on storage, each to serve for one year. The supervision of each shop is intrusted to one member of the board, who sees that goods are properly looked after, and that the shop is kept clean, examines the scales and weights, and verifies the inventory.

The duty of the committee on revision consists in a thorough examination of all books of the cash account and of the balance sheet, and the committee is required at least once a month to make an unannounced examination of the cash balance.

The committee on purchase meets weekly to determine what purchases of goods are to be made, to examine the purchased goods as regards quality and cost, and to control the selling prices as fixed by the director.

The committee on storage sees that the principal store-house and the cellars are kept in good order, that there is always a sufficient amount of goods on hand, and that they are of a proper quality, and protected from damage and spoiling.

The financial results have been so satisfactory that the society has been able, after deducting the percentages above mentioned, to declare a dividend of not less than 6 per cent., while similar organizations, in smaller cities, have often been able to declare even a higher one still.

The failure of the Stuttgart Volksbank in 1882, followed shortly afterward by the voluntary liquidation of the Handwerkerbank, tended to shake the confidence previously existing, in many quarters, in the solidity of incorporated associations and their capacity for self-maintenance. The opponents of the co-operative system, especially dealers in colonial produce, have made strenuous efforts to strengthen the prejudice engendered by these occurrences, chiefly by pointing out constantly the dangers incident to the mutual-guarantee system. As a result, the society's membership has gradually decreased from about 3,800 to 2,700, of whom one-fourth are mechanics and factory operatives; another fourth physicians, chemists, teachers, artists, authors, employés, and military men; the remaining half consisting of various persons with or without a regular occupation. It is believed that the membership has now touched its lowest limit, and that the opposition of its rivals will not succeed in doing it any further injury.

The co-operative system aims only at furnishing good wares for ready money, and the merits of such an object as this have never been questioned in any quarter. As an instance showing its influence upon general trade, the fact may be mentioned that some years ago the society, being in possession of a large stock of petroleum, managed to head off a speculation organized to effect a considerable rise in the market. Nor is the importance of another fact to be underrated, viz, that, as the society sells only for cash, it thereby imposes upon its members a general system of economy.

LODGINGS, FUEL, AND LIGHT.

There has been a complaint of late years that the price of lodgings in Stuttgart has gone up. It is certainly higher here than in the smaller

cities of the Kingdom, but even that fact does not indicate an abnormal condition of prices, as Stuttgart has a larger transient population, and the demand is consequently greater. I subjoin a table showing prevailing rates of rent, fuel, and lights, viz:

Locality.	Lodging per month.		Family dwelling per month, consisting of—				Fuel.		Light.		
	Half-bed.	One bed.	One room.	Two rooms.	One room, with kitchen, cellar, servant's room, and wood shed.	Two rooms, with same.	Hard coal.	Wood.	Feet.	Coal oil.	Gas.
							100 pounds.	Cubic meter.	100 pounds.	Liter.	Kilo-meter.
Stuttgart.....	\$0 71	\$1 19	\$2 38	\$2 62	\$4 28	\$5 95	\$0 60	\$2 02	\$0 57	\$0 06	\$0 05
Cannstatt.....	71	1 19	1 43	3 57	3 57	4 76		2 86			
Esslingen.....	71	1 19	2 14	3 81	3 81	4 76					
Ludwigsburg.....		1 07	1 43	2 38	2 38	2 38	65	2 38	57	07	05
			1 90	2 86	3 33	4 76	60	2 17	57	07	05

THE COST OF LIVING.

I do not think that there has been any appreciable change during the last five or six years in the prices charged and paid for the ordinary necessities of life, such as are daily used by the working classes. Their diet is simple and plain, and is, in nearly all cases, paid for in cash when purchased. The principal articles of daily consumption and their prices in this city and at three other neighboring points will be found set forth in the following table, which, having been prepared under the auspices of the Stuttgart Chamber of Commerce, may be relied upon as accurate:

Article.	Stuttgart.	Cannstatt.	Esslingen.	Ludwigsburg.
Bread, ordinary.....per pound..	\$0 03½	\$0 02½	\$0 03½	\$0 03½
Bread, black.....do.....			01½	02½
Flour, rye.....do.....	04½	03½	04½	03½
Flour, wheat.....do.....	05½	04½	05	05
Butter.....do.....	26 } 29 }	24	25	24
Milk.....per liter..	04	04	04	03½
Eggs.....per dozen..	18 } 21 }	20	18½ } 20 }	21
Potatoes.....per 100 pounds..	95 } 1 19 }	1 19	71	1 19
Beef.....per pound..	16½	16½	16½	15
Pork.....do.....	16½	16½	15½	15
Mutton.....do.....	14½	14½	14½	14½
Bacon.....do.....	19 } 21 }	20	20 } 21 }	24
Beer.....per liter..	06	06	06	06

Everywhere throughout this section of Germany the working people are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose and wherever they best can do so. Employers impose no conditions in this regard, for such imposition would be contrary to the spirit of an existing law which requires that all operatives and working people shall receive their wages in hard cash. The working people in turn rarely make book accounts or bills, generally paying cash down for their purchases, and feeling that in doing so they are purchasing cheaper. As

a general thing employes are paid off weekly on Saturdays, although in some cases the pay-day comes only fortnightly. As will be observed by frequent references to the subject occurring in this report, it is habitual with most operatives on receiving their pay to deposit a small portion of it, representing their week's savings, in some savings bank or other similar depository. This feeling is encouraged by employers, who, for the most part, I believe, are prompted by beneficent motives in doing so. Their disposition to further in other ways the welfare of their hands is shown by the fact that in many instances where factories exist in the country districts the proprietors have caused the erection of commodious dwellings for those of their operatives who wish to occupy them at moderate prices. The quarters of the working people in this city are, as a general thing, better, I think, than those occupied by the similar class of population in New York, and they are constantly improving.

THE GROWTH OF STUTTGART.

The activity here in building is steady; not so great necessarily as during the great speculative period after the war with France (1873-'74), but a continuous, healthy growth, resulting in the constant opening of new streets and the extension of old ones, carrying the city each year further and further up the slopes of the hills surrounding its original limits. The buildings erected are mostly of stone, with four or five floors; solid in appearance, and generally very tasteful in architecture. It is this steady growth and consequent demand for labor which explains to a great extent the fact that so few unemployed workmen are to be found in the city.

The following is a tabulated statement of the number of buildings annually erected since 1873. It will be noticed that there is a great increase since 1878-'79, when the lowest ebb appears to have been reached:

Year.	Dwellings.		Other buildings.
	Number.	Stories.	
1883	51	103	48
1882	50	180	29
1881	45	166	48
1880	50	194	50
1879	28	101	51
1878	30	109	37
1877	31	109½	47
1876	65	210	50
1875	67	258	19
1874	146	500	13
1873	250	1,015	35
Total	813	3,136½	417

A LEADING EDITOR'S VIEWS.

I am indebted to Dr. Edward Elben, editor of the *Schwabische Merkur*, one of the leading daily papers of this city, for the following interesting expression of his views on various topics prominently identified with the subject of labor:

Question. In your opinion is the present condition of the working classes in Wurtemberg favorable or not?—Answer. It is not unfavorable.

Q. What is their condition as compared with that which existed in 1878, and what difference is there between the business situation then and now?—A. The situation has somewhat improved.

Q. Are the working classes orderly, trustworthy, and thrifty; and what favorable influences do you know of which conduce to their welfare, or what unfavorable influences exercising a contrary effect?—A. Those workmen who are governed by religious principles are generally steady and frugal. The work of the church and of the free Christian associations has an improving effect on them. On the other hand, injurious effects result from the great number of public houses, which are too much frequented, as well as from the dissemination of socialistic doctrines, inasmuch as they preach the overthrow of all existing institutions.

Q. What are the relations existing between employers and employed; and what effect have these relations upon the general prosperity?—A. Only too frequently do the workmen, under the influence of the instigation of socialistic leaders, evince mistrust toward their employers, thereby impeding and hindering the endeavors to improve their condition.

Q. Are the workmen organized; and if so, what is the nature of their organization, and its effect on the advancement and welfare of the laborers?—A. A great number of them are members of industrial relief associations, as, for instance, the printers. The effects of such organizations must be recognized as beneficial with these trades.

Q. Is such organization offset by any counter organization of capital?—A. No; with the exception of some temporary associations.

Q. In your opinion is labor here adequately remunerated?—A. This question might be answered in the affirmative so far as the larger industries, and probably also the building trade, are concerned. On the other hand, the earnings in many small trades, notably in the case of tailors and shoemakers, are inadequate.

Q. What political rights do workmen enjoy; and what are their influences, through such rights, on legislation?—A. We have general elections by direct vote, and the workmen regularly avail themselves of the privilege, especially in the larger districts, like Stuttgart, by nominating special candidates of their own.

Q. How far, on the other hand, has legislation regulated the labor question here, and what is the tendency of legislation in this regard?—A. A beginning was made in this direction by the enactment of the law providing for those who are sick; at present the law relating to insurance against accidents is under discussion in the Berlin Parliament, and further future legislation is contemplated in regard to the questions of pension and invalid funds.

THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF EMPLOYÉS.

Under the laws of Wurtemberg there are appointed two inspectors of factories, who are charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting industrial establishments whenever they may deem necessary, and of seeing that all needful precautions are taken for the safety and health of those who are employed therein. As regards precautions against fire, the details are left to the individual proprietors, with, of course, the provision that general safety exists, and that any serious source of danger, if it exists, will be promptly removed by order of the inspector. A matter which occupies a more important place in the inspector's rounds is the question of the sanitary condition existing in the crowded factories. I quote from the interesting report for 1882 of Oberregierungs-rath Diefenbach, one of the two royal inspectors for Wurtemberg, the following extract:

As the system of inspection of factories has only been a few years in vogue, the inspector can only accomplish his purpose by first of all assuring himself of the good will of the manufacturer; he will next simply mention what his wishes are, and endeavor to show the manufacturer that the safety of his establishment is a matter of his own interest. Only in a minority of cases where a danger is obvious and its removal to be accomplished by moderate measures, can the inspector count upon the immediate application of means for protection against it. But there are many cases where he is answered, "This has been so for twenty years past, and there has been no accident." There are many cases, too, where the addition of new rooms or buildings and the transfer of the machinery are required to improve the surroundings, and where beforehand a careful study of all the special details of the entire undertaking is necessary in order to arrive at a clear understanding how the matter can be best remedied. In such cases an immediate compliance cannot be relied on, and the assurance of a willingness to comply has to suffice. In such case, improvements can only be produced slowly.

There have been brought to my notice no great number of marked cases resulting from want of proper sanitary precautions. The white-lead factories in my district

are not actively at work, and the number of persons employed in them is inconsiderable. In this kind of work, where most are liable to inhale the white-lead dust, the workmen make use of mouth-sponges for their protection against it; moreover, at this work the operatives are frequently changed; many constitutions are very sensitive to the effects of this dust, while others possess great power of resistance against it. I have never lost an opportunity to advise measures for the protection of the workmen's eyesight, whether by the use of goggles, a proper placing of the worktables as regards the light, or improvement of the workmen's attitude while at labor. Any bettering in this regard can of course only be accomplished with the constant vigilance of the overseer.

Experience shows that in many cases the workmen themselves object to a proper airing of the work-rooms, because, being often badly clad, warmth is more important to them than a better air, and their lusty lungs scarcely feel the slow-working, hurtful effects of a bad atmosphere. In some glass-factories ventilating apparatus have been put up, which carry off the dust and have thereby attracted favorable attention.

In one establishment for cleaning bed-feathers the workmen have been repeatedly attacked with small-pox, the origin of which the county physician has ascribed to bales of feathers imported from various countries.

Funds to considerable amounts have been set apart by several of the larger manufacturers for the benefit of their workmen. The owner of a large factory at Heilbronn has set aside a capital of 30,000 marks, the interest of which is to be applied to the relief of his operatives of both sexes, as well as those dependent on them, in cases not provided for in the regulations of the mutual aid society already existing among them. Another extensive manufacturer, on the occasion of his golden wedding, deposited a large sum in the neighboring county savings-bank for a similar object.

A SAMPLE OF THE REGULATIONS IN VOGUE.

The following are the rules adopted by Messrs. Krauth & Co., of the Rothenberg Saw Works, at Hofen, for the protection of their employes in the factory, viz :

1. Repairs to the beltings while on the pulleys are most strictly forbidden; when such repairs are needed the saddler must be sent for. The masters in charge of the various divisions, the master joiner, master sawyer, and master planer, or their representatives, are respectively charged with the duty of seeing that the beltings are put in place again under their immediate supervision by experienced workmen, and that the necessary precautions are at the same time taken. While the repairs are in progress the workmen are to remain at a safe distance.

2. The taking down and putting up of beltings over 30 millimeters wide, while in motion and with unprotected hand, is forbidden.

3. Apprentices and employes under 16 years old are not to handle the belting.

4. While the machinery is at rest no master or workmen connected with transmission machinery, or such as receives its motive power direct, shall undertake any kind of repairs or work whatsoever without first giving notice to the engineer and to the wheel-keeper. The two latter, as well as the masters and workmen concerned, are then to take care that no accident occurs through the machinery being prematurely set in motion again. In the case of lesser repairs, requiring only a few hours' time, the workman must remain by his machine.

5. The motors should only be set going by the wheel-keeper, or, in his absence, by his substitute. In case of any unusual interruption, he is to notify the engineer, or his substitute, before the commencement of work.

6. All workmen employed either upon or near machinery must wear tight-fitting clothing; aprons must be tied around at the bottom with a string.

7. The use of the elevator for traveling up and down is forbidden.

8. The oiling of machinery in motion from an unsafe standpoint, as well as the cleaning, rubbing, and oiling of dangerous parts while in motion, is forbidden.

9. In the boiler-house the regulations of the Württemberg Dampfkessel-Revisionsverein are in force. Entrance without leave into the boiler, steam-engine, and turbine rooms is forbidden under penalty. The wheel-keeper is required to keep the wheel-house closed.

I quote the following interesting facts from the report for 1882 of Regierungsrath Gärtner, the other inspector of factories for this Kingdom. He says :

In many factories there exists a system of premiums, whereby the workman is paid not only according to quantity, but also to quality of work done. In a silk-twisting mill, for instance, an industrious girl can, besides her daily wages of 80 or 90 pfennige earn also 10 to 12 pfennige more as a premium on the quality of her work.

In two of the factories which I visited I found in force new regulations, in which, besides those referring to the discipline of the employes, were added others framed to insure the protection of the workmen from danger, together with instructions for the serving of dangerous machinery and apparatus.

In advising the use of goggles, one always meets with great opposition from the workmen. Most people will admit that this means of protection against injury to the eyes is, though not absolutely certain, yet a very efficient one. On the other hand, objection is made to all sorts of these glasses on the ground that they heat the eyes, cause perspiration, and stop the circulation of air; that they soon become damp and soiled, and that they injure the eyesight of the workman, and in the end his powers of seeing.

In the corset-weaving establishments one hears everywhere complaints of low wages, and comparisons with those paid when business was so lively between 1865 and 1870, when the average price obtained for making a corset was 60 pfennige, whereas now, for the same kind, 27 pfennige are paid.

In the white fancy-work establishments the workmen invariably answer when asked how high wages they get for the work they are doing, "I don't know; for the last job I got so and so much; the master makes out the wages." The workmen in this branch have to put up with frequent deductions from their pay on account of faulty work, which would perhaps not occur as often as it does if employers and employed could be brought in direct dealings with each other.

In one weekly delivery of work, consisting of fifty-two pieces, at 93 marks wages, there occurred fifteen cases where a one-fourth deduction was made; in several cases there is written on the list the simple remark, "No pay on account of bad work."

In one embroidery factory, equipped with the Heilmann machinery, the overseer is paid 25 marks wages for fourteen days' work. The workman is paid for every 100 stitches, on a machine of 218 needles breadth, according to pattern, from 12 to 15 pfennige, or, on a machine of 178 needles in breadth, from 10 to 13 pfennige. He can make between 2,400 and 2,500 stitches daily, the material all being furnished; on the other hand, he has to pay the threaders and the finishers; the former (generally children, or his wife) are paid under agreement with the embroiderer, receiving on an average 50 pfennige a day; the latter are paid about 1½ pfennigs for 100 stitches.

At the end of the year 1882 the co-operative society, which had been in existence for seventeen years in one of the principal centers of industry in the Black Forest, and 85 per cent. of the members of which consisted of workmen in the various factories there, was obliged to go into liquidation. Many causes combined to bring this about, viz, the absolute unfitness of the management, their ignorance of legal provisions, want of any control, an eagerness for dividends, and the application of the reserve fund towards a declaration of a dividend which had not been earned, business undertakings entirely without the sphere of the association, an overvaluation of assets, defective bonds on the part of the storekeepers, &c., all of them mistakes which make one wonder that the collapse had not arrived much sooner. The failure of two large manufacturers in the same village appears finally to have brought the matter to a climax.

In addition to the forty mutual relief associations previously known to me in my district, three new ones have been organized. In a certain woodenware factory where the membership of all the employes in the relief association is made compulsory, the men pay 25 pfennige, the women 10 pfennige, as their weekly dues. Those who have paid dues for four weeks and upwards are entitled to relief from the third day of illness. A workman receives daily 85 pfennige, and a workwoman 40 pfennige for a maximum period of forty days before six months' membership. In case of death the sum of 20 marks is paid in addition to the expenses of interment.

In another relief association (in a sheet-iron factory), where the membership of all employes is also compulsory, each member pays in 20 pfennige dues on every weekly pay-day. In case of illness from the third day on, up to a period of three months, relief to the amount of 2 marks is allowed daily, Sundays included, and the expenses of the physician and apothecary are also defrayed.

Still another relief fund for sick and infirm workmen has been founded in a metalware factory, the members consisting of workmen who have been employed there for a year or more. All members, sick or well, pay in 10 pfennige dues weekly. The right to claim relief only begins ninety days after becoming a member; for the first half year of sickness relief to the amount of 6 marks weekly is allowed, for the following eighteen months 4 marks weekly, and for a longer period nothing. In case the member falls ill a second time, relief is only allowed from the ninetieth day after recovery from the previous illness.

In a certain paper factory, a savings bank is organized under the following con-

ditions: Deposits can be made every pay-day in amounts as desired. Interest is allowed monthly at the rate of 4 pfennige on 10 marks or at the rate of 4.8 per cent. per annum. But such interest can only be collected in cases where deposits have been made to the amount of 35 marks or upwards, and only then where the accounts have been running three months.

In a certain silk-twisting mill, there has been a savings bank in operation for fifteen months past on the following plan: Participation is voluntary with the exception of this condition, that the female operatives must deposit therein the half of their extra wages, of which the more industrious can earn daily, in addition to their regular pay, from 10 to 12 pfennige. At the end of every month these deposits are handed over by the managers with whom they have been left, to the resident agent of the Wurtemberg Sparcasse, and receipts therefor are handed the operatives. The disposition to save must at first be carefully inculcated by the manager; many of the girls thought that they made these deposits only to please their employer. At first the total of deposits, made on a fortnightly pay-day, by 115 operatives, amounted from 50 to 80 marks, but of late the amount has increased considerably. The severe hail-storm which visited that section on the 16th of July, 1882, contributed notably to this increase. On the first pay-day after the catastrophe in question the deposit made by 40 operatives amounted to 150 marks, and it has since remained at about the same figure.

Mention may here also be made of a penny savings bank, which was founded six months ago for the working classes, children, and servants, by several manufacturers and merchants in Balingen. On the plan of the Penny savings-bank at Bremen, there are in Balingen six shops where savings-counters can be bought at 10 pfennige. These are dropped in a savings-box by the purchaser, and when the amount of counters reaches the value of two marks, the county savings bank will give a receipt therefor. For amounts under two marks the founders of the plan guarantee payment. During the first half year the deposits amounted to 2,017 marks, 20 pfennige, of which 1,973 marks were handed over to the county savings bank."

FEMALE LABOR.

The employment of female labor in Wurtemberg is more general in the agricultural districts than in the cities. In the former, a large proportion of the women depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread. Many of them work in the fields, doing almost a man's work, many others are employed in the small shops in which each village abounds, and, finally, numbers of young girls daily work for 10 hours in factories of one kind or another, perhaps 2 or 3 miles distant from their homes. In Stuttgart it is different. In a population of 120,000 there are registered 15,512 women as earning their own living by labor, and, of these, 7,144 live as servants in families, and the remainder are engaged in business or other pursuits.

Among the firms employing the largest number of female operatives in this city may be mentioned Messrs. I. M. Ottenheimer & Sons, manufacturers of corsets, an enterprising house having extensive business relations with the United States. In reply to a series of questions Mr. Adolf Ottenheimer, the senior member of the firm, has kindly favored me with the following replies:

Question. How many persons do you employ of both sexes?—Answer. Nine hundred male and 1,100 female hands, or about 2,000 in all.

Q. Are these all employed in the factory? If not, how many are and where do the rest do their work?—A. In the factory 320 are employed. The rest work in the country, some in branch factories, some in the houses where they reside.

Q. What are the lowest, highest, and average wages paid to women and girls in your employ?—A. The lowest wages are 1.20 marks a day; the highest, 3.50 marks, the average, 1.80 marks.

Q. What are the hours of labor and the various distances at which the operatives live from the factory?—A. Ten hours of labor. The distance varies from 1 to 5 kilometers.

Q. What is the general moral and physical condition of the female operatives where you employ?—A. Good.

Q. Has there been any increase during the past five years in the wages paid to women?—A. Yes, an increase of about 10 per cent.

Q. What are the effects of the employment of women upon the wages paid to men, and upon general social and industrial conditions?—A. None in our experience.

Q. What degree of education exists among your female operatives and their children; and how, in your opinion, does the fact of the mother's employment affect her domestic life and the moral and physical condition of her children?—A. All have fair schooling. In our opinion the fact of the mother's employment does not injuriously affect the domestic life. The children are generally taken care of by relatives during the mother's absence.

Q. Are the working classes in your opinion steady, trustworthy, and frugal?—A. Yes.

Q. What feeling generally exists in Wurttemberg between employer and employé?—A. A very satisfactory one.

A MILL-WOMAN'S STORY.

Question. Where do you live, and what is your employment?—Answer. I live in Esslingen and am employed as a jenny-hand in Markel & Wolf's woolen-yarn factory.

Q. Are you married or single?—A. I was married last February. I am thirty years old. I have been employed seven years where I now am.

Q. How many women and girls altogether are employed in your factory?—A. About 700, the majority of them unmarried.

Q. I suppose that many of the married ones have children. What do they do with the children while they are at work?—A. They leave the children either with elderly relations or with elderly people in the houses of friends; in the latter case they pay 10 to 15 marks a month for the child's full board.

Q. What are the daily working hours?—A. From 6 a. m. till 7 p. m., with twenty minutes rest in the morning, one hour at noon, and twenty minutes in the afternoon; that is over eleven hours.

Q. If you work over that time do you get extra pay for it?—A. Certainly, as I am paid by the amount of work I do.

Q. Are all the hands paid in that way, or do some get a fixed price per day?—A. Some receive a fixed price, as, for instance, the wool washers, pickers, and sorters, who are paid from 1.20 to 1.50 marks per day. The majority are paid, as I am, according to the amount of work done.

Q. About how much do you earn on an average per day the year round?—A. Sometimes I earn 2 marks a day, sometimes only 1.50 marks. On the year round I earn an average of 1.70 marks daily.

Q. Are you often called on for extra work?—A. Very seldom. Formerly we were.

Q. Do most of the female operatives in your mill live in Esslingen?—A. No; some live so far away that they have to walk one and a half hours each way going to and returning from their work. They have to leave home at half past four in the morning, and do not reach home again until half past eight at night. Women from the different villages come at noon with the dinners for the operatives from their respective localities.

Q. What do the younger unmarried female operatives do with their wages?—A. Those who have parents contribute it to their support, those who have not spend it for their own maintenance. They cannot save much unless they stint themselves in their food.

Q. Can these girls save anything for marriage?—A. Very little, and that only by hard denial.

Q. Did you save up anything before your marriage?—A. Yes, about 500 marks (\$125), but that was because I was forewoman, worked over-hours, and underwent great denials.

Q. Are most of the girls industrious and saving?—A. Some are, some are not.

Q. Are the most of them good girls?—A. They vary, like all other people.

Q. Are they generally strong and healthy?—A. Yes, in general.

Q. Do the most of them marry sooner or later?—A. Yes, sooner or later; as soon as they are in circumstances to do so.

Q. Are wages higher or lower now than they were five years ago?—A. The fixed day-wages were about the same, but the rates of payment according to the amount of work done were 20 per cent. higher five years ago, while the cost of living remains about the same.

Q. What education had you had before you began to work in the mill?—A. I had poor parents; I went to the public school from the time I was seven years old until I was fourteen. Then I was three years in service, with a family in the country; then I went to Augsburg and worked for two years in a woolen-mill; then two years in Geislingen in another mill; then one year in a mill near Cologne; then two years more near Winterthur, in Switzerland; and finally I came to Esslingen, where I now am.

Q. Suppose a fire broke out in your mill during the daytime, are there means of escape provided for all of you?—A. Yes; the new portion of the mill is one-storied, but the older portion of it has three floors, and there most of the operatives are. It is amply provided with hose, ladders, and buckets, and there would be no danger whatever.

Q. Suppose you were to fall sick, and were unable to work for a fortnight, what would you have to depend upon?—A. We have a relief fund to which all of the employes in the mill contribute 40 pfennige each per month. Single operatives are sent to the hospital, and are cared for gratis, besides receiving on their discharge from the hospital, 25 pfennige per day for the period of their illness. Those who have parents or husbands are allowed to remain at home, and are paid 50 pfennige per day.

Q. Do you keep house?—A. Yes; I and my husband hire a part of a second floor. We have two rooms and a part of a kitchen, for which we pay 60 marks a year. We breakfast together at half past five on coffee and bread. When my husband is able to work we get our dinner at a house near where live, and pay 35 pfennige (about 8 cents) apiece for it. We get soup, boiled meat, and some vegetable. We take our evening meal about 7.30 or 8 o'clock. I prepare it myself—a cup of coffee, perhaps a little beer and bread, and a sausage or so. We earn together about 100 marks [\$23.80] per month, and with economy we manage to get along on that.

Q. Do you think that most of the female operatives are contented?—A. Yes; they do not complain of their lot, because they are accustomed to it.

A FEW WORDS MORE FROM MR. KARL KLOSS.

In regard to the subject of female labor, Mr. Kloss favors me with a few additional observations. He says that women weavers are paid from 1.10 to 3.30 marks per day; bookbinders, 1.20 to 3.60; compositors, 1.60 to 4.80; wood-workers, 1.90 to 2.70; and then he goes on to inquire how the deficit in these women's means of livelihood is to be made good. He answers the question himself, and thus:

(1.) At a sacrifice of health and longevity, owing to inadequate sustenance, unhealthy lodgings, and excessive work, i. e., on Sundays and on holidays.

(2.) At a sacrifice of domestic happiness, and of the education of their children: while the mothers are compelled to go to the factories, the children are left to themselves, and they, as well as the household, are neglected.

(3.) At the sacrifice of morality; single women are obliged to look out for other sources of income.

(4.) At a sacrifice of the value of male labor, which becomes depreciated by competition with that of women and children.

THE CONDITION OF WOMEN IN THE FACTORIES.

Referring again to the interesting reports of the two inspectors of factories, previously quoted from, I make the further following extracts, viz: Inspector v. Diefenbach says:

In a cigar factory in the country I found over 200 persons and work-women in one room, which, it is true, was large, but the operatives were so crowded together that they hardly had room to move. The clothing of all these people was hung on the pillars about the room. In rainy weather this clothing was wet through, and it can be imagined what an atmosphere there was in the room, lacking, as it did, proper means of ventilation. The putting up of a ventilating apparatus and enlargement of the work-room, and the establishment of a separate room as a wardrobe were promised me. In cases where there is nothing to be done in the way of improvements in the factory, and where it is only a question of shortening the hours of labor, I have found in many cases that an arrangement exists whereby the women leave work an hour before noon-time to cook the midday meal for their families. I was assured that only such women were employed in the factory as were childless, or had an aged mother to look after their children and take care of their houses. Further restrictions upon female labor do not seem to me desirable; in many families blessed with numerous children, and in thickly settled neighborhoods, circumstances are such that the wife—and this seems so generally a subject for regret—must contribute an essential part of the support of the entire family, which at least renders possible better nourishment for the children. In many cases it is impossible to find remunerative work to do at home, while there is a chance to earn something in the factories. In many quarters it is stated that girls are rendered thoughtless and pleasure-loving by working in

the factories, and that so they become unfit for household duties; in the case of female operatives not living with their families, this may be, in many cases, true, but it is less probable where a girl lives with her family, has their shelter and care, participates in the household duties, and so contributes to increase the family receipts, or, herself, endeavors to save up a sum of money to start a home of her own.

Inspector Gärtner says:

In a certain spinning-mill I found that the comfortable three-story building, which is set aside as a dwelling for fifty female operatives, was scarcely half occupied, notwithstanding the cleanliness of the premises and the cheapness of the accommodations offered, viz: 9 pfennige for a bed; coffee and bread, 6 pfennige; dinner, 17 pfennige; supper, 11 pfennige, or a total of 43 pfennige per day. On inquiring the cause, the manager answered me that the girls felt themselves placed under restraint in consequence of the house regulations, and especially of the provision that all living in the house should be at home by 9½ o'clock in the evening, and would not be admitted later. It consequently happens that some of the female inmates do not come home at night at all, and, when they are reproached with the fact, they give notice that they will remove elsewhere. In the neighboring town there are houses where they say they can obtain all necessary accommodations, even though it costs a little more; but in such a case the price is no object. Each room is arranged for two girls, and, in addition to the beds, contains also a chest with locks and a table. The almost entire lack of any reading matter in their rooms was strikingly noticeable. In one case a "Country Almanach," in another the "Story of Hiesel, of Bavaria," were the only pieces of printed matter to be found in all the rooms in the whole of that large house.

In one of the larger districts, with extensive manufacturing interests, the small number of older female operatives was again remarked. It is a custom among the female working population for the girls, after they have worked in the factory from the age of 14 up to 18 or 20, and have saved up a little money, to go away to the cities to obtain situations as servant girls, and so acquire the necessary experience for their future duties as wives.

JUVENILE LABOR.

At the close of the year 1882* there were employed in Wurtemberg, in 717 factories, 5,680 children under 16 years of age, the number being about equally divided as regards the sexes. The following table, taken from Inspector Gärtner's report, shows the steady increase during the last 4 years in the employment of children in factories, viz:

Year.	No. of factories.	Between 14 and 16 years.			Between 12 and 14 years.			Total under 16.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1879	613	1,687	2,363	4,050	70	214	284	1,857	2,577	4,434
1880	598	2,019	2,597	4,616	191	172	363	2,210	2,769	4,979
1881	675	2,867	2,901	5,768	156	128	282	2,523	3,047	5,570
1882	717	2,569	2,889	5,458	114	108	222	2,683	2,997	5,680

Under the laws governing juvenile labor no child under 12 years can be employed, and those between 12 and 14 years of age can only work for 6 hours a day. Careful attention to these provisions is given by the inspectors, and no deviation is allowed therefrom save in exceptional cases such as the two following, which I take from Inspector Gärtner's report, viz:

(1.) On the request of the proprietors of the flax-mill at Urach, permission was accorded them by the royal county authorities to let their juvenile hands—3 males, 24 females, or 27 in all—work from 5 instead of 5.30 in the morning until 6 in the even-

* Statistics for 1883 not yet published.

ing, for a period of 4 weeks, with, of course, the customary hours of recess. The request was based upon the fact that the water was so low at that time that only the half of the factory could be kept going; the older workmen, therefore, worked at night, and, in order to spare these, and enable them to leave sooner, it was thought to have the day-work begin half an hour earlier. It involved simply a question, therefore, of a deviation from the provisions of section 136 of the industrial law with reference to the hours of beginning labor. The daily working period for the juvenile hands remained, as before, 11 hours long, and the children were all provided with medical certificates.

(2.) The county authorities at Horb allowed the mechanical twist-mill at Mühlen on the Neckar, in consequence of the interruption caused to their work by inundation, to employ 14 young people—2 males and 12 females—for 12 hours daily during the hours of daylight for 4 weeks, with of course the customary hours of recess.

Inspector v. Diefenbach remarks on this subject:

The work-cards and work-books, the placards containing the regulations in regard to juvenile laborers, and the tables bearing their names are, I find, being constantly better kept. I have not discovered any violations of the law prohibiting the employment of children under 12 years of age in the factories, although some cases of employment of children at night, or for a longer period than is lawful, and of a curtailing of the hours of recess have occurred, and have been fined by the courts.

Juvenile hands between 14 and 16 years old are specially numerous in the rag-sorting rooms of wool factories, in cigar factories, in the woolen and cotton mills, and in the silk-twisting establishments.

Repeated complaints have reached my ears, as well from parents as from employers, that the young cannot receive a work-book and go to work in a factory at once on leaving school, which, in many cases, occurs when they are 13½ years old, but that they must wait until they have completed their fourteenth year. Experience teaches that such children, who are only lawfully entitled to work for 6 hours a day, find difficulty in obtaining employment anyhow, and so are neglected and left to look after themselves.

CONCLUSION.

This labor question, with all its varied phases, is the great problem now undergoing solution throughout the German Empire. Conservatism and Socialism are preparing for their death grapple; the one, deep-rooted in the traditions of the past and encumbered with difficulties from which it cannot free itself even if it will; the other, rearing the standard of a universal disenthralment from all existing social ties, and the construction of a new and chimerical fabric upon their ruins. Could but the middle ground be found between the two, could those so tenacious of the titles and traditions which have come down from feudal times but be brought to see that an enlarged freedom for all men is the lesson of the time; could, on the other hand, those who are clamoring so madly for that enlarged freedom be brought to realize that they must first be educated to a proper use of that which they demand, it might then be hoped that the struggle would find a prompt and peaceful solution. But where concessions, claimed as such, by the one are received by scorn and ridicule by the other, and where, in turn, the persistent demands for increased political rights and a broader recognition of the dignity of labor are construed as presumptuous or even perhaps as seditious, no man can tell what the outcome will be. It is a struggle which commands the attention and study of all thinking men, and upon the solution of which depends the future of society.

GEORGE L. CATLIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stuttgart, May 14, 1884.

TABLE I.—*Distribution of the population of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg according to the pursuits or avocations upon which they are directly or indirectly dependent.*

	I. Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing.	II. Mines, foundries, industries, and architecture.	III. Trade and traffic.	IV. Hired labor and personal service.	V. Government, township, and church employ.	VI. No employment given.	Totals.
Persons directly engaged:							
Males	279,182	218,167	36,339	2,376	88,417	26,643	601,124
Females	114,276	44,891	13,244	3,516	4,381	33,677	214,085
Total	393,458	263,058	49,583	5,892	42,798	60,320	815,209
Household servants attached to those directly engaged:							
Males	179	160	190	-----	125	239	893
Females	15,037	15,207	9,832	16	7,087	5,678	52,857
Total	15,216	15,367	10,022	16	7,212	5,917	53,750
Dependent members of the families of those directly engaged:							
Under 14 years of age:							
Males	162,691	121,465	24,462	1,739	12,827	4,104	327,288
Females	167,651	125,723	26,167	1,816	12,915	4,630	338,902
Total	330,342	247,188	50,629	3,555	25,742	8,734	666,190
Over 14 years of age:							
Males	7,011	3,179	1,109	29	859	602	12,789
Females	196,897	145,288	31,815	1,762	19,103	14,666	409,531
Total	203,908	148,467	32,924	1,791	19,962	15,268	422,539
Total:							
Males	169,702	124,644	25,571	1,768	13,686	4,706	340,677
Females	364,548	271,011	57,982	3,578	32,018	19,296	748,433
Total	534,250	395,655	83,553	5,346	45,704	24,002	1,089,510
Grand total:							
Males	449,063	342,971	62,100	4,144	52,228	31,588	942,094
Females	493,861	331,109	81,158	7,110	43,486	58,651	1,015,375
Total	942,924	674,080	143,258	11,254	95,714	90,239	1,957,469

TABLE II.—*Table showing vital and natal statistics of the German Empire and of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, in the year 1882.*

VITAL STATISTICS.

	German Empire (including Wurtemberg).	Wurtemberg.
Marriages	350,457	12,522
Births:		
Males	911,372	40,471
Females	858,128	37,956
Total	1,769,501	78,427
Deaths (including stillborn):		
Males	648,296	29,053
Females	595,708	27,489
Total	1,244,006	56,542
Excess of births over deaths:		
Males	263,076	11,418
Females	262,420	10,467
Total	525,495	21,885
Total population December 1, 1880	45,149,172	1,970,132

Vital and natal statistics of the German Empire, &c.—Continued.

NATAL STATISTICS.

	German Empire (including Wurttemberg).	Wurttemberg.
Legitimate births:		
Males	826,646	36,833
Females	778,397	34,509
Total	1,605,043	71,441
Illegitimate births:		
Males	84,726	3,539
Females	79,731	3,447
Total	164,457	6,986
Total:		
Males	911,372	40,471
Females	858,128	37,958
Total	1,769,500	78,429

TABLE III.—Table of vital statistics of the German Empire, by years, from 1873 to 1882.

Year.	Estimated population.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Illegitimate births.	Stillborn.
1873	41,532,000	416,049	1,715,283	1,241,450	473,824	158,268	67,166
1874	41,983,000	400,282	1,752,976	1,191,932	561,044	152,015	68,596
1875	42,510,000	386,746	1,798,591	1,246,573	552,019	155,573	74,179
1876	43,057,000	369,912	1,831,218	1,207,144	624,074	158,360	73,517
1877	43,608,000	347,810	1,818,550	1,223,692	594,858	157,369	71,137
1878	44,127,000	340,016	1,785,080	1,228,607	556,473	154,629	70,647
1879	44,639,000	335,113	1,806,741	1,214,643	592,098	159,821	70,479
1880	45,039,000	337,342	1,764,096	1,241,126	522,970	158,709	67,921
1881	45,442,000	338,909	1,748,686	1,222,928	525,758	158,454	68,587
1882	45,767,000	350,457	1,769,501	1,244,006	525,495	164,457	67,158

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week (of various hours) in Stuttgart.

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.				
Bricklayers	11	\$4 57	\$5 43	\$4 67
Hod carriers	11	3 14	3 71	3 57
Masons	11	4 85	5 43	5 14
Tenders	11	3 14	4 00	3 71
Plasterers	11	5 43	7 14	6 43
Tenders	11	3 57	3 86	3 71
Slaters	11	6 00	7 14	6 56
Roofers	11	5 71	7 14	6 57
Tenders	11	4 00	4 57	4 28
Plumbers	11	6 43	7 85	7 43
Assistants	11	4 28	4 85	4 57
Carpenters	11	4 28	5 71	5 14
Gas-fitters	11	5 71	8 57	7 20
OTHER TRADES.				
Bakers	{ 12 } 16	71	3 57	2 14
Blacksmiths	12	2 38	3 57	2 86
Strikers	12	1 90	2 86	2 38
Bookbinders	11	3 57	5 71	4 28
Brickmakers	12	2 14	3 33	2 63
Brewers	{ 12 } 15	2 38	3 57	2 86
Butchers	{ 8 } 10	1 64	3 57	3 36
Brass-founders	10	4 28	5 58	5 70
Cabinet-makers	{ 10 } 11	2 86	7 14	4 28
Confectioners	10	4 28	5 70	4 86
Cigar-makers	11	3 72	4 86	4 28
Coopers (per month)	12	5 70	11 40	8 56
Outlers (per month)	11	1 44	2 40	1 80
Distillers (per month)	11	5 70	8 58	7 14

Wages paid per week (of various hours) in Stuttgart—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.				
Drivers:				
Draymen and teamsters	12	\$5 70	\$8 58	\$7 14
Cab, carriage, &c	12	8 33	10 01	9 17
Street railways	13	4 20	4 20	4 20
Dyers	11	1 98	2 88	2 53
Engravers	9	5 70	14 28	8 58
Furriers	11	3 60	7 14	7 86
Gardeners	12	3 60	4 26	3 72
Hatters	11	1 68	3 12	2 40
Horse-shoers	12	2 88	3 57	3 00
Jewelers	9	5 70	11 40	8 58
Laborers, porters, &c	12	3 36	5 53	4 60
Lithographers	9	8 58	11 40	10 02
Millwrights		5 70	17 16	11 40
Nail-makers, hand	11	1 44	1 74	1 56
Potters	11	1 14	1 44	1 26
Printers	11	6 54	8 58	7 14
Teachers, public schools	5	7 78	19 22	12 50
Saddle and harness makers	11	5 70	14 28	7 14
Tanners	10	1 14	1 74	1 44
Tailors	11	3 60	5 70	4 26
Telegraph operators	8½	4 97	10 80	7 88
Tinsmiths	10	1 44	1 98	1 74
Weavers (outside of mills)	12	60	84	72

FACTORIES AND MILLS.*Wages paid per day in factories or mills in the consular district of Stuttgart.*

Occupations.	Working hours.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Furniture factories:				
Joiners	11	\$0 48	\$1 19	\$0 83
Wood-carvers	11	71	1 43	95
Flour-mills: Foremen	12	95	2 86	1 90
Corset factories: female hands	12	24	60	29
Woven goods factories: female hands	12	24	48	26
Confectionery factories: female hands	{ 9 } 10	24	48	33
Soap factories:				
Female hands	11	36	48	43
Male hands	11	48	71	60
Cigar factories:				
Female hands	11	29	48	38
Male hands	11	62	81	71
Sugar factories:				
Coppersmiths	11	83	1 00	88
Workmen	11	29	60	38
Engine factories:				
Machinists	11	67	83	76
Smiths	11	62	76	71
Jewelry factories:				
Cabinet-masters	10	1 43	1 90	1 67
Goldsmiths	10	71	1 19	95
Female hands	10	36	52	43

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.*Wages paid per day in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in the consular district of Stuttgart.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Iron foundries:			
Chiselers (ten hours)	\$0 95	\$1 31	\$1 19
Founders (eleven hours)	57	95	71

For further information, see Table V.

GLASS WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to glass-workers in the consular district of Stuttgart.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
In Zuffenhausen:			
Glass-makers	\$3 57	\$7 14	\$5 26
Glass-cutters	2 88	5 24	4 05
Day laborers	1 07	4 28	2 66
In Buhlback:			
Glass-makers	5 95	10 71	7 14
Day laborers	2 43	3 57	2 86

MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day, week, or year, in and in connection with iron and salt mines in the consular district of Stuttgart.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
In mines and foundries:			
Foundry superintendents	per year.. \$809 20	\$904 40	\$856 80
Foundry treasurers	do. 714 00	904 40	785 40
Foundry assistant superintendents	do. 428 40	571 20	535 56
Foundry bookkeepers	do. 523 60	523 60	523 60
Machine inspectors	do. 856 80	856 80	856 80
Clerks	do. 428 40	428 40	428 40
Assistant mining engineers	do. 428 40	428 40	428 40
Traveling salesmen	do. 571 20	571 20	571 20
Foundrymen	per day.. 48	1 19	70
Turners	do. 59	83	65
Locksmiths	do. 57	83	58
Smiths	do. 52	76	57
Carpenters	do. 52	83	59
Rollers	do. 57	71	55
Puddlers	do. 48	79	55
Melters	do. 38	95	71
Miners	do. 31	71	43
Common laborers	do. 31	48	43
In salt works:			
Superintendents	per year.. 809 20	904 40	856 80
Treasurers	do. 904 40	904 40	904 40
Assistant superintendents	do. 428 40	571 20	456 96
Bookkeepers	do. 523 60	523 60	523 60
Overseer	do. 342 72	342 72	342 72
Storekeeper	do. 499 80	499 80	499 80
Inspectors of mines	do. 714 00	714 00	714 00
Inspectors of salt works	do. 618 80	618 80	618 80
Chief surveyors	per week.. 6 66	7 14	6 90
Surveyors	do. 4 76	5 71	5 24
Foremen of boilers	do. 4 28	4 76	4 28
Boilers	do. 3 33	3 81	3 57
Millers	do. 2 86	2 86	2 86
Smiths	do. 4 05	4 05	4 05
Carpenters	do. 3 00	3 09	3 00
Masons	do. 3 09	3 21	3 09
Day laborers	do. 2 62	3 09	2 86

* In office work eight hours, and in the mines twelve hours constitute a day's work.



RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in the consular district of Stuttgart.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief conductors.....	\$338 20	\$357 00	\$345 10
Road-masters.....	428 40	523 60	476 00
Guards:			
Line.....	154 70	178 50	166 60
Tunnels and bridges.....	178 50	178 50	178 50
Station directors.....	428 40	761 60	547 46
Chiefs of station.....	309 40	380 80	345 10
Ticket clerks.....	309 40	380 80	345 10
Station superintendents.....	261 80	333 20	297 50
Porters and saloon attendants.....	214 20	238 00	226 10
Switchmen.....	166 60	190 40	178 50
Freight and baggage officials, cashiers, supply-clerks, and storekeepers.....	380 80	668 40	514 08
Assistant.....	261 80	285 60	273 70
Train-masters.....	261 80	285 60	273 70
Conductors.....	214 20	238 00	226 10
Car attendants.....	214 20	238 00	226 10
Freight handlers.....	190 40	202 30	196 35
Brakemen.....	166 60	178 50	172 55
Locomotive engineers.....	309 40	428 40	368 90
Firemen:			
First-class.....	226 10	261 80	243 95
Second-class.....	202 30	226 10	214 20
Linemen.....	*43	*50	*45

* Per day.

SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per year or day in ship-yards, distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building, in the consular district of Stuttgart.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Masters of shops.....per year..	\$714 00	\$904 40	\$809 20
Masters of yards.....do.....	428 40	571 20	523 60
Wood carvers.....per day..	57	95	76
Locksmiths and forgemen.....do.....	52	95	71
Boiler-makers.....do.....	52	1 05	79

* Ship-yards at Friedrichshafen, on the lake of Constance, and at Neckarsulm, on the Neckar.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

*Wages paid per year to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
General manager.....	\$904 40	\$904 40	\$904 40
Bookkeepers.....	523 60	523 60	523 60
Captains.....	333 20	452 20	386 80
Stewards.....	309 40	309 40	309 40
Tow boat hands.....	202 30	202 30	202 30
Engineers.....	261 80	357 00	293 93
Firemen.....	251 80	251 80	251 80
Seamen.....	234 55	234 55	234 55

* These prices apply to the line of passenger and freight steamers run on Lake Constance by the Wurtemberg Government.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year in dry goods and variety stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females in the consular district of Stuttgart.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Bookkeepers	\$285 80	\$1,428 00	\$571 28
Stock-overseer	119 00	714 00	357 00
Clerks	190 40	585 00	357 00
Porters	166 60	238 00	214 20
Janitors	190 40	238 00	214 20
Shop girls:			
With board	35 70	47 60	42 84
Without board	142 80	476 00	285 00
Directresses	238 00	476 00	357 00

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in the consular district of Stuttgart.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Man-servants	\$142 80	\$171 36	\$154 70
Coachmen	71 40	142 80	107 10
Gard-ners	71 40	128 52	95 20
Cooks:			
Male	166 60	856 80	285 00
Female (in hotels)	28 56	226 10	71 40
Female (in families)	57 12	142 80	95 20
Ladies' companions	142 80	476 00	257 00
Governesses	119 00	285 00	238 00
Housekeepers	35 70	95 20	71 40
Chamber-maids	28 56	57 12	42 84
Nurses girls	42 84	85 68	71 40
Waiting maids	57 12	85 68	71 40
House-maids	30 94	35 70	32 32
Waiters	59 50	285 00	142 80
Waitresses	28 56	47 60	35 70

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the consular district of Stuttgart, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Overseers	\$142 80	\$476 00	\$357 00
Stable hands	35 70	95 20	57 12
Day laborers:			
Male	1 43	2 14	1 90
Female	1 19	1 90	1 43
Dairymen	1 43	2 38	1 90
Maids	23 80	38 08	30 94

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employé in the city of Stuttgart.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Mayor	\$2,380 00	\$2,380 00	\$2,380 00
Mayor's secretary	856 80	856 80	856 00
Engineering advisers	1,380 40	1,642 20	1,511 30
City warden	1,380 40	1,380 40	1,380 40
Chief engineer	904 40	904 40	904 40
Street inspector	904 40	904 40	904 40
Clerks at city hall	522 60	999 60	725 00
President of city court	916 30	916 30	916 30
Registrars	690 20	833 00	761 60
City warden's cashier	999 60	999 60	999 60
Surveyors	761 60	904 40	809 20
Superintendent of public buildings	833 00	833 00	833 00
Comptroller's of building	761 60	761 60	761 60
Assessors	690 20	749 70	719 95
Bookkeepers	571 20	749 70	647 36
Actuaries	749 70	749 70	749 70
Superintendent of markets	571 20	571 20	571 20
Comptroller of accounts	571 20	571 20	571 20
Comptroller of taxes	511 70	511 70	511 70
Assistant city warden	476 00	476 00	476 00
Superintendent of octroi	833 00	833 00	833 00
City recorders	571 29	999 60	737 80
Wardens of forestry	999 60	999 60	999 60
Chief of police	1,332 80	1,332 80	1,332 80
Commissioners of police	630 70	833 00	706 86
Clerks of police	571 20	571 20	571 20
Inspectors of police	618 80	773 50	671 16
Chief of bureau, dwellings, and strangers	833 20	511 70	422 45
Quartermaster of police	511 70	511 70	511 70
Fire alarm operators	535 50	535 50	535 50
Superintendent of gas-lights	904 40	904 40	904 40
Inspectors of canals and water-works	809 20	999 60	904 40
Constructors of water-works	511 70	690 20	595 00
Veterinary surgeons	511 70	1,094 80	803 25
Poor-house officials	476 00	904 40	662 83
Superintendent of public hospital	1,094 80	1,094 00	1,094 80
Assistant superintendent of public hospital	547 40	618 80	588 10
Captain of guard (octroi)	476 00	471 00	476 00
Guards (octroi)	315 85	315 35	315 85
Inspector of cemeteries	476 00	476 00	476 00
Grave-diggers	357 00	452 20	404 60
Corporals of police	314 16	314 16	314 16
Police-men	280 84	280 84	280 84
Keeper of city hall	571 20	571 20	571 20
Attendants at city hall	242 76	290 36	266 56
Tower-watchers (for fires)	183 26	192 78	185 64
Suburban police-men	273 70	357 60	297 50
Overseers of streets and canals	368 90	434 35	392 70
Overseers of markets	309 40	300 40	309 40
Janitors in public schools	218 96	487 90	428 40
Inspectors of meats	190 40	190 40	190 40
Sextons of churches	142 80	297 50	220 00
Physicians for the poor	83 30	95 20	88 06
Surgeons for the poor	35 70	35 70	35 70
Chaplain of poor-house	52 36	52 36	52 36
Schoolmaster of poor-house	59 50	123 76	91 63
Overseers of poor	571 20	571 20	571 20
Warden of poor house	499 80	499 80	499 80
Chief medical director, city hospital	785 40	785 40	785 40
Assistant physicians at city hospital	204 68	204 68	204 68
Consultant at city hospital	119 00	119 00	119 00

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers—in the consular district of Stuttgart.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Ministers of state	\$4,284 00	\$4,281 00	\$4,284 00
President superior county court	2,284 80	2,284 80	2,284 80
Presidents of county courts, of senate of superior county court, and chief attorneys-general	1,666 00	1,761 20	1,713 00
Councillors at ministry of justice, and at superior county court; also directors of county courts	1,332 80	1,323 20	1,428 00
County court councillors and county judges, and attorneys-general	1,047 20	1,237 70	1,142 40
County judges	666 40	856 80	761 60
Directors of county and circuit boards in interior department	1,523 20	1,618 40	1,570 80
Chief councillors of the Government and chief councillors of engineering	1,332 80	1,428 00	1,380 40
Coadvisers at interior department	1,047 20	1,237 60	1,142 40
President of Protestant consistory	1,999 20	1,999 20	1,999 20
Directors at treasury department	1,523 20	1,618 40	1,570 80
Chief councillors, finance or engineering	1,332 80	1,428 00	1,380 40
Coadvisers at treasury department	1,047 20	1,237 60	1,142 40
Assessors in various departments	666 40	856 80	761 60
Secretaries, registrars, revisors	571 20	809 20	680 20
Cashiers	1,237 60	1,237 60	1,237 60
Comptrollers	809 20	809 20	809 20
Office clerks	404 80	499 80	452 20
Copying clerks	357 00	380 00	368 00
Office servants	338 20	338 20	338 20

The Württemberg Government has under its management and control no other industrial establishments than those included and given herewith.

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in the consular district of Stuttgart.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Printing offices:			
Foremen	\$595 00	\$714 00	\$654 00
Compositors and proof-readers	1 09	1 43	1 19
Press foremen	1 09	1 43	1 19
Firemen	71	83	77
Male and female hands	35	48	43
Porter	71	83	77
Foundries:			
Foremen	1 43	1 67	1 55
Stereotypers, &c.	95	1 09	1 03
Workmen	86	1 43	1 19

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM.

REPORT BY CONSUL KING.

DIFFICULTY OF SECURING STATISTICS.

In seeking information to enable me to reply to this question I have met with many refusals, some of which were courteous and some of which were not. On the other hand, I have met with much kind and considerate assistance.

In the glass trade I have found no firm willing to give me the slightest information, and in all trades, in the case of the workmen themselves, I have met with many refusals and a good deal of suspicion, even after I explained my object, although to me it seems that an honest and trustworthy comparative report upon the wages and condition of the working people throughout the world must be of real value and un-mixed good to all the working classes.

In most cases it has been impossible to get the highest, lowest, and average wages, and I have been forced to be content with what I could get. The prevalence of the system of piece-work, and the fixed card-rates of the various trades-unions, must partly account for this failure on my part. Times are so hard in most trades that, as a rule, most who are not capable hands are out of employment. At least I have been told that such is the case by several masters and one or two foremen, who have given this as a reason for only being able to supply average statistics.

From Mr. Browning, consular agent at Redditch, I have received a paper which I inclose, giving the cost of producing 40,000 needles. This was the nearest approach he could get to a report of the wages paid in that, the staple trade of Redditch, as all the work is piece-work, often given out and done in the artisan's own houses. Some time ago the Messrs. Milward took me through their vast factory at Redditch and explained the whole process of needle making to me; but the details are so intricate that even had my memory faithfully retained what I then saw this would hardly be a proper place to describe it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In Birmingham I have been greatly aided by the following gentlemen, who have given me every facility for obtaining information, viz: Messrs. Thomas Pemberton & Co., brass founders; Messrs. Morewood & Co., iron rollers; Messrs. W. Tonks & Sons, brass founders; Mr. Silk, of the household supply stores; Messrs. Tangye Bros., machine-makers; Messrs. Peter Wright & Sons, anvil-makers at Dudley; Mr. Barnsley, builder, and Messrs. Randle & Co., tin-plate makers.

BIRMINGHAM BRASSWARE AND JEWELRY.

For more than a century Birmingham has had a world-wide reputation for its ornamental brass goods, and for about the same time it has been one of the chief centers of the jewelry trade. In fact so many men are employed in those two trades that they may be said to be almost the most important trades in this great town of nearly half a million workers. For this reason I have secured a return of wages from a manufacturing jeweler and two from leading brass founders. The report regarding coopers' wages was sent in in an unusual form, but may be of interest, since I have been unable to procure any other. In connection with this inquiry I beg to inclose wage lists of the general trades, foundries, &c., store and shop, tin-plate works, gold and silver smiths, agricultural laborers, needle-makers, and coopers.

COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

It is difficult to give an exact answer to this question. Rents vary from about 50 cents to about \$2.50 a week, according to situation and amount of accommodation. In Quintain, where many of the former nail-workers have obtained other work, a comfortable cottage of four rooms, with forge attached, can be had for about 75 cents, while in Cradley and Lye, where the nail-makers are almost wholly dependent upon their moribund trade for existence, the same class of cottage costs about 60 cents. Clothing is cheaper than it is in America. It is, however, little if any cheaper than it was five years ago here. Cheap tailor goods are about the same price that they then were. Boots that in 1877 cost \$2.50 can now be had as good for about \$2.25. Print goods quoted at 11 cents in 1877 can now be had for 7 cents. Canton flannel, now 12 cents per yard, was but 9 cents in 1877. Coal, which cost \$4.50 in 1877, can now be had for about \$3.12, but coal is an article that constantly changes in value. Sugar and coffee have not changed in price, but tea has come down from 70 cents in 1877 to 40 cents now. Potatoes, milk, eggs, bread, and bacon, have remained about stationary. Fresh meat is somewhat cheaper. Thus, on the whole, I may say that living is slightly cheaper and wages slightly higher than they were in 1877. Yet the number of the unemployed is greater, and the actual distress now existing is almost alarming in its extent. The labor unions keep up the wages, but they cannot find work for the constantly increasing numbers of idle hands.

THE HAND NAIL-MAKERS.

In the hand-made-nail region, Lye, Cradley, Halesowen, &c., there is much suffering. Many are without work, and the more fortunate can only earn a miserable pittance. There seems to be no possibility of improvement by ordinary measures, and it would appear as if here, at any rate, Government might intervene, and, by giving them the means to emigrate, rescue these poor people, who are fairly honest and willing to be industrious, from the ruins of a once prosperous trade.

THE LEAD MINES OF SHROPSHIRE.

Another part of this consular district is just now the scene of acute suffering. The lead mines in Shropshire have been compelled to cease work, and more than three hundred men in a remote section of country

are thrown out of employment, with wages due but unpaid. The women and children and many of the men are nearly starving, and have only been rescued by gifts of food from the people of Shrewsbury. This distress may, however, be regarded as temporary.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

I think the people in this vicinity are fairly thrifty, and perhaps as sober as the average British working people. The amount of drunkenness, and of crime arising from drunkenness, shows a very satisfactory decrease, if the figures of the chief constable are to be relied upon. The total number of such cases coming under the notice of the police in the borough of Birmingham was 29,780 in the five years, 1874-78, against 25,716 in the five years 1879-83. This showing is even more favorable than appears at first sight, because the estimated population of Birmingham was 366,325 in 1875, and 414,846 in 1883.

This decrease may be partly owing to the spread of education, and the opening of free reading-rooms and lectures throughout the town. These, with the very successful coffee-houses, have given the working people comparatively pleasant places of resort without the necessity of drinking strong liquors. Before such places existed men and women who sought public recreation or social pleasures were almost compelled to go to the bar-rooms and gin shops. The fact that so soon as an alternative was offered to the working-man a very appreciable reduction took place in the amount of drunkenness seems to tell its own tale.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

Strikes are not unfrequent here, but the number and variety of trades is very large. In the nail and chain making districts strikes may be said to be chronic, as there is generally one in progress in one part or other of the black country. In many of the chief trades, however, arbitration has been adopted and has worked fairly well. Last year a portion of the iron trade for a time refused to accept the arbitrator's decision against the men. A strike resulted, accompanied by some rioting, which was not of long duration. More recently in Kidderminster, as Mr. Morton states in his memorandum, there have been disagreements and serious riotings, so that, in spite of a largely augmented police force, it was thought necessary to call upon the military for aid in order to restore order.

On the whole, however, I should say that the feeling between employers and employed is not unkindly. Many of the greater employers, by the establishment of eating-rooms at their works, where cheap, good food is provided, reading-rooms, courses of lectures, night schools, and systems of social entertainment, day nurseries for the children of working women, &c., have done much to add to the comfort of their men and to promote good feeling. In a number of the factories which I have visited I have heard the men speak very kindly of their employers. In some I found men who had been all their lives in the one factory. In Mr. Pemberton's copper factory there is an old man who has been nearly sixty years there, and who tells with pleasure and pride that he has known five generations of the Pemberton family.

Are the working people free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose, or do the employers impose any conditions in this regard? How often and in what kind of currency is labor paid? As a rule, working people are paid in sterling money once a week, and are

free to do what they will with it. In the nail and chain districts there was a great deal of paying for labor with orders for goods upon shops belonging to the employers. This so-called truck system is now illegal. It is said still to prevail in some places, but I have asked a number of the working people themselves, all of whom denied having any knowledge of the existence *now* of this system.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

I have not been able as yet to procure any details concerning the workings of any of the unions, most of which, I believe, combine much co-operative work with their other business. Most of them have sick and burial funds connected with them. At the Messrs. Pemberton's works, where about four hundred hands are employed, the men all belong to the brass-workers' union. In addition to which they each pay a shilling a week to a sick fund confined to that factory, which insures 8 shillings a week in case of disability to work. The remainder of the fund is usually divided among the contributors at Christmas, and generally gives each man enough to enable him comfortably to tide over the week's holiday at that season.

In addition to this each man pays a penny and each boy a halfpenny each week to what is called the hospital Saturday fund. Similar contributions are made in most of the works throughout the town, and the amount thus collected is, on a fixed Saturday each year, handed over to the various hospitals. This year this fund, contributed by the working men and women, amounted to about \$30,000.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

I think, on the whole, it is pretty good. House rent in Birmingham is moderate, costing from 36 cents to \$1.90 per week for such houses as the working men live in.

The question of artisans' dwellings has been hotly discussed here recently in the newspapers and in the town council. An influential committee was appointed and a searching and, I think, thorough inquiry was made. The report shows that 5,273 houses, out of a total of 65,969, are empty, and that these empty houses are fairly distributed through all parts of the town, showing that any overcrowding that exists does not result from any lack of accommodation.

The sanitary condition of the houses was found to be fairly good. The number of cases of dangerous overcrowding was very small as compared with many other large towns, and such overcrowding when found was generally proved to be the result of intemperance rather than of poverty. The committee reported that the intemperance and improvidence existing are largely the result of the present depression of trade. In this they differ radically from my individual opinion, founded as I believe on statistics, that both drunkenness and improvidence increase rapidly when times are good. However, the committee came to the conclusion that: "The dwelling-house accommodation for the artisan and laboring class within the borough is, generally speaking, in a fairly sanitary condition, and that overcrowding does not exist to any great extent."

The committee also urged upon councils—

First. That all new houses should be certified by a competent official before they are allowed to be occupied.

Second. That extreme care should be used by the building surveyor in the supervision of the materials used in the construction of houses.

Third. That the staircases of new houses should be better constructed.

Fourth. That the corporation should employ scavengers and white-washers to cleanse the worst courts occasionally.

Fifth. That it is very desirable that all courts should be lighted.

Sixth. That more suitable closet accommodations should be provided for children.

Seventh. That single houses should be thoroughly stripped, papered, and lime-washed at least once in two years, and others once in three years. (A single house, I am told, is a house with one room on the ground floor and two above.)

Eighth. That cheap trains and tram-cars should be run to and from the suburbs.

Ninth. That it is desirable that some model dwellings should be erected by private enterprise for the working classes.

INTERVIEWS WITH WORK-PEOPLE.

My inquiries lead me to believe that the people are moderately thrifty. A number of foremen with whom I have spoken have all agreed in telling me that the majority of their men save something. I have spoken to a number of working people of various trades with varying results. Some seemed to suspect me of mysterious designs of an unholy nature, and declined to have anything to do with me. Some pretty plainly told me to go about my business and let theirs alone. The answers of others I have endeavored to report faithfully below.

HOW A BIRMINGHAM BAKER LIVES.

A baker said :

I work from 3 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, six days a week. I get 17 shillings a week and my meals. Fifteen shillings a week with meals is what I used to get, and 30 shillings a week with meals is the top wages for a baker. Confectioners can get about 3 pounds (\$14.58) per week. I live in the master's house.

HOW A BIRMINGHAM IRON-WORKER LIVES.

An iron-worker said :

My business is mechanical. I am thirty years old. I have a wife. I earn about 34 shillings (\$3.16) a week. The habits of the men here are pretty steady, but they get very irregular when they take to drink. The feeling between us and the governors is good, as has often been shown. I do not believe in strikes, and of late they have gone out of fashion and been thrown aside for arbitration, which seems to be the best for both masters and men.

We generally get our wages paid weekly in cash, and we do what we please with it. Co-operative societies have made rapid strides these last few years, and seem to become more popular every year. [This man firmly refused to give any particulars as to his family expenditure.]

HOW A BIRMINGHAM BRUSH-MAKER LIVES.

A brush-maker said :

I am forty-five years old. I have a wife and four children ; the eldest is twenty-one and the youngest twelve. In my trade wages vary very much, but a general workman of ordinary ability, working full time, can earn from \$7.20 to \$8.40. We work ten hours a day, beginning at 8 o'clock and working until 6, but we have an hour for dinner and fifteen minutes for lunch. We take our supper after work is over. I could support my family without my wife working ; but my children contribute on an average \$3.39 per week. We reckon to get about £120 per annum, equal to \$563.20.

A house containing two bed-rooms and kitchen costs 3s. 6d. per week, equal about.....	\$44 23
Clothing for self and family, £20	97 20
Food about 26s. per week, or £67 12s. per annum.....	328 53
We pay no taxes. Schooling, now that only one child attends, 3d. per week, 13s. per annum.....	3 15
Trades union, £4 4s. per annum.....	20 40

Total expenditure..... 493 50

The union contribution includes one to a sick club, out of which I would draw 10 shillings (\$2.43) per week if I were either sick or out of work. I pay no tax on income. The cost of school books is very small, as most of them are found by the school board. My doctor's bill for the past year has been more than usually high, as it was about £5 (\$24.30). As a rule we have a mere nothing to pay, as we are a healthy family.

For breakfast we have tea or cocoa and bread and butter, or bread and bacon. For dinner, fish or beef, or some other kind of meat, vegetables, and beer, sometimes pudding. For tea we have tea and bread and butter, and for supper we have bread and cheese and beer, and sometimes, but very rarely, a bit of meat.

I have no money saved. I have no help to fall back upon except my sick club, and that is only available for myself and not for my wife and family. In case of my death my wife would be paid £7 (\$34.02). If my wife dies before me I should get £4 (\$19.44) to cover funeral expenses.

In case of a quarrel with my employer I should get 15 shillings (\$3.65) for me and 1s. 6d. (37 cents) for each child, in addition to a small sum for the wife, making in all fully £1 per week (\$4.86).

One good reason why our men don't bother to save is, that union membership insures superannuation allowances of 4s. 6d. per week after fourteen years' membership, or 6 shillings per week after twenty-one years' membership, and we consider that is enough to save a man from the pauper's union.

HOW A QUINTAIN FEMALE TACK-MAKER LIVES.

A young woman making tacks at Quintain said :

I work for a master at Bromagrove, and there they pay different from what they do about Halesowen. I get paid by the thousand. The card price is 8½d. (17 cents) per thousand. I can make a thousand in four hours' constant work. I do not have to work, as my husband is a gardener, earning 17 shillings a week, at the Methodist College hard by. He has to work very late for that. He used to get only 15 shillings per week. I have no children and I work about eight hours a day four days in the week. Work is very hard to get, and I am glad to take it under the card rate. I only get 7½d. (14½ cents) per thousand. In this way I make 4s. 10d. (\$1.16) per week. Thus we have £1 1s. 10d. per week or 56£ 15s. 4d., equal to \$275.89 a year. Our rent is 3 shillings a week, or £7 16s. equal to \$37.90 a year. Our house has four good rooms, two below and two above (she showed me the house, which looked comfortable and was exquisitely clean). I think it better to be poor, with this good air out here at Quintain, than to make several shillings a week more and live in a crowded court and pay doctor's bills. I always enjoyed very poor health until I came to Quintain, but since then I have been well. The reason so many nail-makers, forges are shut up in Quintain is that the trade has got so bad that most of the women go all the way to Birmingham—about 4 miles—to get scrubbing or washing to do, and many of the men have got work in the chemical and other works at Oldbury, 2 miles off. I have a brother and his wife, who are nail-makers, and between them they make about 14 shillings a week—£36. 8s. per annum, equal to \$176.83. They pay 3 shillings a week for rent and 1 shilling for fuel—which we call breezes—for the forges, and casting and weighing. That leaves 19 shillings a week for food and clothing for the family. Their food consists of what they call bread and butter, but I call it bread and scrape, for breakfast, dinner, and supper; sometimes, perhaps several times a week, a bit of bacon. They hardly ever see fresh meat, it is so dear in this neighborhood; 10d. a pound for good beef or mutton. For my part, I do not think the children get enough to eat for growing children like them.

Eight years ago times were good. As high as 1s. 1½d. per thousand were paid for tacks, but most of the poor people thought the good times would last forever, and so spent all they earned; but they have had to pay for it since. Why, most of the people in the Halesowen district are in debt every place they can get credit; and on that account they could not emigrate, even if they could save the passage-money, which would be impossible.

I never knew so much suffering among the people as there is now; I think there never was so much before; I do not know how it is to end or what is to come of it, for many people are almost starving and the rest of us have not much to help them with. I think the masters must be getting very rich, since they do not pay the money to the poor people as they formerly did.

Another young woman making tacks at Quintain, and using the oliver, said:

I do not think this is very hard work. I do not think the oliver is as hard as a sewing-machine and it is not so confining, not nearly so constant work, though something of the same sort of thing. I think it not nearly such hard work as washing or scrubbing.

I work for a Halesowen master and am paid by the pound. I work from 7 o'clock to 7 o'clock, with pauses for meals, and if I work steadily I can make 5½ pounds of tacks and earn 18d. What with housekeeping and the difficulty of getting work I have only four days' work a week, so I am able to earn 6 shillings.

My father is dead and I am unmarried, but my mother lives here. She does a good deal about the house and takes care of my brother's child, so she cannot work very steadily at tack-making, and only earns about half a crown a week. Brother pays the child's expenses, but does not help us any. Mother and I earn 8s. 6d. a week and we pay 3 shillings a week rent, and breezes and tools and repairs and other necessary expenses come to a shilling a week more. So we have 4s. 6d. a week for food and clothing for the two of us. We are pretty well generally. We have bread and butter and tea. I often get some bacon, but have rarely tasted fresh meat. My brother is a carter. I do not know how much men make at nail-making, but not enough to save any money.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

What are the means furnished for the safety of employés?

The same factory acts are in force here as elsewhere in England, and with excellent results. The Birmingham Daily Post, in a recent article upon this subject, said that "though accidents occur in Birmingham at the rate of about one a day throughout the year, they have diminished by about a fourth part within the last ten years." This diminution is, I should think, entirely due to the new laws and the efficient labors of the factory inspectors, appointed and acting under those laws.

Mr. Bowling, an experienced factory inspector, has recently made some interesting and, I think, valuable remarks upon this subject, in a farewell report, after living fifteen years in this town. From this I quote the following:

Two-thirds of the waking life of a workingman are spent in the factory or workshop, and it is not easy to exaggerate the influence for good or for evil that the conditions under which he exercises his handicraft exert over his private life. I have always remarked that the condition of the factory is reflected in the condition of the work people. When the one is healthy, well ordered, and cheerful the people are the same. When the one is neglected by the master, dirty and ill-arranged, then the people are almost certain to be morally and socially inferior and carry the influence of the factory into their homes. This influence should never be forgotten in dealing with the question of the social improvement of the masses and of the houses in which they dwell. More attention to sanitary matters and the regulations of the Factory acts will not suffice; there is a large force for good untouched by these; a force which can do much to soften the harshness of daily toil and bring somewhat of beauty even into the workshop; the force of a far-seeing charity and sympathy among men, and this force is being largely exerted in Birmingham.

My own smaller experience leads me unhesitatingly to indorse what Mr. Bowling says, not only as to what should be done, but also as to what has been done in Birmingham. I have never known a community which, as a whole, seemed to me to be so thoroughly imbued with honest public spirit, and the truest feeling of democracy. Very many of the wealthiest and best educated and highest placed men here join with those of the poorer and humbler classes in working and advising for the general good. Private charity has taken many beautiful shapes, and the

dingy town has grown far brighter even during the few years I have lived here. Hospitals of every kind have been endowed. Education in every branch, from the lowest to the highest, in art, science, and letters, is possible to every one who cares to have it. Parks have been opened, as well as a noble series of free bathing houses and free libraries. Cheap concerts are given weekly, at least, in the town hall, and numerous courses of free lectures and other entertainments take place in the various board schools. In short, during the past fifteen years, so I am told, the possibilities of pleasure in the lives of the artisan and laboring classes have been many times doubled.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

What are the political rights enjoyed by workingmen, and what are their influences, through such rights, on legislation?

These are the same here as elsewhere in English towns. Practically the workingmen all have votes and are a great force in politics; but perhaps here, more than in some other towns, this force is skillfully controlled by engineers who understand its power and its uses.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

What are the causes which lead to the emigration of the working people, &c.?

Birmingham is a town of such manifold interests that the causes of emigration differ widely, and the employments of the emigrants are as varied as the trades of the town are numerous. Nearly all who emigrate do so in the hope of improving their condition, generally, perhaps urged to do so by the failure to get steady employment at home. I once knew a saw-maker who went to America, and after twelve years came back to England because his wife had never been contented in America. After a year they were about to return, and came to me for some slight information which they needed. I asked him why he went back, and he said:

Well, my wife thought there was no place like England until she got back, and now she does not like it. She finds the old ways and the old friends are not so good as she expected them to be. The food is not so varied or so plentiful, and she wants to go back to America. As for me, I always liked Indiana better than England; I get higher wages there. To be sure clothing and rent are cheaper in England, and food costs about the same, only they do not have so much in England. But in America we had much more varied food, more luxuries, and after twelve years I owned the house I lived in and two others. Here in England I could not have saved a penny.

I think this man's experience was typical. A good workman, who is willing to work, can do better for himself and for his family in America than he can here, and it is a knowledge of this that largely induces the emigration of the best class of emigrants.

I have been unable to get any especial information regarding female labor.

WILSON KING,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Birmingham, June 4, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid in general trades in Birmingham, 1884.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
	<i>Per hour.</i>		<i>Per hour.</i>
Building trades:		Building trades—continued.	
Brick-layers	\$0 16	Gasfitters	\$0 18
Hod-carriers	10	Boiler-makers	*10 50
Masons	17	Blacksmiths	18
Tenders	12	Brick-layers	(†)
Plasterers	16	Brick-layers	16
Tenders	10	Butchers	23 00
Slaters	18	Gardeners, ordinary	\$4 50
Plumbers	17	Laborers, porters &c.	10
Assistants	10	Nail-makers (hand)	(‡)
Carpenters	16		

* Per week of 54 hours. † Altogether piece-work.

‡ Per week of about 70 hours.

: About, per week, and board and lodging.

|| Piece-work entirely.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Birmingham.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Iron works:			
Blacksmiths			\$10 80
Strikers			7 02
Moulders			11 50
Holders up			8 00
Beller makers			10 50
Riveters			9 00
Planers and slotters			9 00
Drillers			7 00
Dressers			7 75
Pattern-makers			11 00
Turners			10 50
Stokers			6 25
Brass foundry:			
Foreman casters	\$9 00	\$15 00	12 00
Casters	6 00	7 50	6 75
Foreman dressers	11 00	15 00	12 50
Dressers	6 00	10 00	7 50
Metal mixer		15 00	13 00
Modellers		17 50	15 00
Boys	2 00	4 00	3 00
Varnishers (girls)			3 00
Anvil and vice makers	6 25	15 00	10 00

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours in Messrs. Randle & Co.'s tin-plate and iron works in Birmingham for good workers.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Iron-plate workers.	\$5 80	\$9 75	\$7 25
Iron braziers	6 75	9 75	7 75
Tin-plate workers	4 86	9 75	6 25
Blacksmiths or mounting forgers	6 00	9 25	8 00
Tinners	7 25	14 50	9 75
Japanners (ornamenters)	6 00	12 00	8 50
Stampers	6 00	12 00	7 25
Colorers (women) 44 hours	2 40	4 37	2 90
Tin cleaners (women) 44 hours	2 40	4 86	2 90

Most of the above generally work by the piece and in that case usually earn about 10 per cent. more by working about six hours per week less time. The women, however, work about 44 hours per week whether on piece work or not.

Wages paid to gold and silver smiths and jewelers in Birmingham.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Gem setters.....per day..	\$1 44	2 00
Gold chain makers.....do..	1 44	2 00
Silver smiths.....do..	96	1 12
Polishers.....per week..	2 43	4 00
Lappers.....per day..	1 20	1 50
Wire drawers.....do..	96	1 44
Engravers.....do..	1 20	1 12
Enamellers.....do..	1 44	2 00
Goldsmiths.....do..	1 20	1 12

The wages quoted above are largely dependent upon the demand for home-made goods.

Needle-making at Redditch.

Eighteen pounds of No. 5 wire will produce 40,000 needles, at a cost of:

Cutting and rubbing 18 pounds No. 5 wire.....	\$0 18
Pointing.....	84
Stamping the eyes at 6 cents per 1,000.....	2 40
Hardening and tempering.....	60
Scouring.....	1 45
Handing, heading, and weighing up, at 1 cent per 1,000.....	40
Burnishing the eyes, at 2 cents per 1,000.....	80
Finishing, at 5 cents per 1,000.....	2 00
Papering in papers of 25 to 24 cents per 20,000.....	56
Labeling at 12 cents per 20,000.....	24

Cost of producing 40,000 needles..... 9 47

Coopers' wages in Birmingham per week of five working days.

A hogshead maker—good average—makes three hogsheads per day at 96 cents each, \$2.88.....	\$14 40
Two half-hogsheads per day at \$1.08 each, \$2.16.....	10 80
A good average barrel-maker makes seventeen 36-gallon barrels at 78 cents each.....	13 25
Twenty-four 18-gallon barrels at 52 cents each.....	12 48
Thirty 9-gallon barrels at 44 cents each.....	13 20
Thirty-six 4½-gallon barrels at 40 cents each.....	14 40
Vat-builders earn about \$1.62 per day.....	8 00

IX. SHOP AND STORE WAGES.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four to sixty hours in household supply stores, retail, to males and females, in Birmingham.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MALE.			
Porters and laborers.....	\$3 65	\$5 10	\$4 38
Delivery porters (who deliver goods).....	5 10	6 00	5 55
Salesmen.....	8 65	9 75	9 20
Chiefs of departments.....	9 72	17 00	13 36
FEMALE.			
Young girls who copy orders.....	1 21	2 25	2 10
Young girls who weigh and pack up.....	1 21	2 25	2 10
Saleswomen.....	1 45	2 05	1 75
Principal assistants.....	4 27	5 22	4 75
Superior clerks, cashiers, and book-keepers.....	4 26	5 20	4 73

The above amounts should be increased by the value of a good, plain dinner, which is supplied free of any charge, at a cost of about 5 shillings per week per head.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Birmingham.

Occupations	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks	\$77 76	\$243 00	\$106 82
Parlor maids	77 76	97 20	87 48
House maids	68 04	97 20	77 76
General servants	48 60	77 76	58 32
Kitchen maids	38 88	77 76	58 32
Laundry maids	77 76	97 20	87 48

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Agricultural laborers	\$2 88	\$3 65
Plowman and boy, constant employment	4 26	4 50
Gardener, common	3 65	4 50

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid to the corporation employées in the city of Birmingham.

POLICE FORCE.

No.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
....	Chief constable..... per year.....			\$3,888 00
....	Chief clerk..... do.....			1,117 80
5	First-class superintendents..... do.....			874 80
1	Second-class superintendents..... do.....			826 20
2	Third-class superintendents..... do.....			777 60
56	Sergeants..... per week.....	\$7 77	\$9 25	
462	Constables*..... do.....	5 58	7 29	

IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

6	Clerks..... per annum.....	\$126 36	\$1,458 00	
9	Artisans..... per week.....	7 29	10 93	
6	Laborers..... do.....			\$5 10

FIRE BRIGADE.

....	Superintendent..... per annum.....			\$1,458 00
....	Assistant superintendent..... do.....			826 20
....	Engineer..... per week.....			7 53
3	Assistant engineers (each)..... do.....			6 12
21	Firemen (each)..... do.....	\$6 25		

* Constables receive the lowest rate of pay, \$5.58, on appointment and two shillings a week more after six months, another shilling per week after twelve months. After five years the wages are raised to \$6.80 per week, and after ten years' service to \$7.25. Uniforms and an allowance for boots are provided.

Wages paid to the corporation employes in the city of Birmingham—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Hours per day.
70	Artisans.....per week..	\$4 86	\$8 73	24
6	Blacksmiths.....do.....	4 86	7 77	24
6	Carpenters.....do.....	7 29	8 50	8
15	Clerks.....do.....	2 91	12 15	8
15	Clerks of works.....do.....	8 50	15 30	8
9	Draughtsmen.....do.....	9 72	17 00	24
5	Flaggers.....do.....	6 54	8 00	24
89	Horse drivers.....do.....	5 10	5 58	11
5	Paviors.....do.....	5 83	7 28	24
170	Roadmen.....do.....	4 62	5 34	24
80	Sewermen.....do.....	4 38	7 29	24
25	Stablemen.....do.....	4 86	7 53	11
6	Wheelwrights.....do.....	5 34	7 77	24
169	Lamplighters.....do.....		4 86	Various.
70	Stonebreakers.....do.....		*3 80	Various.

*Average.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OFFICE.

No.	Occupations.	Average.
...	Chief inspector.....per annum..	\$729 00
2	Outdoor inspectors (each).....do.....	534 00
1	Weight adjuster.....per week of 44½ hours..	8 50
1	Chief clerk and stamper.....per week of 44½ hours..	7 29
1	Junior clerk and stamper.....per week of 4½ hours..	3 04
4	Assistants.....per week of 44½ hours..	4 86

GAS DEPARTMENT.

No.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Hours per week.
115	Clerks.....per annum..	\$87 30	\$872 00	41½
53	Inspectors of mains, meters, and lamps.....	315 90	574 80	54
33	Lamplighters.....per week..	5 16	5 10	various.
	Gaugers, stokers, and firemen.....	9 77	9 72	60
	Engine drivers.....	7 29	7 29	54
	Carpenters.....	8 76	8 76	54
	Gas fitters and service layers.....	5 10	10 33	54
	Painters and glaziers.....	7 29	7 29	54
	Main layers.....	5 10	6 51	54
	Porters and watchmen.....	4 38	5 34	-----
	Laborers.....	4 86	6 75	60

* Number varies from 1,100 at midsummer to 1,800 at Christmas.

BATHS DEPARTMENT.

No.	Occupations.	Average.	Hours per day.
1	General superintendent.....per annum..	\$1,215 00	-----
1	Clerk.....per week..	5 87	8
4	Residents (average).....do.....	7 77	19
6	Stokers (average).....do.....	5 00	10
4	Male bath attendants.....do.....	5 83	-----
3	.....do.....	5 50	-----
4	.....do.....	5 35	-----
4	.....do.....	5 10	-----
1	.....do.....	4 86	-----
4	Female money takers.....do.....	4 00	-----
4	Female bath attendants.....do.....	2 43	-----
2	Female bath scrubbers (one day per week).....	86	-----

Wages paid to the corporation employes in the city of Birmingham—Continued.

MARKETS AND FAIRS DEPARTMENT, ETC.

No.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
GENERAL MARKET.			
	Superintendent of markets per annum.....		\$1,700 00
2	Clerks and collectors per week.....	\$12 15	12 00
1	Gas fitter do.....		9 72
1	Sweeper and crier do.....		7 00
1	Policeman do.....		6 31
2	Sweepers do.....	6 06	6 31
1	Watchman do.....		5 35
1	Clerk do.....		3 15
SMITHFIELD MARKET.			
2	Clerks per week.....		7 20
1	Sweeper and town crier do.....		7 20
1	Clerk do.....		5 05
1	Sweeper do.....		4 86
1	Weighman do.....		4 86
1	Clerk do.....		2 43
1	Policeman do.....		7 20
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT DEPARTMENT.			
2	Inspectors of meat do.....		18 60
1	Inspector of meat do.....		12 03
1	Slaughterman, &c. do.....		7 20

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

No.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Hours per day.
1	Superintendent per annum.....		\$631 80	(*)
1	Matron do.....		243 00	(*)
1	Assistant matron do.....		97 20	(*)
1	Teacher do.....		194 40	9
1	do do.....		145 80	9
1	Labor master do.....		204 12	12
1	Tailor do.....		218 70	10
1	Shoemaker per week.....	\$7 29		9
1	Dairy master do.....	5 58		12
1	Hostler do.....	4 38		12
1	General housemaid do.....	1 21		6
1	Laundress do.....	1 45		10
1	General utility man do.....	4 38		10

* All the time.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

12	Clerks and inspectors per week.....	\$5 05	\$8 50	10
133	Artisans do.....	5 46	9 72	10
112	Laborers do.....	4 38	4 50	10

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

20	Clerks do.....	\$3 40	\$8 50	8½
24	Sanitary inspectors do.....	6 80	8 50	8½
136	Collectors of night-soil do.....	6 07	7 77	10
17	Stokers do.....	5 83	8 50	10
157	Laborers do.....	5 10	5 83	10

PARKS DEPARTMENT.

1	General superintendent per annum.....		\$1,215 00	
10	Park keepers per week.....	\$5 34	7 39	10
3	Attendants in museum do.....	*4 86		10
28	Gardeners do.....	5 10		10

* With residence.

Wages paid to the corporation employes in the city of Birmingham—Continued.

ENGINEERING.

No.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
4	Engineers† per annum.	\$505 44	\$1,142 10	\$816 68

† These men also occupy houses, rent and fire, light and rate free.

CLERKS, COUNTER CASHIERS, &c.

9	Salaries..... per annum.		486 00	265 25
9	do..... do.	486 00	972 00	712 50
1	do..... do.			1,215 00
COLLECTORS.				
7	Salaries..... per annum.	486 00	972 00	742 90
INSPECTORS.				
2	Salaries..... per annum.			319 13
4	do..... do.	486 00	972 00	653 67

ESTATES COMMITTEE.

No.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Hours per day.
TOWN HALL.				
1	Curator..... per week.		\$14 58	
3	Cleaners..... do.		2 91	9
3	Porters..... do.		5 83	10
COUNCIL HOUSE.				
3	Artisans..... per week.	8 50	10 20	9
2	Doorkeepers..... do.	5 24	6 07	11
2	Porters..... do.	5 10	5 83	9
6	Cleaners..... do.		3 15	6
	Curator..... per annum.		583 00	
WILTON CEMETERY.				
	Superintendent..... per annum.		1,215 00	
	Assistant superintendent..... do.		379 03	
2	Clerks..... per week.		4 80	
1	Foreman..... do.		8 50	10
1	Carters..... do.		5 83	10
1	Gardener..... do.		5 83	10
15	Grave-diggers..... do.		5 35	10

RUBERY HILL ASYLUMS.

No.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Remarks.
1	Superintendent..... per annum.		\$1,944 00	And residence.
1	Assistant medical officer..... do.		538 90	And residence with board.
1	Clinical assistant..... do.		538 90	Do.
1	Chaplain..... do.		907 50	Non-resident.
1	Clerk to writers and purveyors..... do.		749 75	Do.
1	Clerk to asylum..... do.		729 00	And residence.
1	Head attendant, male..... do.		437 40	Do.
3	Charge attendants, male..... do.	\$155 50	199 25	And residence and uniform.
8	Under attendants, male..... do.	136 08	165 24	Do.
2	Night attendants, male..... do.	155 50	199 25	Do.
1	Married couple for male side..... do.		286 74	And residence and board.
1	Hall porter..... do.		165 24	Do.
1	Head nurse, female..... do.		218 70	Do.
4	Charge nurses, female..... do.	102 06	136 08	Do.
15	Under nurses, female..... do.	82 62	111 78	Do.
3	Night nurses..... do.	97 20	136 08	Do.
1	Engineer..... per week.		8 51	With residence.
1	Stoker..... do.		4 86	
1	Baker..... do.		6 82	
2	Painters..... do.		6 08	
2	Tailors..... do.	5 83	6 08	
2	Carpenters..... do.	6 32	6 81	
1	Shoemaker..... do.		5 83	
1	Gardener..... do.		4 86	Do.
5	Laborers..... do.		4 38	

Wages paid to the corporation employes in the city of Birmingham—Continued.

WINSON GREEN ASYLUMS.

No.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Remarks.
1	Superintendent..... per annum.....		\$2,430 00	With residence.
1	Assistant medical officer..... do.....		588 20	Residence and board.
1	Clinical assistant..... do.....		583 20	Do.
1	Chaplain..... do.....		588 20	
1	Clerk to visitors and purveyors..... do.....		782 75	
1	Clerk to asylum..... do.....		588 20	Do.
1	Storekeeper..... do.....		243 00	Do.
1	Head attendant..... do.....		315 90	Do.
6	Charge attendants, male..... do.....	\$160 88	199 26	Do.
12	Under attendants, male..... do.....	120 08	165 25	Do.
2	Married couples for male side..... do.....	228 42	286 74	Do.
1	Hall porter..... do.....		185 80	Do.
1	Head nurse, female..... do.....		194 40	Do.
9	Charge nurses, female..... do.....	106 92	136 08	Do.
16	Under nurses, female..... do.....	82 62	111 75	Do.
3	Night nurses, female..... do.....	106 92	136 08	Do.
1	Engineer..... per week.....		9 72	Do.
1	Stoker..... do.....		6 07	
1	Baker..... do.....		6 31	
2	Tailors..... do.....	6 31	7 29	
1	Shoemaker..... do.....		6 55	
2	Carpenters..... do.....	8 01	8 25	
1	Painter..... do.....		7 29	

BRADFORD.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRINNELL.

In compliance with the instructions of the Department, conveyed in the labor circular dated February 15, 1884, I have devoted myself during the past two months to a studious examination and comprehensive investigation of the conditions of labor in its various branches, and more especially in its relation to the welfare of the working classes. This has consumed more time than I had anticipated, owing to the variety and character of industries represented in the consular district of Bradford, the reluctance of both master and workmen to impart to a stranger detailed information as to their personal and private interests, manners of living, and mutual relations, while, added to this, was the necessity of comparing, sifting, and verifying the various and often conflicting statements and facts elicited under the unfavorable circumstances above referred to.

I might have collated sufficient facts and data to form a tolerably accurate report exclusively from the returns of the Board of Trade, the reports of committees, and other printed sources, but I have preferred to obtain the information desired from personal interviews with representative individuals of the classes standing for capital and labor.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY OF BRADFORD.

The Department is aware by previous dispatches from this consulate that the chief industries of Bradford consist in wool-combing, spinning, weaving, dyeing, and finishing both yarns and goods; the extraction and working of iron ore, the manufacturing of such machinery as is necessitated in the various processes in treating wool, in conjunction with the neighboring town of Leeds; the quarrying of stone, with which this district abounds and which is suitable for building and paving

purposes, together with such minor industries and trades as are concomitant to and necessitated by these.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the wool industry is by far the largest and most important, and it is owing to this that Bradford has attained its present commercial prosperity and wealth.

This industry may be conveniently divided into four branches: (1) combing, (2) spinning, (3) weaving, (4) dyeing and finishing.

The wool, which is brought from the neighboring counties of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and imported from various parts of the world—Australia, Russia, &c., undergoes here the various treatments above referred to, and is exported from Bradford in every stage of the process, from the raw material to the most highly-finished cloths. These industries, which are usually kept distinct and separate, give employment to vast numbers of workingmen, women, and children.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The condition of the working classes in Bradford, as in other parts of England, has formed the subject of a vast amount of deliberative discussion and legislative enactments during the past twenty or thirty years, and has undoubtedly been greatly improved and ameliorated.

The general tendency in conservative and monarchical countries, a tendency markedly developed in France, Germany, and also in England, to invoke the aid of the central government in all cases of difficulty, distress, or want, has led to the passing of a long series of acts and laws regulating the relations of master and workmen, the condition, manner of life, hours of labor, ages, &c.

In addition to these laws and enactments, trades unions and workmen's societies are now almost as prevalent as in the middle ages, while the necessity which called them into being at that time—that is, the entire absence of any legislation upon the subject—no longer exists, so that the workingman in the manufacturing districts of England, and in another sense, and almost in an equal degree, the master, has ceased to become a free agent, and is so hampered by general laws and the unwritten codes of the trades, unions and societies that individual freedom of thought and action, and a self-reliance, which has formed so prominent a feature in the English character, are virtually suppressed.

WORKINGS OF THE ENGLISH FACTORY ACT.

It is obviously not within the province of a consular officer to obtrude any criticisms upon the laws of the country to which he is accredited, but I may be permitted to proffer some observations which have suggested themselves to me after conversations with masters and workmen in reference more especially to two recent enactments of the British Parliament. I refer to the laws commonly known as the factory act, 1878, and the employers' liability act, 1880.* The former, with the view to preventing the overworking of the operatives in manufacturing mills, &c., and to obviate a tendency which was supposed to be manifest to overwork women and children, and thus impair and undermine the health of future generations of British subjects, prescribe the hours during which women and children should work, limiting the former to fifty-six hours per week, and the latter to a number proportionately smaller in accordance with their age. Whilst the policy of the act in regard to

* Published in appendix.

children is undoubtedly far-seeing and beneficial (although discretion on such matters might have been left to the parents), it is at least doubtful in the case of women who form a large majority in the manufacturing mills of England.

The obvious results of this act are : First, that the wages are reduced proportionately to the number of hours which have been shortened and that the income of the family is materially lessened. This may be estimated at 10 per cent.

The second, and equally if not more, important result is, that in the excessive competition with the manufactures of France and Germany, in which countries the number of hours devoted to work is left to the discretion of the masters and operatives, England is at an immense disadvantage, and may not improbably be superseded in the markets of the world by the products of manufacture which these countries are able to produce more cheaply and consequently to sell more cheaply.

The other law, which is of a less general nature and minor importance, provides that the employer shall be liable for damages to workmen injured or killed in his employ, whether or not the injury or death was the result of their own carelessness or that of a fellow-workman. It would seem that this should have been left, as in our country, to the judgment of the courts, who under the doctrine of contributory negligence would decide whether the employer was or was not liable. The result of this law would seem to engender carelessness among the working people, individually and collectively, and to probably increase the number of accidents, whilst the manufacturer has recourse to insurance companies, which, upon payment of an annual premium, assume all liability he may incur through accidents to his workmen.

I merely submit these considerations, which are the result of some reflections on the matter, and which offer themselves to my mind as serious objections to laws which were enacted with a purely humanitarian view and with the zealous solicitude for the welfare of its subjects which has always actuated the British Government.

WAGES, PAST AND PRESENT.

The depression of trade which has existed in the manufacturing districts of England since 1876-'77, and which was due to a variety of contributory causes, chiefly in the United States and France, and which reached its lowest ebb in 1878-'79, has gradually given place to a growing prosperity, which has now reached a point only exceeded by the fictitious and unnatural commercial and industrial prosperity consequent on, and subsequent to, the American civil war and Franco-German war. The working classes were obliged during the years of depression to leave in great numbers Bradford and neighboring manufacturing towns and seek employment elsewhere. Mills and factories were either worked on a very reduced scale, or in some instances were obliged entirely to suspend work. At the present time all factories and mills in this vicinity are in active work, with a full complement of operatives, who have been enabled to exact and receive the same wages which they obtained in 1876. Indeed the reviving prosperity is so marked that there is an increasing demand for more working men and women.

I inclose herewith carefully prepared tabular statements, twelve in number, showing in great detail the wages now received by the working classes in Bradford and district, together with brief statement showing in part the wages received by them in 1876-'79. Also tabular statement showing the cost of living amongst the working classes. The

facts and data therein given have been collected from many different sources, and have been compared together, and more especially with the labor returns furnished from the Bradford district to the British Government, and kindly submitted to me in advance of their communication to the British Government by Mr. Henry Mitchell, J. P., so that I am convinced that they give an entirely reliable and accurate view of the condition and results of labor in this district.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The evident deduction from a careful perusal of these statements and returns is, that the working classes enjoy a high degree of well being and prosperity. The wages received by an average family of the working classes are more than sufficient for their wants, and allows them to indulge in such amusements as are most congenial to Yorkshiremen. It is to be regretted that these amusements too often take the form of low dissipation, not only of the men, but even of the women and younger persons. Drinking to excess is most common (although strenuous efforts have been lately made by introducing what are called coffee taverns to overcome this vice) and immorality prevails to a great extent, but the more healthy out-door amusements such as foot-ball and cricket are very popular and largely attended by the working classes. I was forcibly impressed with this a short time since upon learning that the receipts for admission to a foot-ball match amounted to £287 (\$1,396.72). The attendance at these matches and games, which have a merely slight local interest, is largely composed of the working classes.

Were thrifty and economical habits as inherent in the English character as in the French and German, sufficient money might easily be economized by the working classes to enable them to regard with equanimity and to endure without suffering the evils of the periodical depressions in trade which now weigh so heavily upon them.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

In regard to the mutual feeling and relation between employer and employed, I would say that the old spirit of loyalty and fealty to the master which formerly existed, in a strong degree, and which now exists in some country communities, has entirely died out in large manufacturing towns, and the relations between masters and workmen are confined now simply to the exigencies and requirements of business, the master knowing few or none of the workmen under his employ and the workman remaining with or deserting the master in proportion as the wages offered are equally great or less than his competitors.

In this connection, *i. e.*, the relations between master and workman, I may allude to strikes upon which the Government ask information. There have been no strikes of a serious nature in Bradford for a number of years. The demand for higher wages which has been lately made has been acceded to by the dyers and spinners, who realized the justice of the demand but who exhibited a reluctance, sometimes even allowing the workmen to leave work two or three days for the sake of enhancing in the eyes of the workmen the value of the concession granted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In terminating this dispatch I wish to express my acknowledgments and thanks to Maj. W. H. Shepherd, of the firm of Messrs. Mitchell & Shepherd, in whose immense mills Turkey, Van, and Cape mohair is

sorted, washed, scoured, spun, and woven. Major Shepherd is a member of the council of the Bradford chamber of commerce, examiner in the weaving and pattern designing of the city and guilds of Loudon Institute, &c. He has given me valuable information on labor and wages, and I have the pleasure also to inclose copy of a letter from him addressed to me on the subject.

I also inclose herein with considerable satisfaction copy of a letter addressed to me on the general subject of the dispatch by Mr. Henry Mitchell, J. P., vice-president of the group of jurors of wool and silk fabrics at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876 and Paris Exposition of 1878; president of the chamber of commerce; president and almost creator of the now celebrated Bradford Technical College; formerly mayor of Bradford, and head of the widely-known house of A. & S. Henry & Co. Mr. Mitchell, who has made a profound and elaborate study of economic and industrial questions, and who is prominently and favorably known throughout the United Kingdom, has given me the results of his long and careful observation, and I am desirous of expressing my obligations to him on behalf of the Department for his courtesy in furnishing me with a great deal of information upon the subject-matter of this dispatch, as well as the returns for the British Government above referred to.

I trust that this report, together with Mr. Mitchell's comprehensive letter, and that of Major Shepherd before referred to, will fully and completely respond to the questions propounded by the Department and enable it to judge accurately the various phases of the labor problem in the north of England, with the industrial and economic conditions connected therewith.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bradford, June 28, 1884.

APPENDIX TO CONSUL GRINNELL'S REPORT.

CONDITION OF BRADFORD INDUSTRIES.

Mr. W. H. Shepherd to Consul Grinnell.

BRADFORD, June 30, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR: Acting on the suggestion you gave me a few days ago, I have now the pleasure to hand you a few comparisons I have made between the state of trade in Bradford at the present time and that which existed in 1878, together with some general remarks on the conditions of our industry and the relations which prevail between employers and work-people.

In instituting a comparison between the present rate of wages in the Bradford trade and those which prevailed in 1878, and between the conditions which then prevailed and which now prevail, it will be necessary to go back a little further than 1878 the more clearly to understand the situation.

Up to 1875 the Bradford trade had been flourishing and manufacturers could hardly believe that the time would ever come when ordinary Bradford dress goods would be practically unsalable. The first reduction in wages took place about June, 1876, and that may therefore be regarded as the time when the work-people first began to feel the pinch which their employers had felt for a year or more. In 1878 luster goods had gone out, yet manufacturers persisted in making bright goods, and declined to change their machinery or style of manufacture, because "Bradford goods had always been wanted, and would doubtless be wanted again," whilst a few were shrewd enough to go in for the manufacture of soft wool dress goods, and were already competing more or less successfully with the manufacturers of Rheims or Roubaix.

In this country, too, very laudable efforts were made by many of the leaders of fashion amongst the aristocracy to change the prevailing taste into home manufactures, but with the result only that until the tight, close-fitting garments then worn went out of fashion, Bradford must either make soft wool goods or Ronbaix must do the business. Radical changes of this character must necessarily be a work of considerable time, and (to use an old adage) "whilst the grass was growing the horse was starving." So we find a significant indication of the Bradford trade barometer when in 1879 a second reduction of 10 per cent. in wages took place, whilst several large firms, both of merchants, spinners, and manufacturers, went out of business voluntarily or otherwise.

A good deal of long wool combing and spinning machinery was in consequence thrown out of work, and a large number of looms either broken up or exported; yet there was very little suffering amongst the working classes, and (considering the very great depression in trade) comparatively few operatives out of work. Whilst it is only fair to infer that some of those who were attracted to the district by previous good times had either returned to their old homes and occupations or emigrated to other countries, yet many remained, and nearly all were employed.

This may be accounted for by the very considerable demand which had grown up for cashmeres and dress goods, for which France had hitherto had a complete monopoly, and, in a greater and ever-increasing degree by the manufacture of worsted coatings, most of which were woven, and the whole of the yarn for which was spun in Bradford and the district, thus causing the fine-wool spinners to be well employed at satisfactory rates. Fine-wool combers were also exceedingly busy, many of the establishments working both night and day. A large quantity of new machinery was put down, and very considerable extensions were made in this particular branch. One well-known firm of commission wool-combers, Messrs. Isaac Holden & Sons, whose colossal establishments in France, at Croix and elsewhere, are amongst the wonders of French manufacturing industries, commenced the erection of additional premises, twice the size of their already enormous establishment, in Bradford. For these reasons we find that the rate of wages established in 1879 has been maintained until the month of May this year, when a very marked improvement in the demand for luster and mohair yarns, with a more pronounced indication of the return of luster goods to favor, has been the means of a concession, by most of the leading spinners, of the 10 per cent. which was taken off in 1879, thus leaving wages pretty much as they were in that year. The conditions of the trade are, however, somewhat altered, for whilst the number of looms and their producing power must be considerably less, the increase of speed and other improvements in spinning whilst requiring fewer hands to attend to the work, must be producing at the present time more yarn than at any previous period.

Certainly the most distinct features of the past seven years are: 1st. The marked improvement in taste and skill shown by manufacturers in producing all-wool goods which were previously imported from France; and 2d. The enormous growth and expansion of the manufacture of worsted coatings, which may be said to mark a new era in the history of the Bradford trade.

While the operatives have thus scarcely felt the pinch of bad times, there is no doubt that the employers have suffered seriously and it will be fortunate if the present return of prosperity enables them to recoup themselves for their losses; certainly the diminished power of production ought to give them a much larger margin of profit than heretofore, adversity has not been altogether an unmixed evil, for while, on the one hand, it has taught both employers and employees the necessity for greater economy and thrift, on the other hand, it has proved, beyond dispute, that greater taste and skill must be exercised, both in design and combination of color, if Bradford is to hold its own in the markets of the world.

Yorkshire men generally have the credit of being shrewd enough in most things, but especially where their own interests are concerned, and the establishment of the Bradford Technical College, with its staff of art and science teachers, its professors of chemistry and dyeing, and its schools of mechanical science, weaving and pattern designing, indicate plainly the determination of Bradford that her young men, both artisans and those in a higher position, shall lack no opportunity of gaining that theoretical and practical training which shall again place and keep her at the head of the manufacturing world. In one thing Bradford must be congratulated, and that is the good feeling which has always prevailed between employer and employed.

It is quite true that in large towns there is not that personal interest which exists in villages between the employer and his work-people, where all are dependent on one particular establishment. Yet, Bradford with the exception of an occasional excitement amongst the dyers, has been particularly free from strikes and turn-outs.

On the part of the masters there has always been a disposition to give a reasonable advance in wages, when circumstances permitted (and in many cases before), while the hands do not fail to recognize the fact that masters, for some years, have been willing to work without profit, simply to keep their work-people employed.

It may, perhaps, be considered fortunate for both sides that there is nothing which can be called an organized condition either of capital or labor; of clubs and societies, there are plenty; for instance, the engineers, overlookers, warp-dressers, mechanics, &c., all have their societies, but they partake more of the character of "sick clubs," and although these societies have now and then been used to prevent men from applying for work where there might be a dispute between the men and their employers, yet their influence is more frequently and wisely employed in finding work for those who may be in want of situations.

The only strikes worth mentioning have been in the case of dyers and masons; in the former case both sides have displayed a laudable willingness after a little while to meet each other and to submit to arbitration, whilst the masons have generally been able to agree with their employers after a very short term of idleness.

Politically "Jack is as good as his master," and whilst I am pretty sure that none of my workmen, being Radicals, would vote on my side, being a Conservative, on the other hand I am equally certain that if I had a Conservative voter in my employment he would vote against me if I were a Liberal, and I should consider him worthless if he didn't.

No doubt the establishment of political clubs where workingmen voters are made much of, and where workingmen's questions, under the influence of the caucus, are continually brought to the front, have made politics more attractive to the workmen; they do not, however, always find that those are most liberal as employers who are the most demonstrative politically as Liberals.

With respect to the tendency of legislation in regard to labor and the working people, my feeling is that too much legislation has been done, certainly not always to the advantage of the workman but in some instances to the detriment of both master and man.

There was surely no harm in working sixty hours per week, and the fifty-six hours' bill was only passed because the Tories found that the Liberals intended making that a strong point and so adopted it into their programme; the humanitarian cry about the hardship of compelling little children to go to work so early as 6 o'clock in the morning was proved to be nonsense, because as soon as the act came into force and the work-people were offered the alternative of beginning work at 6 or 6.30—leaving off at 5.15 or 5.45 at night, they practically all voted for beginning work at 6 o'clock, and again most of them would have been only too glad to have worked sixty hours per week ever since the act was passed had the state of trade required them to do so.

The "employers liability act," whereby masters are made responsible for an accident to a workman, even by the carelessness of a fellow-workman, has simply resulted in a state of things the very opposite of what was intended.

Men are more careless because whatever happens the master is responsible, and on the other hand a master, by an annual payment to one of the Employers Liability Insurance Associations, may protect himself from any action at law or from the consequences of any accident which may happen to those in his employment, and so having paid the money he naturally thinks less of an accident than before.

Would it not have been better to leave things as they were, and to have allowed those who have their labor to sell to get the best price and the most favorable conditions circumstances permitted, instead of driving industries out of the country by imposing burdens which are proving a grievous addition to those already borne by the heavily handicapped manufacturers of this country.

Trusting that this may be of interest to you. I remain yours, very faithfully,
W. H. SHEPHERD.

W. F. GRINNELL, Esq.,
United States Consul, Bradford.

THE WORSTED INDUSTRIES OF BRADFORD.

Mr. Henry Mitchell to Consul Grinnell.

BRADFORD, June 27, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to my conversation with you yesterday, I have much pleasure in giving you some account of the past and present position of the worsted industry of this district. My recollection of the condition of our trade extends over nearly a half a century, as so far back as the year 1836 I was employed in a spinning and weaving factory a few miles from this town. At that time the wool was entirely combed by hand, and the work was done to a large extent in the cottages of the work-people, and as charcoal was largely used for heating the combs the occupation was very detrimental to health, and this, combined with bad sanitary conditions, caused the average mortality to be greatly in excess of the present time. Weaving was also

mostly done by hand, and was also carried on in the houses of the operatives; power-looms were then just being introduced, but weaving by hand continued to some extent for about ten years; now it is almost entirely superseded by power-looms, and combing by hand has been entirely abolished for about twenty-five years; combing machines came into pretty general use from 1848 to 1860, and no hand-work is now done.

The introduction of machine combing has had a most important bearing upon the growth and development of our trade; it has reduced the cost of combing 75 per cent. on long wools, and in some instances, especially in fine wools, the cost is reduced to about one eighth of the price paid to hand-combers in 1836. There have also been very marked improvements in spinning machinery, such as the introduction of cap-frames, &c., this, with increased speed and length of frames, has reduced the cost of spinning nearly one-half, and has more than doubled the product of the same number of hands.

In weaving the changes have been still more remarkable, a hand-loom weaver, in 1836, seldom produced more than 30 or 40 yards of cloth per week, now a single weaver, minding two looms, will frequently turn out 200 to 250 yards of cloth in the same time.

In dyeing also there has been very remarkable progress. Formerly and for some years after the introduction of cotton-warps, wool and cotton could not be dyed to go h-r, and it was necessary to dye the cotton-warps before weaving, either for black or colors; now our dyers are able to dye cotton and wool fabrics to any shade required and at little more than half the cost of forty years ago. The growth of our trade has been enormous. In 1836 the total amount was estimated at not over £5,000,000, now it is supposed to reach at least £35,000,000; at the former period there were not more than five or six leading staple articles produced, now there are at least fifty. In 1836 our goods were almost entirely made of English wool, with a small proportion of Australian, so with American and German, now we use wool from all parts of the world, and the foreign supply is greatly in excess of the home, besides which we use enormous quantities of mohair, alpaca, silk, and other fibers which were then unknown.

The introduction of cotton-warps in 1838 and 1839, as well as the introduction of mohair and alpaca about the same time, led to an enormous development of our trade, and to the production of a large variety of cheap and beautiful fabrics, which had not previously been made. This was also greatly stimulated by the introduction and development of railways, and the abolition of the corn laws. These undoubtedly enabled foreign countries to greatly increase their purchases of our goods, and also tended to improve the condition of our people. Since that time the wages of spinners have increased nearly 40 per cent. and of weavers at least 25 per cent.

At the present time the earnings of our operatives are about 10 per cent. less than at the highest point, which was probably reached in 1871 or 1872.

There has recently been an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent. in the wages of spinners, weavers, and dyers. They are now well employed, and are producing a larger variety of articles than at any former period.

Bradford has made more rapid strides during the past two or three years in the variety and excellence of its products than at any former period, and although many other branches of industry are considerably depressed, all our best manufacturers in this district are well employed and are full of orders for some months to come. This improvement may be attributed to the rapid progress of education, to the fact that operatives are both intelligent, sober, and industrious.

We have excellent elementary schools all over the borough, and have recently established a technical college, in which our overlookers and managers are receiving a first-rate education in all those branches of art and science which have a direct bearing upon our industries. The institution has cost about £40,000, and is attended by over eight hundred students, and the number is steadily increasing.

Forty years ago the hours of labor in our factories were seventy-two per week, and a very small number of our operatives received any education except those working half-time. Now the hours are reduced to fifty-six and one-half per week, and all are compelled to go to school until thirteen or fourteen years of age. The annexed table will show the progress of education since 1871.

Although the hours of labor have been so much reduced, there has been no perceptible falling off in the production of goods, as the speed of machinery has been increased, and the hands are able to give more attention to their work and to turn out as much as at any former period. There has also been a very marked decrease in the mortality of both children and adults, as is shown in the annexed table, and Bradford is now considered the healthiest manufacturing town in the Kingdom.

Our district is also favored with an abundant supply of coal and iron, as well as of raw material for manufacturing, being in the center of the great wool-producing counties of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, from which our best luster wools are supplied.

The rate of wages to-day does not materially vary from that of 1878. There has been some reduction in wages of masons, carpenters, builders, and also in the spinning and manufacturing business during the depressed period of 1879 to 1883, but recently an advance has taken place about equal to the reduction then made.

The habits of the working classes are generally steady and trustworthy, and a considerable proportion of them save money, and a few own their own cottages.

Apart from the building and machinery trades, very few trades unions exist. The work in connection with our staple industry is so diversified that it is almost impossible to fix a uniform rate of wages.

Generally speaking, a very good feeling exists between the employers and their work-people, and we have very few strikes, when these occur; they are usually settled very quickly, either by direct negotiation or by reference to an arbitrator.

The working people are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose; employers impose no condition in this regard. They are generally paid weekly in ordinary currency. Several prosperous co-operative societies exist for distributing articles of food and clothing, and some have accumulated considerable capital, and have fulfilled the promises held out at their formation; but I don't know of any such societies which have succeeded as manufacturers or producers.

The general condition of the working classes has greatly improved during the last twenty or thirty years; as a rule they are sober, frugal, and industrious, and many of them have fairly comfortable homes, and are well clothed. In many cases they are able to lay up something for old age and sickness, and many clubs and societies are established for this purpose. There are some exceptions, but they are chiefly the idle and intemperate, or those who have weakly constitutions.

Every precaution is taken to protect employes from accident by guarding all machinery of a dangerous character, and masters are liable for any damages arising from neglect of these precautions.

All male householders now possess the franchise, and can vote for both members of Parliament and municipal officers, and as the working classes are usually in a large majority they exercise considerable influence at elections. They pay a very small portion of the taxation of the country, the only articles subject to duty being tea, coffee, tobacco, wine, and spirits.

The tendency of legislation is to shorten the hours of labor, and to give every possible protection to workers.

The chief causes of emigration are the rapid increase of population, the difficulty of finding suitable occupation, and the desire to improve the position in life.

I am unable to answer your specific questions in regard to female labor, as we have no reliable statistics to guide us; a very large proportion, however, of both our spinners and weavers are females, and they are generally preferred to men; they earn quite as good wages, which range from 10 shillings to 25 shillings a week for adult women. Some of them are married and have families, and in such cases I fear the health of their children suffers somewhat from the absence of the mothers, but the shortened hours of labor has greatly modified this evil, and infant mortality has greatly decreased during the past few years.

I am, my dear sir, ~~years~~ very truly,

HENRY MITCHELL.

W. F. GRINNELL, Esq.,
United States Consul, Bradford.



Children at schools in Bradford.

	March.	November.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
	1871.	1883.		
Population	144,000	200,000	54,000	38.2
Number of children in public elementary schools ..	14,204	36,487	22,283	156.8
Average attendance	9,064	27,031	17,967	198.2
	1875.			
Number of half-timers	9,732	6,157	*3,575	*58

* Decrease.

Before the passing of Lord Sandon's act, in 1876, children under ten years of age were taken into employment independent of standard passed. They must now be ten years of age and have passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic of standard 2.

Returns relative to the population of Bradford.

Year.	Death-rate per 1,000, all ages.	Deaths of in- fants under 1 year, per 1,000 births.	Death-rate of children under 5 years, per 100 deaths at all ages.
1860	25.0		
1861	24.9		
1862	26.4		
1863	25.4		
1864	30.6		
1865	27.0		
1866	27.3		
1867	24.5		
1868	26.6		
1869	25.6		
1870	27.6	208	
1871	25.7	209	
1872	26.7	197	
1873	25.2	206	
1874	27.9	189	
1875	28.3	200	50.3
1876	25.2	174	47.5
1877	23.8	155	44.9
1878	24.1	177	38.9
1879	22.9	150	32.3
1880	22.9	174	44.0
1881	19.7	153	40.6
1882	21.2	178	45.9
1883	18.3	148	36.8

THOS. WHITESIDE HIME, B. A., M. B. L.,
Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL, BRADFORD, June 28, 1884.

**STATEMENTS SHOWING THE WAGES PAID IN THE GENERAL TRADES
AND INDUSTRIES OF BRADFORD.**

Wages paid per week in Bradford.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Assistants:				
Chemists (per annum).....	65 to 70	\$316 32	\$583 96	\$399 22
Coffee taverns:				
Male.....	63	4 38	12 16	6 00
Female.....	63	2 43	3 65	2 16
Drapers:				
Male (per annum).....	60	97 33	606 31	291 90
Female (reading on the premises).....	60	97 33	291 90	179 32
Grocers:				
Counter-men.....	57 to 60	4 86	9 73	7 05
Warehousemen.....	57 to 60	3 65	5 63	4 66
Local travelers.....	57 to 60	9 73	12 16	10 94
Building:				
Bricklayers.....	49½			7 05
Masons.....	49½	7 05	7 53	7 29
Plasterers.....	49½			7 53
Slaters.....	49½			7 53
Plumbers and glaziers.....	49½			7 53
Gas-fitters.....	49½			7 53
Joiners.....	49½			6 80
Laborers.....	49½			4 86
Blacksmiths.....	54	5 83	8 75	7 53
Strikers.....	54	3 80	5 33	4 56
Basket-makers (piece-work).....	52	7 29	9 73	8 51
Brush-makers (piece-work).....		6 07	8 51	7 29
Brewers' laborers.....	58	4 86	6 22	5 53
Brass founders and finishers.....	54	6 57	8 26	7 29
Bill-posters.....		5 83	6 22	6 07
Boot and shoe making:				
Ladies' boot-making..... per pair.....				1 57
Gent's shoe-making..... do.....				1 57
Gent's boot-making..... do.....				1 41
Gent's long work..... do.....				158 to 1 62

Wages paid per week in Bradford—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Boot and shoe making—Continued.				
Extra toe				\$0 06
Stitches pricked				06
Patent				018 to 0 24
Brick and tile making (piece):				
Clay-getters, panmen, setters, discharging kiln, 6 cents per 1,000				4 86
Machine-men	54			4 46
Machine boys	54			2 43
Firing kilns	84			6 80
Engine-men	54			6 07
Joiners and laborers	54			4 86
Fuemen				9 73
Coach-building:				
Wheelers	56½	\$5 83	\$8 75	7 29
Trimmers	56½	5 43	8 75	8 26
Vicemen	56½	6 32	6 80	6 56
Smiths	56½	7 29	8 75	8 75
Painters	56½	6 32	8 26	8 26
Carpet and linoleum planners		5 83	7 29	6 56
Carpet-makers or stitchers, female		2 92	3 16	3 16
Cabinet-makers	52½	6 80	8 51	7 78
Confectioners		6 07	8 26	6 80
Cigar-makers, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. per 100				5 34
Coopers		4 86	6 80	6 07
Cutlery		6 07	7 78	6 80
Carvers and gilders		6 56	8 75	7 66
Carvers (masons)	49½			12 16
Drivers:				
Bus	72			5 83
Guards (boys)	72			2 92
Cab	72			4 86
Tram-car				7 29
Guards				5 10
Draymen and carters		4 86	5 83	5 34
Dress-makers (meals provided)	66	1 21	3 89	2 92
Gardeners		4 86	9 73	6 78
Hatters:				
Foremen		7 29	9 73	8 51
Assistants		5 34	6 07	5 71
Horsehoers:				
Firemen	54	6 80	8 26	7 53
Doormen	54	5 34	6 32	5 83
Jewelers		7 29	8 75	8 02
Laborers, porters, &c.		4 38	5 83	4 86
Militars (meals provided)	66	1 21	3 89	2 67
Mantua-makers (meals provided)	66	1 21	3 89	2 92
Malsters	58			5 50
Millers	57½	6 32	8 02	6 78
Laborers	57½	4 86	5 83	5 34
Polishers (French)		7 29	8 51	7 78
Painters	52	6 78	8 75	7 29
Paper-hangers	52	7 29	7 78	7 29
Photographers		7 29	19 46	9 73
Packing-case makers		5 34	7 05	5 95
Saddle and harness makers		6 32	7 78	7 29
Servants (f-male):				
General (per annum)		68 18	87 50	77 86
House maids (per annum)		68 13	87 50	72 99
Nurse maids (per annum)		53 53	87 50	68 13
Waiting maids (per annum)		87 50	97 33	97 33
Cooks (per annum)		87 50	170 32	107 06
Timber yards:				
Circular sawyers	54	5 83	6 32	6 07
Planing-machinemn	54			7 78
Laborers	54			5 50
Telephone-constructionmen	49½	5 50	6 78	5 83
Telephone operators	46½	1 48	3 45	2 92
Telephone inspectors	50	4 86	7 29	7 29
Tallow chandlers		5 10	7 29	6 32
Tool-handle turners		6 32	7 78	6 56
Tailors:				
Ready-made		4 13	6 07	5 10
B-spoke		6 78	8 51	7 78
Tinsmiths	54	4 86	7 29	6 78
Upholsterers	52½	6 78	8 51	7 78
Watch examiners	60	7 29	9 73	8 26
Watch finishers	60	7 78	9 73	8 26
Watch jobbers	60			8 51

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Average wages paid per week of fifty-six and one-half hours in factories, mills, &c., in Bradford.

Occupations.	Males.		Females.	
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
WOOL COMBING.				
Wool-sorters.....	\$7 17	\$3 04		
Washers:				
Foremen.....	4 86			
Assistants.....	4 88			
Dryers.....	3 71			
Foremen overlookers.....	11 20			
Carding overlookers.....	8 14			
Combining overlookers.....	7 30			
Carders.....	4 01	2 49	\$3 43	
Back wash minders.....	4 62	2 67		
Card jobbers.....	4 62			
Card grinders.....	5 84			
Combers.....	3 65		2 79	
Box minders.....	3 23		2 31	
Preparers.....	3 40		2 67	
Finishers.....			2 49	
SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING.				
Drawing overlookers.....	7 80			
Spinning overlookers.....	7 53			
Drawers.....		3 31	2 25	
		2 37	2 31	
			2 43	
Spinners.....		2 61	2 43	\$3 19
Rovers.....		2 37		
Doffers:				
Spinning.....		2 19		2 19
Twisting.....		2 00		2 00
Half-timers.....	2	0 60		0 97
Jobbers:				
Spinning.....		2 37		
Twisting.....		2 13		
Finishers.....				2 19
Doublers.....				2 43
Foremen twisters.....	8 38			
Twisters.....				2 31
Warpers.....	8 97		3 16	
Winders.....			2 33	2 06
Reelers.....			3 53	
Warp dressers.....	7 53			
Twisters in.....	7 17			
Weaving overlookers.....	7 53			
Weavers:				
Coatings.....			4 38	
Dress goods.....			3 53	
Packers.....	3 40	3 40		
	5 71			
Healds and slag makers.....	5 10			
	7 05			
Warehousemen.....	4 63			
Silverers.....		2 43		
Engine tenders.....	8 76			
Stokers.....	5 60			
Mechanics.....	7 30			
Smiths.....	6 80			
Joiners.....	6 63			
Masons.....	7 30			
Laborers.....	4 88			

The machinery only runs fifty-six hours ; the remaining half hour is allowed for cleaning.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in dye-works in Bradford.

Occupations	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen :			
Color dyers	\$7 66	\$28 10	\$19 45
Black dyers			15 35
Men	5 28	5 82	5 40
Crabb house :			
Foremen	7 80	14 80	10 94
Men	5 28	5 76	5 52
Gray room :			
Foremen			7 65
Men	4 86	5 88	5 34
Women (piece)			4 18
Serge room :			
Foremen			9 78
Men	5 28	5 76	5 52
Dolly room :			
Foremen			8 60
Men			4 96
Tentering room :			
Foremen			9 24
Youths			3 40
Drying room :			
Foremen			7 42
Men	5 10	5 59	5 34
Measurers :			
Foremen			8 14
Men			5 10
Pressers :			
Foremen			24 33
Men (piece)			10 70
Scourers			4 38
Sizers	6 07	9 48	7 77
Chemical men			5 77
Mechanics	7 05	7 90	7 48
Joiners	7 80	8 52	7 90
Masons	7 80	7 66	7 48
Stokers			5 34
Ware grinders			5 34
Smiths			7 30
Plumbers			7 78
Pipemen			7 30
Carters			5 28
Laborers			5 25

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Brief statement showing average wages paid in factories, mills, &c., in Bradford between 1876-79, compared with the present time.

Occupations.	To June 9, 1876.	June 9, 1876 to February 7, 1879.	February 7, 1879, to May, 1884.	June, 1884.
WOOL COMBING, SPINNING, AND MANUFACTURING.				
Comb minders	\$4 86	\$4 38	\$4 13	\$4 28
Makers-up	3 89	3 65	3 40	3 65
Reelers	3 65	3 52	3 40	3 52
Scourers	5 53	5 34	4 38	4 63
Spinning overlookers	8 26	7 54	6 80	7 54
Spinners :				
Half-timers	1 09	97	85	97
Full-timers	2 31	2 06	1 82	2 06
Drawers	2 92	2 67	2 43	2 67
Rovers	2 67	2 43	2 19	2 43
Weaving overlookers	8 02	7 30	6 80	7 54
Weavers	4 62	3 65	3 16	3 52
Wool-sorters :				
Piece	7 78	6 80	6 32	6 56
Day men	7 78	7 30	6 80	7 30

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in iron foundries and engineering works in Bradford.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cupola men.....	\$5 34	\$8 76	\$7 30
Molders.....	7 78	8 76	8 26
Laborers.....			4 34
Loam molders.....	7 78	11 67	8 75
Laborers.....			4 46
Fettlers.....	5 34	6 80	5 8
Pattern makers.....	7 30	7 78	7 54
Turners.....	7 30	7 78	7 54
Fitters.....	7 30	7 78	7 54
Carters.....	4 86	5 43	5 19

The following is a specimen of rules as to time and allowance for lodgings when working out:

1. Ordinary time, all days except Saturdays, 6.15 to 8.30 (one and a half hours for meals). Saturday, 6.15 to 12 o'clock (half hour for breakfast).

2. Allowance out of town (lodgings from home), 1s. 6d. per day for each day, and if detained from home over Sunday 1s. 6d. additional.

3. Allowance in town (not lodging from home), 9d. per day; 6d. additional allowed for night.

When lodging from home full hours must be worked, but when lodging at home time is allowed for going to work in a morning and returning at night.

Overtime is reckoned as follows: Time and a quarter from ordinary time for first four hours and time and a half afterwards to 6 p. m.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in large ironmongery, &c., establishments in Bradford.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blacksmiths.....	\$7 29	\$8 50	\$7 72
Strikers.....			4 86
Whitesmiths.....	5 34	7 78	7 29
Fitters.....	6 56	7 29	6 82
Girders:			
Rivettors.....			6 56
Erectors (forty-nine hours).....			5 61
Holders up.....			4 38
Bell-hangers.....	7 29	7 78	7 52
Bolt-makers.....			7 30
Nut makers.....			6 56
Screwers and tappers.....			6 56
Marble masons.....	7 29	9 78	8 50
Marble fixers.....			6 56
Tile-layers.....			6 56
Locksmiths.....			7 29
Laborers.....			5 46
Shop assistants.....	6 08	17 03	9 77

One shilling and sixpence per day expenses allowed to smiths and bell-hangers when working in the country.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in printing, lithographing, &c., offices in Bradford

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Printing:			
Compositors.....	\$7 29	\$9 73	\$8 50
Machinemen.....	7 29	10 94	9 11
Lithograph printing:			
Artists, first-class.....	19 48	48 66	33 57
Artists, second-class.....	8 51	17 03	12 27
Transferers.....	7 78	12 16	10 47
Machinemen.....	7 78	11 53	9 65
Press printers (picco).....			6 56
Stone polishers.....	4 86	6 22	5 54
Embossers.....	4 86	5 53	5 19
Bookbinders:			
Rulers.....	7 78	8 75	8 26
Forwarders.....	7 78	8 75	8 26
Finishers.....	9 73	12 16	10 44
Book sewers (women).....	2 43	4 86	3 64
Pattern-card makers.....	7 29	8 26	7 77

Cost of living to the laboring classes in Bradford.

Articles.	From—	To—	Average price.
FOOD.			
Butter:			
English.....per pound..	\$0 24	\$0 26	\$0 26
Irish.....do.....	20	24	22
Bacon.....do.....	10	16	14
Beef.....do.....	12	18	16
Biscuits.....do.....			7
Cocoa.....do.....	24	32	28
Coffee.....do.....	24	32	28
Currants.....do.....	6	10	8
Candles.....do.....			11
Cheese.....do.....	14	20	18
Cauliflowers.....each.....	2	6	
Cabbages.....do.....			4
Eggs:			
English.....for 12.....			24
Irish.....for 16.....			24
French.....for 20.....			24
Flour.....per stone.....	32	38	36
Fish:			
Cod.....per pound.....			9
Halibut.....do.....			16
Herrings.....each.....	2	4	
Haddock.....per pound.....			6
Ling.....do.....			9
Mackerel.....each.....	6	12	
Plaice.....per pound.....			6
Ray.....do.....			6
Lard.....do.....	12	14	12
Mutton.....do.....	14	22	18
Onions.....do.....	2	3	
Potatoes:			
Old.....per stone.....	12	16	
New.....do.....			38
Peas.....per pound.....			8
Pork.....do.....			18
Rice.....do.....	4	6	6
Sugar.....do.....	3	8	5
Sago.....do.....			6
Soap.....do.....	4	8	6
Starch.....do.....	7	8	8
Soda.....per stone.....	20	24	20
Sultanas.....per pound.....			12
Tea.....do.....	36	72	48
Vinegar.....per quart.....	6	8	8
CLOTHING.			
Blankets.....per pair.....	1 04	4 25	2 92
Corsets.....each.....	97	1 46	1 21
Cashmeres.....per yard.....	40	48	44
Calicoes.....do.....	4	12	8
Flannel.....do.....	24	36	28
Hosiery.....per pair.....	32	48	40
Hats, felt.....do.....	60	1 09	97
Jackets, pilot.....do.....	3 65	6 07	4 86
Overcoats.....do.....	7 29	9 73	7 29
Prints.....per yard.....	9	13	10
Quilts, cotton.....each.....	1 21	1 58	1 33
Sheets, cotton.....per pair.....	73	1 46	1 09
Suits:			
Cotton cord.....do.....			6 32
Tweed.....do.....	6 07	10 21	7 29
Worsted.....do.....	9 73	14 59	12 16
Shirtings:			
Cotton.....per yard.....	9	18	13
Union and woolen.....do.....	18	32	22
Skirts.....do.....			1 09
Shawls, wool.....do.....			1 33
Stuffs.....per yard.....	13	48	30
Stockings, good worsted.....per pair.....	22	60	32
Worsted, knitting.....per ounce.....			5
Boots:			
Men's.....per pair.....	1 70	2 92	2 06
Women's.....do.....	1 21	2 43	1 58
Clogs.....do.....	36	78	48
LODGINGS, ETC.			
Ale and porter:			
Best.....per gallon.....			48
Common.....do.....			32

Cost of living to the laboring classes in Bradford—Continued.

Articles.	From—	To—	Average price.
Coals.....per ton..	\$3 24	\$3 89	\$3 24
Gas.....per 1,000 feet..			60
Lodgings, with board.....per week..			3 64
Rents:			
Four-roomed house.....do....	85	1 21	1 00
Six-roomed house.....do....	1 23	1 62	1 56
Spirits.....per pint..			54
Tobacco.....per ounce..	6	8	
Wines.....per pint..			48

BRISTOL.*REPORT BY CONSUL LATHROP.*

I present the following facts and figures in answer to the Department Labor circular:

DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING INFORMATION.

Obtaining the figures has been a work of difficulty, as employers frequently have refused them, especially when they understood the comprehensive nature of the inquiry made by the Department. Each seemed to consider that if he furnished his wage list to the United States Government an immediate impulse would be given to American opposition. This peculiar theory hardly seems consistent with that degree of practical intelligence necessary to manage a large business, but it has been generally maintained: The laborer, too, has refused in one or two cases to answer the personal questions (statements 1 to 22). His motives, however, were unselfish, as no argument would induce him to believe but that it was a scheme to find out how much he got in order to reduce the American wages to a precise equality. The statistics presented here will not show a material change within the past ten years, nor has the condition of the laborer altered much. There have been no strikes, no panics, no crises, no difficulties, though of late there has been stagnation and slack work.

PAST AND PRESENT LABOR CONDITIONS.

It can be said, generally, that compared with ten years ago, the laborer knows more, has more, and drinks less. He knows more, but he has acquired his knowledge slowly. His advance in this direction has been until lately as imperceptible, though as sure, as the movement of the glacier; but the new generation, whose members are now one by one stepping into place, show plainly their improvement over their fathers. They are the first fruits of the education act of 1870, and however little they may have acquired, its effect has been distinctly humanizing.

They have more because their money will buy more; in other words, commodities are cheaper. The import of meat grown under better conditions than are possible here, gives them a chance at a roast oftener than ever before. The increase of grain production throughout the world, and the improvement in milling, gives them a better loaf and a cheaper one than their fathers had. The enormous competition between the manufacturers has brought their products to the buyer at a price

cheap in proportion to their cost. The stupendous rivalry between the refiners of the world, those in France receiving liberal aid from their Government, has resulted in a price for sugar which enables the laborer to use pounds where his ancestors had spoonfuls. Besides, many new things have appeared at a reasonable price that add much to comfort. Preserved fruits of many kinds are a wholesome and delightful change and are sold here at such a price as to be really economical in lieu of butter. The tremendous canning industries of America enable the workman to have a variety in season and out of season greater than the longest purse could have procured a century ago. Butterine, sentiment aside, is a cheap and excellent substitute for butter. These are conditions, however, common to almost the entire civilized world, and they may be summed up by saying that production has cheapened and wages have not fallen in proportion. Therefore, the laborer is better off than at any previous period of his history.

LABOR PARTNERSHIP IN MILLS.

A plan is now under discussion, by which he is to receive, besides his wages, a share in the proceeds of his work; by which he is to be a partner in the profits, but not a participant in the losses; in other words, by which the principles of co-operation are to be applied to production. Co-operation in distribution has been a great success in England under two systems absolutely different in principle (of each of which I gave some account in an article on credits, forwarded July 30, 1883). The founders and supporters of these systems held their sixteenth annual congress on the 3d of June of this year at Derby, and the main discussion was in reference to this application of the principle of co-operation to production. The high repute of many of the participants in this convention, and their admitted success in their previous attempts, give their words an authority not possessed by many organizations formed to propagate theories; and we may expect to find within a reasonable time that with them theory means practice.

The new system, [said Mr. Sedley Taylor, the president], does not supersede, but adjusts itself upon present arrangements. Fixed or piece-work wages are paid as under the established routine and at full market rates, but at the end of each business year a share in the net profits realized shall be assigned as an additional and wholly independent remuneration to the workmen employed under the system. The sum thus allotted will usually be in proportion to the amounts which the men had severally earned during the year in wages.

The system, whose cardinal principle is thus outlined, is an assured success in France, and several large industries are there conducted in accordance with it; but it seems unlikely to me to be as successful in England for some time at any rate and for this reason: The point is that the laborer's interest in the profits will produce in him such increased interest in the work that there will be increased net returns of just about the amount to be divided in consequence of his greater diligence and care to prevent waste. Where this does not follow the system is manifestly a failure, and it seems unlikely to follow in England, because it presupposes an amount of foresight and care not usually possessed by the British workman. I question whether work would be better done, whether there would be less waste, whether tools would be better handled, in consequence of the prospect of a return in the nature of a bonus some months in the future. As he has come under my observation, the laborer is irresponsible and improvident, and will not deny himself a present want, or take trouble in a present moment, for a future good.

RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Besides, the relations of capital and labor in this country are not propitious for such an experiment. The representatives of the one are the buyers, the representatives of the others the sellers of labor; and these are the only relations in which they know one another. Their complete and absolute separation prevents a community of thought on any subject, and often produces an undercurrent of bitterness and dislike which finds vent in doing all that can be done with impunity to thwart the interests of the proprietor. While there is a certain antagonism between capital and labor the world over, yet their differences are intensely aggravated by the class distinctions of England; and I consider that in our happy freedom from this blight in the United States we are not only nearer than England to a permanent settlement of the differences between the two factors in production, but that in the mean time we have one great advantage over our adversary in our already begun contest for the commerce of the world.

In justice to Bristol, I must say that I do not think that in many of its trades the undercurrent of animosity is as marked between master and man as it is in many other places. All the large manufacturers who have constructed buildings within the past few years have made considerable provision for the comfort of their employés, not forgetting ample arrangements for safety and protection in case of fire. Some of the proprietors take all their hands on an excursion one day in the year. This "annual outing" involves an outlay in some cases of thousands, but appears to be a cheerful and willing concession to the pleasure of the work people. It certainly is appreciated, and it induces a kindly feeling upon the part of those benefited which not only elevates their character but is of direct pecuniary advantage to the owner. One very large firm has around its office walls (and it is a pleasant sight to see), the portraits, in oil, of those laborers who have been forty years and more in its employ. There are a goodly number, some bearing date of the previous century. Another firm does not take apprentices, but allows every man in its employ to bring up his son to his branch of the business, no premium being charged, and wages being paid when the boy becomes of any value. This opportunity of teaching their children a trade without the expense of indenturing, is much appreciated by the men; for the premium ordinarily charged of from \$100 to \$200 is a heavy tax upon them.

THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

Apprenticing is not universal, as formerly; it is, however, general, and exists under some conditions manifestly unfair. For instance, a note to Table M states that in a first-class dry-goods store a girl must pay a premium of about \$200 to learn to be a saleswoman, and gets no wages for two and perhaps three years. Now, an intelligent girl is of some use even from the first, and yet she is actually paying for the privilege of serving the proprietor. This is unjust, and the same injustice may be seen with regard to boys in stationery stores and in general avocations where no long special training is requisite to make one proficient. The proprietor of a large retail and wholesale store of long establishment told me that if he wished he could easily run his business with apprentices alone, who would actually be paying him \$200 to serve him for five years. Instead of doing this he admits that youths are of some use from the beginning, so instead of demanding a premium he

begins to pay wages from the second month. Amongst manual trades, however, apprenticing is very properly continued, and the great majority of the trade societies refuse to admit as a member one who was never indentured.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

These trade organizations are powerful, especially among the workers in coal, in iron, and in glass, where they may be said to be despotic. They take particular cognizance of the matter of apprenticing, and their men will cease to work in a concern which takes more than a certain proportion. The best men in any given general trade will usually be found to be "union" men, particularly among the printers, who have several strong organizations, most of which affiliate with one another. In the report of one of these associations, the typographical union, for the last half of the year 1883, I note an outlay of \$5,000 and over for "out of work and relief payments," an average of about a dollar a member. This indicates a serious depression in a trade which is something of a barometer, and is corroborative evidence, if any were needed, of the general stagnation.

TEMPERANCE AMONG THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The general dullness will probably account for considerable of the decrease in drinking, of which I have before spoken; but still a large meed of praise is due to certain individuals and societies who have lately made the temperance question a live one, and who have labored hard and earnestly to elevate the working classes in this respect.

The table given below indicates, however, that there is still vast room for improvement. It shows the expenditure upon intoxicating liquors for the year 1883 in the whole United Kingdom, together with the number of gallons consumed. The amounts for 1882 are also given for comparison.

Description.	Quantity.	Price.	1883.	1882.
	<i>Gallons.</i>			
British spirits.....	28,713,997	\$4.8665	\$139,736 666 40	\$138,959,825
Foreign spirits.....	8,235,738	5.8395	48,092,592 00	48,423,743
Wines.....	14,382,983	4.378	62,964,699 57	63,206,851
Beer.....	965,809,440	.365	352,520,445 60	356,512,568
British wines*.....	15,000,000	.486	7,290,000 00	7,290,000
	1,032,142,158	.....	610,608,403 62	614,392,487

* Estimated.

The population of these islands is increasing, it should be remembered, at the rate of over $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per year, so that, taking this into consideration, there was about \$11,000,000 less spent in 1883 than in 1882 for drink (in proportion to population). This reduction seems nothing when the enormous consumption is remembered, but then we find that in 1876 the expenditure was \$716,670,745, with a population of about 32,000,000, we see that a great many people must drink a great deal less now than they did eight years ago. As it is the consumption of alcoholic beverages in 1883 averaged $29\frac{3}{4}$ gallons for every man, woman, and child in the kingdom.* These $29\frac{3}{4}$ gallons cost an average of \$16.57

* By the census of 1881 the population was 35,246,562, and I allowed $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for increase, making 36,832,657. This is probably somewhat too liberal, so that the average per head is really probably somewhat larger than above stated.

to every man, woman, and child in the kingdom. These appalling figures are ample justification for the almost rabid earnestness of a certain portion of the before-mentioned temperance advocates who, like all fanatics, will persist in injuring their cause by claiming too much and by confusing use and abuse.

I append several tables giving wage statistics for Bristol. I have included also two tables of wages and hours in the building trades in twenty representative towns of Great Britain, which are presented in a form that makes comparison with wages in the United States a simple and easy matter. I do not myself make the comparison, as I have no figures from America of later date than 1881. In concluding this portion of my return I beg to refer to a statement on labor in Bristol, forwarded by me on the 30th of October, 1883, in which there is considerable matter pertinent to this inquiry. I now turn from the general laborer to present some details in my district of the life of the

TROWBRIDGE FACTORY OPERATIVES

The town of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, with 12,000 inhabitants, shows factory life in England under its most favorable conditions. It is entirely a manufacturing town; it is large enough to have many of the advantages of cities without burdensome taxation; it is set down in the middle of a fertile agricultural country, where food products are cheap; and finally, its environment is true country, accessible to its citizens in a few minutes' walk. Moreover, it has furnished many operatives to various mills in America, from whom I hope to gather, in the future, information which will be material for an interesting comparison. For these reasons I have paid special attention to Trowbridge. I give in tabular form the wages paid in three of its principal mills, and accurate averages are presented. It appears that the average wages paid to the 418 women in this particular factory are \$2.66 per week. In another the average is \$3.026. This would support life, with severe self-denial, but it is seldom that a woman operative is other than wife or daughter of a man in similar employ; hence her earnings are generally "pooled," and make with the somewhat larger income of the head of the house a living wage, but only a living wage. The average income of the men appears in one factory to be \$5.64, and in another \$5.44½. This would not support the traditionally large English family without aid from wife or offspring. The latter, when under fifteen, average in one case, \$2.25½, and in another, \$2.396 per week. Wages have decreased a little in the past few years; on the other hand Trowbridge has, in common with the rest of the world, seen a gradual reduction in the price of commodities. The wages therefore represent an equal, if not a slightly increased, purchasing power. The people, however, are not so well off, as the desires have grown faster than the means of gratifying them; a natural result of education, however imperfect, of the daily paper, of the railway, of all movements which widen the horizon and enlarge the scope of human life. The employment of women, especially as weavers, has, of course, lowered men's wages. Most of the narrow looms are run by women, and the broad looms, too, were in their hands until their evil effects on the system became patent to everybody.

The combined earnings of the family, then, just support it, notwithstanding the conditions are favorable in cheapness of agricultural products and in inexpensive distribution, for co-operation flourishes. It is conducted on the Rochdale plan (of which I gave some account in a report on "credits," forwarded July 30, 1883), and brings life's necessities

to the consumer at a minimum cost, besides forcing competitors to do the same. The co-operative store has an annual turn-over of \$80,000, and is managed entirely by factory hands. It has proved a boon to Trowbridge.

The operatives are steady and law-abiding. Theft and drunkenness are rare. Some of the women are immoral, but by no means more than a very small proportion. Factory life anywhere is not wholesome for women, and language and general tone of talk here, as elsewhere, is degrading and makes the girls bold and impudent. A battery of artillery is generally quartered in the town, and the blue-coats have a fatal attraction for the less sedate among them. Places of worship are unusually numerous and well attended. There are twelve of them, besides a flourishing Salvation Army Corps.* There are temperance organizations and various similar societies connected with the churches, and sewing circles, &c., especially for the women. The young men maintain a rifle corps, two brass bands, and two fire brigades, besides half a dozen cricket clubs. There is, however, no public library, no mechanics' institute, no museum, no theater, and evening amusement is limited to occasional temperance entertainments, lectures, and concerts. There is absolutely nothing besides but the public-house.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

No systematic or general attempt is made to educate or elevate the operatives, and the relations between employer and employed are simply those of master and man. The employers, it is true, are generally magistrates, or hold some municipal office, such as guardian of the poor, or member of the local board, and in virtue of such offices they maintain a certain oversight over the interests of the people as a whole, but I could hear of no factory owner who interests himself in his employés outside the factory any more than in any general member of the community. This separation of interests is injurious to all concerned, and, besides, is distinctly detrimental to the trade. Both classes, however, get on without friction. There has been no strike or lock-out for twenty-five years or over, nor does either capital or labor combine to accomplish an end.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

There are no trades unions, nor societies for regulating wages, hours, or prices. There is no provision made by owners for employés permanently disabled or superannuated, though in isolated cases old and faithful servants have been pensioned. The mutual benefit societies, to which nearly all the workmen belong, are sometimes a support for them in sickness or old age, but they are unstable, and if they fail the workhouse is frequently the only place where the man who has lived past his usefulness can go to die, for the operative can rarely save. In the accounts given of themselves by thirteen Trowbridge men (Statements 1-13), only two, it will be seen, lay by anything, and yet these statements are made by men purposely selected for their steadiness and reliability, and who represent the best element of factory life. One of the two who saves earns weekly (Statement No. 4) \$2.68 only, but he has three children, whose united earnings, added to his, makes an income

* The Salvation Army has a field in England that it has not in America, and it reaches a class that can be got at in no other way. In my opinion it has done much good, though its methods cannot be unqualifiedly approved.

of \$8.03. The other (No. 9) has the help of his wife, who brings in \$2.43 a week, making, with his wages, \$7.29. Of course it is evident that without this help neither could save, and indeed the former, with his \$2.68, could not support his family without the aid of some members of it. Many of the foremen and some of the better paid workmen lay by something, and frequently own their dwellings, which they keep neat and in repair, taking special pride in their garden plots. But those on average wages, renting four to six roomed cottages, at an average of 85 cents per week, cannot and do not have the same interest in their homes, but as a rule they keep them neat and clean, though possibly they may be most indifferently furnished. Where husband and wife both work, the home suffers and the children are neglected and are much in the streets.

COMPULSORY-EDUCATION ACT.

The compulsory education act provides that the children shall pass a certain age, or through certain branches, before they can leave school. What the age shall be or what the course gone through is determined by the different local boards in accordance with the requirements of their respective neighborhoods, and in a manufacturing town the standard is invariably set low, that children may assist their parents as soon as possible. The result is that in Trowbridge many of the children acquire but little more than the bare ability to read. The head master of the public school there informs me that "good spelling and the ability to write a few sentences intelligibly is beyond three-fourths of them. Immediately they pass the required examination, which most can do at 10 or 11, they are withdrawn to save the school fees of 12 cents per week, or to help mind the babies, or to play about the streets until they reach 13, when they may be employed in the factory."

Small as is the modicum of education acquired by the young, it is in many cases a larger share than is possessed by their parents, many of whom can neither read nor write. Says the head master:

I am frequently told when an excuse is lacking for absence; "Please, sir, mother can't write."

He says further:

I am surprised when you tell me that the operatives have said that they do not find the education act a hardship. [Statements Nos. 1 to 13.] This is entirely opposed to my experience. Parents seek to evade the act in every possible way. Irregularity of attendance is the great difficulty which meets teachers everywhere, and the moment the standard for exemption is reached three children out of four are withdrawn from school, in many cases to save the school fees. This is more marked with girls than boys.

CLUBS AND CLUB EXPENSES.

It will be noticed that every personal statement from Trowbridge operatives (1 to 13) contains an item for club expenses, and in most cases this charge is disproportionate to the amount of income, being 5 per cent. or over. The clubs referred to are similar in principle to those which have had such an efflorescence in the United States lately, though smaller in numbers and more conservative in management. They are not under Government surveillance and they frequently fail. In personal statement No. 4 the writer says, "Twenty years in a shop club, which broke up last year." At the average of 12 cents per week, this club represents to this man a loss of about \$125, or not much less than a year's earnings. (His earnings are \$2.67 per week, as per statement.)

It seems strange that the amounts thus expended for clubs are not saved instead, but it must be confessed that there is a certain improvidence in the British workman, and a certain bad judgment, which will let him deny himself to pay dues to a club founded on a rotten and exploded principle, and which prevents his finding his way to the convenient and ever ready postal savings bank. The clubs when flourishing pay about as follows for a weekly charge of fifteen cents: In sickness, \$3.40 a week for the first six months; half that for the next, and half the latter sum indefinitely should the sickness last. In case of death, from \$75 to \$100 goes to the heirs. There will be noticed, also, in these personal statements an oft-recurring item of a few cents for insurance. It is a common practice to insure the children's lives for a few dollars to cover the expense of burial in case of their death.

EMIGRATION.

There has been of late years considerable emigration from Trowbridge to the United States. The impulse to go has not sprung from a general and vague desire to improve the condition, but from a certain and specific knowledge that experience in the factory would find a better and steadier market in certain parts of the United States than at home; better, because better paid; steadier, because of less liability to be put on short time. When this last happens, as it sometimes does in Trowbridge, it means want and hunger, there being no margin even on full wages. When they emigrate they go to Providence, R. I.; to Fall River, to Rockville, Conn.; to Wanskuck, near Providence, and Woonsocket. Many also go to Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and a few to Pullman. Others go to the silk mills in New York State. At Wanskuck the designer, manager, and many of the hands are Trowbridge men. At Fall River the only woolen mill has a Trowbridge man for manager, and has also several Trowbridge operators. Rockville is almost a colony from the Wiltshire town, and celebrates each year the 6th and 7th of August, which is the yearly festival of the old home here in England. Those in America report their condition on that side to their friends on this as a great improvement, and once in a while they get back here to speak for themselves, but they almost invariably return to America.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN SOUTHWESTERN ENGLAND.

The southwestern counties of England pay less wages than elsewhere to agricultural laborers. This difference, in my opinion, is a survival of conditions which have disappeared, at least in part; but unfortunately wages never increase till the causes that diminished them have been so long gone as to be almost forgotten. Twenty or even ten years ago it might have been truthfully said that laborers in Somerset, Gloucester, Wilts, and Dorset got less wages than were paid elsewhere in England, because they were worth less; in other words, being of less general intelligence than their northern collaborators, they could not conduct even their simple daily labors with the same economy and benefit to the employer. There were several reasons for this intellectual inferiority; one being the lack of the opportunity which was enjoyed by the northern counties of drawing upon the brighter and better educated Scotch people, whose parochial schools, of early establishment, gave them an inherited mental endowment far superior to their English neighbors. This point was noted by Consul Jones in his contribution to the labor reports of 1878, where he also advances another reason for

the inferiority of southern laborers when he speaks of the policy pursued by the southern landlords of forcing their workmen into adjacent towns and villages to live, instead of accommodating them upon the estate; such crowded association in communities invariably inducing deterioration of individual character.

Climatic differences and the infusion of different strains of blood from different sources in the far past will also help us to account for the mental inferiority of the southern laborer. But I have said that the conditions are now changed or partially changed, and by this I mean that there is no longer so great a disparity in the character of the tillers of the soil in the north and south. A wider diffusion of education has wrought the change, though it is by no means to be expected that the education of a single generation can correct centuries of inherited mental inactivity. Nor by education do I mean so much the learning in the schools as that insensible absorption of knowledge and ideas and that quickening of the mind sure to follow intercourse with an increased number of fellow human beings. The compulsory education act, the press, the railway, the introduction of machinery, have all helped to broaden the laborer's life. Canon Girdlestone, of Bristol, an admitted authority on matters pertaining to agricultural workers, says of them in a letter to the London Times:

Ever since that time (1866) this particular class of men has been in all respects gradually improving. The gaps made in their ranks by death have been constantly filled up by young men who have received a good education in the constantly improving elementary schools of the country. The result is that English agricultural laborers are generally quite as well and not unfrequently even better educated than their employers.

The above words are intended by their writer to refer specially to the men of the south-western counties.

The effect of their elevation has been an increase of wages in the last few years of about \$1 per week. The advance has been aided by a large depletion of the labor market by emigration to foreign countries and by a systematic exodus to the northern counties. Wilts and Dorset have not, however, participated in this advance, and the result is that wages are here lower than anywhere else in England. One being entirely inland and the other without large sea-port towns, and neither having any cities of even moderate size, they are without the wholesome competition of maritime wages and town salaries and their young men do not make room by seeking the sea or the city. Table N shows the wages paid in the different shires in this consular district. I have included Wilts and Dorset under one heading, but it may be that wages in Dorset in some cases are a shade less than in Wilts.

The English farm laborer is about to have the franchise, and one more step is practically taken towards the inevitable ending, manhood suffrage. But it has not been the importunate demand of the laborer that has brought him this boon and he is comparatively indifferent to it. This attitude towards his Government is peculiar. If I may be allowed in imagination to clothe mental attributes with physical properties, I should say that his mind was in swaddling clothes, just born, and unable to stand alone, but promising a lusty growth and a vigorous manhood, destined in a few generations to take an energetic part in the settlement of numerous vexed questions. But at present he regards himself as something beyond and outside, with a certain uncritical interest in the conduct of the Government, and without rights and privileges other than the authorities may choose to accord him as a favor. This class has no representative in Parliament, nor would he presume to

desire one. He would regard his fellow laborer who aspired to such a place as an upstart who must be sneered down for wanting to be better than his fellows. He would vote against him every time if one of the "gentry" was his opponent, and he would assert with fervor that he wanted to be ruled by his betters not by his equals. A self-educated gentleman, a man of wide culture, told me that the bitterest time of his life was when as a young laborer he determined to correct his provincial dialect and to speak correctly. He was ridiculed and contemned by all for wanting to "speak fine" and "imitate his betters." The fact is caste has ticketed every man in the country into a class; stay there he must, under penalty of the envy of his own and the contempt of the class above him. There have been twelve annual meetings held in Somersetshire to agitate for the extension of the franchise to the farm laborer, and no great interest has ever been aroused in the class directly concerned. The last meeting was held only last week, on a legal holiday. There was no enthusiasm over the near accomplishment of the desired end, and the bulk of the audience were evidently there "to kill time." The London Times the day after pertinently said:

It offered a relief from utter vacuity, and from their attendance on a fair summer day at such a joyless function we may judge how scanty are the amusements and how narrow is the faculty for being amused of the agricultural population.

The faculty for being amused is indeed narrow. Their circumscribed round of unchanging duties is pursued without intermission almost, and when time and opportunity for relaxation do come, as they sometimes must, no proper advantage is taken of them. They lack entirely enthusiasm and imagination, and while I have said a good deal about their education and general intelligence, it is, after all, only in comparison with themselves in the past that it is noticeable, and it can hardly be said to exist absolutely.

Machinery has, of course, supplanted many laborers. On the other hand, emigration and enlarged disposition to flock to towns and factories has maintained the balance. Work is now to some extent periodical where it was continuous, and there is an alternation of brisk demand and high wages and of slackness and depressed pay. This tends to lower the character of agricultural laborers and relaxes the old custom of hiring for a long period. Still, most are engaged for a year.

AGRICULTURAL HIRING FAIRS.

There is still surviving a relic of old customs in the annual "mops" or hiring fairs held throughout the country. I attended one of these in the spring in the little village of Chipping Sodbury, in Gloucestershire, but found it radically changed from what it was described as being not many years since. It is more an excuse for a holiday than anything else. There was no standing of men and women in rows waiting to be hired; no indication that a place was sought other than a piece of string around the hat, and farmers, laborers, and idlers all mixed together in the crowded main street of the little village. The younger men when engaged replaced the cord in their hats with gaily colored ribbons and stepped with their new employer into the nearest inn or "public" to sign a contract; a new practice, as it is only within a few years that many could write. In the past the agreement was sealed by the acceptance of earnest money, which was always spent during the day and made its late hours a wild orgy.

But little hiring other than boys is done at these "mops" now, as a good laborer gets known by his neighbors, and if he changes employers

at all is snapped up long before the fair. Usually, however, there are some old men, almost past their usefulness, seeking employment, and the sight is pathetic indeed. Worn out, their years gone, their muscles stiff, they are useless to the employer, and cannot get a place. They are literally turned out to die, and their only refuge is the work-house, for the laborer can rarely save towards providing for his old age. When a pair of boots costs half a week's wage and more, when three weeks' work will about buy a Sunday suit, when a pound of the cheapest meat represents the price of two-hours-and-a-half's work, it is evident there is little margin. They will manage, however, a few cents a week for their mutual-benefit club, which being founded, as I consider all such organizations to be, on an impracticable principle, sooner or later fails and leaves them in the lurch. The meeting is held weekly, generally in the inn of the nearest village, and is an excuse for considerable consumption of beer, ale, and stout, though it is to be said that neither on these occasions nor as a rule does the farm laborer indulge quite so freely as was once his wont. He still, however, spends far too great a proportion of his earnings for drink. It is the general custom of farmers to allow from 2 to 4 quarts of cider or malt liquor to each laborer each day, but some are adopting the plan of paying a little extra with no allowances of any kind. Some farmers have told me they get more and better work by this latter plan; others, with equal emphasis, have claimed better results under the stimulus of an occasional tankard. Whichever way the truth may lie, it seems not improbable that all allowances will gradually cease within a few years and all payments be made in money.

GENERAL CONDITION OF FARM LABORERS.

The farm laborer has participated in the benefits resulting from the newly-excited interest of the wealthier classes of England in the circumstances of the poor, and a broad flood of light has been poured upon him and his surroundings, resulting in vigorous efforts by individual landlords to make him more comfortable. There is, besides, something of a reversal, upon economic grounds, of the before-mentioned policy of forcing laborers into communities instead of providing homes on the farms where they work, and we find comfortable cottages rising upon the estates, with a "bit of garden" and, may be, a place for a pig. The occupant usually takes pride in his little house and garden, notwithstanding his tenure is precarious, for he only has the cottage so long as he works upon the farm. His wife and daughters are not regularly in the fields, but only at harvest, or when there is great pressure of work; then they get from 25 to 35 cents a day (Table N), with an allowance of ale or beer and sometimes food. His sons,* by law, must pass certain examinations in the schools before they leave, but sometimes these are so elementary that boys of eight get through them, though the average age is about eleven. In times past a farm laborer with three sons aged eight, ten, and twelve, would receive for their labor 60 cents, \$1.20, and \$2.18, respectively. Now only his eldest son works and the two youngest are a weekly expense of a few cents for schooling; for it is a theory in this country that the education which we in America try to make as free as the air we breathe must cost something or its benefits will not be appreciated; and it is, I think, indisputable that many parents here would be absolutely indifferent to the truancy of their children if they did not feel that they must get their money's worth.

* And daughters, too.

The farm laborer's mental food is supplied by a Bible, usually an old and sometimes a curious and valuable edition, Pilgrim's Progress or some other standard work of a religious tendency, and Zadkiel's Almanac, a charlatan publication much affected amongst the more ignorant in England. Rarely will more books than these be found in his cottage. His physical food is as limited in variety as his mental, and consists largely of bread and the vegetables from his own little plot, with an occasional piece of cheese or some bacon or a cheap and inferior piece of beef; this latter twice or thrice, maybe, a week in Gloucester and Somerset; not so often in Wilts and Dorset.

EMIGRATION OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

There has been a large emigration from these counties to the colonies and the United States, but there is growing up a general and widespread belief amongst all classes of laborers in my district, excepting those in the factory, that, though wages are higher in these new places, one must work much harder for them; must, in fact, be "driven to death." It is true that more is accomplished in a given time in the United States than here; but the real thing, in my judgment, is that a higher degree of intelligence is expected there of all classes of labor and a certain judgment as to economy of time, arrangement of work, and such matters. Consequently a laborer emigrating finds that he can no longer be an automaton, simply doing as he is bid and no more, but that unless he "wakes up" and exercises a little judgment occasionally, he must go to the wall. Here he is expected to do no one thing unordered. There he must have some slight idea of the general requirements of the situation; and this, I think, is generally what an English laborer means by the hard work across the water; for there is nothing so hard to the human machine which has never done aught but obey as to be forced by circumstances to become sentient and rest sometimes on its own judgment.

LABOR IN BRISTOL AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

In concluding this report I have the following general statements to make in regard to labor in the consular district of Bristol, and where I have made these statements in the form of a comparison with labor in the United States it has been done merely to render more clear and intelligible the point I seek to make:

- (1.) No class of laborers is as intelligent as the corresponding class in the United States.
- (2.) In consequence of this comparative lack of intelligence the laborer is not so valuable to his employer as in the United States. He is less receptive of ideas, and requires more oversight and more directing and accomplishes less in a day.
- (3.) He is improvident, and does not save. Sometimes he cannot; but, as a rule, he spends some portion of his income with bad judgment, which portion he might lay by.*
- (4.) His wages are less than in the United States.
- (5.) There is not a corresponding cheapness in the price of all commodities. Rent is cheaper, but if the laborer expends less in some

*A notable exception to this statement will be seen in Statement No. 15, where a laborer owns a valuable house. His family, to be sure, was small. Another man (No. 4) says he saves 12 cents a week for Christmas. By this he means that his family "dissipate" his whole year's saving of \$5 during Christmas week.

other directions than in the United States it is because he does without or buys an inferior article, not because the articles are cheaper.*

(6.) The employment of women is more general than in the United States. There is some female member contributing towards the support of almost every laborer's family.

(7.) The laboring class is not so self-respecting or respected as it is in the United States.†

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy of many gentlemen in my district, who have in some instances gone to much trouble to aid me with statistics and information.

LOREN ANDREWS LATHROP,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bristol, June 30, 1884.

INTERVIEWS WITH BRISTOL WORKMEN.

Twenty-two statements, showing the wages and manner of living of Bristol mill operatives and artisans.

1. A WOOL SCOURER'S STATEMENT.

Age, 42 years; occupation, wool scourer; wages, \$4.34 per week; hours of labor, 56; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and 8 children; 2 children, aged 17 and 18, receive at self-acting mules \$1.58 each per week. Weekly expenses: rent, 85 cents; fuel, 73 cents; food, \$4.37; clothing, 60 cents; club dues, incidentals, schooling, insurance for 6 children, \$1.09; total weekly expenses, \$7.64. (It will be seen that the outlay is 14 cents more than the income; in a case like this the food supply must be cut down, for nothing else can be cut down.)

2. A SPINNER'S STATEMENT.

A spinner, 65 years old; wages, \$4.86 per week; hours of labor, 56; can save nothing; has fresh meat four times a week; wife and 7 children; children all married. Week's expenses: rent, 60 cents; fuel, 48 cents; food, \$3.40; clothing, 24 cents; club dues, 30 cents; incidentals, 6 cents; total weekly expenses, \$5.08.

3. A BROAD-LOOM WEAVER'S STATEMENT.

A broad-loom weaver, 35 years old; wages, \$4.86 per week; hours of labor, 62; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and 3 children; wife receives at weaving \$1.95 per week. Week's expenses: rent, 79 cents; fuel, 72 cents; food, \$4.13; school, 6 cents; clothing, 24 cents; club dues, 24 cents; incidentals, 60 cents; insurance, 6 cents per week; total weekly expenses, \$6.84.

4. STATEMENT OF A LABORER IN WOOLEN WASH MILL.

A laborer in woolen wash mill, 57 years old; wages, \$2.68 per week; hours of labor, 58; saves 12 cents a week for Christmas; has fresh meat only on Sundays; wife and nine children, four at home; two boys and one girl receive, as picker, carter, and

* Cotton cloth and flannel are both cheaper in New York, Washington, or San Francisco than in Bristol. Men's clothes are somewhat cheaper here, but neither the laborer nor his wife thinks of dressing as they do in the United States. Nor do his children make the same appearance. Meat is generally higher here than in the United States, and at present is just as high. An inspection of Table U will show the names of some curious meat products of which he partakes from motives of economy.

† The class distinction which prevents their association with anybody but themselves has a tendency to make them, when they do come into contact with another class, either servile or impertinent. But I think this apparent want of self-respect is due to the conditions which obtain in this country rather than to any want of manliness at heart.

piecer, respectively, \$1.70, \$2.43, \$1.22 per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 60 cents; fuel, 36 cents; food, \$5.60; clothing, 36 cents; club dues, twenty years in a shop club, which broke up last year; insurance for three persons, 6 cents; incidentals, 24 cents; schooling, 8 cents; total weekly expenses, \$7.30.

5. A TUCKER'S STATEMENT.

A tucker, 25 years old; wages, \$3.90; hours of labor, 56; can save nothing; has fresh meat four times a week; wife and three children; wife receives as weaver \$1.25 per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 73 cents; fuel, 48 cents; food, \$2.80; clothing, 60 cents; club dues, 13 cents; incidentals, 24 cents; insurance for three children, 6 cents; total weekly expenses, \$5.10.

6. A CONDENSER ATTENDANT'S STATEMENT.

Condenser attendant, 40 years old; wages, \$3.40 per week; hours of labor, 60; can save nothing; wife receives \$1.46; meals consist of, for breakfast and tea, bread and butter, perhaps an egg; for dinner, vegetables and a little meat of the cheaper kind. Weekly expenses: Rent, 60 cents; clothing, 36 cents; a new suit only once in six years; food, \$3.16; fuel, 36 cents; school fees, 18 cents; club dues, 6 cents; incidentals, 12 cents; total weekly expenses, \$4.86.

7. A WARPER'S STATEMENT.

Warper, 24 years old; wages, \$4.86 per week; hours of labor, 62; has fresh meat three times a week; wife and two children; wife receives as weaver \$2.18 per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 82 cents; fuel, 43 cents; food, \$3.65; clothing, 48 cents; club dues, 40 cents; incidentals, 37 cents; insurance, 4 cents; servant, 85 cents; has to hire servant to take charge of children while at work; total weekly expenses, \$7.77.

8. A CARDER'S STATEMENT.

Carder, 42 years old; wages, \$3.90 per week; hours of labor, 55; can save nothing; has fresh meat three times a week; wife and five children; wife receives as weaver \$1.46 per week; two children work, ages 19 and 17, weaver and grocer; weaver, \$1.46 per week; grocer, food and \$1.21 per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 80 cents; fuel, 60 cents; food, \$4.38; clothing, \$1.34; club dues, 24 cents; incidentals, 60 cents; schooling, 6 cents; insurance, 14 cents per week for seven people; total weekly expenses, \$7.16.

9. A WEAVER'S STATEMENT.

Weaver, 37 years old; wages, \$4.86; hours of labor, 62; saves about \$2.43 per quarter; has fresh meat three times a week; wife and five children. Weekly expenses: Rent, 60 cents; fuel, 37 cents; food, \$4.38; clothing, 60 cents; club dues, 37 cents; incidentals, 97 cents; schooling, 20 cents; total weekly expenses, \$7.49.

10. A PRESSMAN'S STATEMENT.

Pressman, 25 years old; wages, \$4.38 per week; hours of labor, 57; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and two children; wife receives \$1.50 per week as weaver. Weekly expenses: Rent, 73 cents; fuel, 30 cents; food, \$3.65; clothing, 48 cents; club dues, 14 cents; incidentals, 48 cents; insurance, 2 cents per week for one child; total weekly expenses, \$5.80.

11. A FULLER'S STATEMENT.

Fuller, 32 years old; wages, \$4.86 per week; hours of labor, 60; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and five children. Weekly expenses: Rent, 61 cents; fuel, 36 cents; food, \$2.92; clothing, 24 cents; club dues, 30 cents; incidentals, 24 cents; schooling, 18 cents; total weekly expenses, \$4.85.

12. A DYER'S STATEMENT.

Dyer, 35 years old; wages, \$4.88 per week; hours of labor, 55; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and four children; wife receives at weaving 93 cents per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 73 cents; fuel, 37 cents; food, \$3.90; clothing, very little; club dues, 14 cents; incidentals, 24 cents; insurance for two children 44 cents; schooling, 20 cents; total weekly expenses, \$5.62.

13. A BROAD-LOOM WEAVER'S STATEMENT

Broad-loom weaver, 26 years old; wages, \$4.13 per week; hours of labor, 62; can save nothing; fresh meat three times a week; wife and child. Weekly expenses: Rent, 43 cents; fuel, 24 cents; food, \$2.92; club dues, 24 cents; incidentals, 37 cents; insurance, 4 cents; total weekly expenses, \$4.24.

14. A BOOT-FINISHER'S STATEMENT.

- Q. What is your age?—A. Thirty-six years.
 Q. What is your occupation?—A. Boot-finisher.
 Q. What are your weekly wages?—A. They vary considerably from various causes, should average \$5.83 to \$6.32.
 Q. What are your hours of labor?—A. Busy times all hours, slack time three or four hours, should average, say ten hours.
 Q. How large a family have you?—A. Six, myself and wife and four daughters.
 Q. Did you have any money saved when you married, and how much?—A. No; married when I was twenty and never really regretted it.
 Q. Do you save any money now, and how much?—A. No; never felt inclined to economize by taking it out of belly nor off of back; a dry bread diet don't suit me.
 Q. How much a week do you pay for your children's schooling?—A. Twelve cents; would gladly pay more for better education if could afford it.
 Q. Have you ever found the compulsory-education act a hardship to you personally?—A. I have found it sometimes inconvenient, but believe the advantages will counterbalance the inconvenience.
 Q. At what age do you expect your children to cease all dependence on you?—A. That depends upon what employment they enter; some employers pay such low wages that were it not for parents girls must become prostitutes.
 Q. How often per week do you have fresh meat for all?—A. As often as we can; say three times on an average, may be four.
 Q. How much is your weekly rent?—A. It was \$1.21, but reduced lately to a few pence less.
 Q. How many rooms are there in your house?—A. Four, and a back kitchen.
 Q. How much are your taxes, including poor-rates and everything?—A. None; that a pay-landlord pays.
 Q. Does the wife work; if so at what, and how much does she earn?—A. Yes; boot-machining partial employment, from \$1.21 to \$1.95 per week, average perhaps 98 cents.
 Q. Do any of the girls work, if so what are their wages, nature, and hours of labor, and amount of earnings?—A. One out to service.
 Q. Will you kindly state your weekly expenses, putting in every item?—A. As near as possible: Rent, \$1.21; bread, \$1.21; meat, 73 cents; sugar, 30 cents; butter, 98 cents; eggs, 12 cents; vegetables, 48 cents; tea, 24 cents; coal and light, 37 cents; clothes and boots, 85 cents; sundries, 37 cents; trade club, 12 cents; sick benefit club, 24 cents; insurance, 8 cents; schooling, 12 cents; total \$7.42.
 No beer, no tobacco, being a teetotaler; pocket money has to be obtained by taking something from necessary expenditure or out of sleep, if opportunity offers; who would not be a workingman?

15. A WIRE-WORKER'S STATEMENT.

- Q. What is your age?—A. Thirty-four years.
 Q. What is your occupation?—A. A wire-worker; a general hand. I make wire blinds, malt and lime screens, cages, meat safes, &c.
 Q. What are your weekly wages?—A. I work piece-work. My total earning last year was \$360.12, weekly average, \$6.91; I am paid 14 cents per hour when I do day work.
 Q. What are your hours of labor?—A. No fixed hours; average 51 per week.
 Q. How large a family have you?—A. Wife, and one son, aged eight.
 Q. Did you have any money saved when you married, and how much?—A. Forty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents, and my wife had saved \$97.33.
 Q. Do you save any money now, and how much?—A. I saved \$146; paid it as a deposit on a house, price \$973.30; borrowed \$876 from a building society and a friend for period of twenty years, and am paying it off at the rate of \$1.32 a week. It is a question what I am now saving; may be about \$43.80 a year.
 Q. How much a week do you pay for your child's schooling?—A. Twelve cents.
 Q. Have you ever found the compulsory-education act a hardship on you personally?—A. No.
 Q. At what age do you expect your child to cease all dependence on you?—A. I

cannot say for certain. I purpose apprenticing him to a trade; then his wages will be low. He may be self-supporting at eighteen.

Q. How often per week do you have fresh meat for all?—A. I could have it every day, but I am a vegetarian; my wife and son have meat most days.

Q. What is your weekly rent?—A. One dollar and fifteen cents; the rent of the house is \$1.95, clearing everything; but I make a lot of 79 cents; but I am living in the house I am purchasing and paying off at \$1.32 a week, and pay poor-rates, taxes, and ground-rent; so I have put it that my rent is \$1.15, just as if I rented the house. It has six rooms; I occupy four and let two rooms for 79 cents a week. My poor-rates and taxes are \$24.33, and I pay \$9.73 a year as ground-rent.

Q. Does the wife work; if so, at what, and how much does she earn?—A. Only sees to the home, which she does very well, but does not earn anything by other work.

Q. Will you kindly state your weekly expenses, including everything?—A. The following is as near as I can get at it: Building society, \$1.34; rates and taxes, 48 cents; ground-rent, 19 cents; life assurance, for £100, 21 cents; sick-benefit society, 13 cents; my aged mother, 24 cents; for literature membership to political societies, &c., 48 cents; bread, 40 cents; flour, 14 cents; eggs, 30 cents; groceries, 42 cents; vegetables and fruit, 48 cents; meat, 30 cents; beer, 48 cents; coal and lights, 28 cents; milk, 28 cents; butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, 28 cents; clothing, 98 cents; extras, amusements, &c., 26 cents; total, \$7.67.

P. S. My income is as follows: Wages, \$6.90; letting rooms, 79 cents; total, \$7.69.

16. A POTTERY LABORER'S STATEMENT.

Q. What is your age?—A. Forty-four.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Laborer in a pottery in Bristol.

Q. What are your weekly wages?—A. Four dollars and thirty-eight cents, and some over time.

Q. What are your hours of labor?—A. Six a. m. to 6 p. m.; time allowed for meals, one and one-half hours.

Q. How large a family have you?—A. Ten.

Q. Did you save any money saved when you married, and how much?—Forty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents.

Q. Do you have any money now, and how much?—A. No.

Q. How much a week do you pay for your children's schooling?—A. Fourteen cents.

Q. Have you ever found the compulsory-education act a hardship to you personally?—A. Yes.

Q. At what age do you expect your children to cease all dependence on you?—Eighteen.

Q. How often per week do you have fresh meat for all?—A. Once per week.

Q. How much is your weekly rent?—A. One dollar and twenty-two cents, including taxes and poor-rates.

Q. How many rooms are there in your house?—A. Six.

Q. Does the wife work; if so, at what, and how much does she earn?—A. No.

Q. Do any of the children work; if so, what are their ages, nature and hours of labor, and amount of earnings?—A. Three at work; ages, fifteen, fourteen, eighteen, and amount of earnings, \$3.53.

Q. Will you kindly state your weekly expenses, putting in every item?—A. Seven dollars and ninety cents—rent, food, club-dues, schooling—take it all. I turn nearly all my wages over to the missus every week.

17. A STONEWARE DIPPER'S STATEMENT.

Q. What is your age?—A. Thirty-eight.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Dipper in a stoneware pottery.

Q. What are your weekly wages?—A. Five dollars and ten cents.

Q. What are your hours of labor?—A. Six a. m. to 6 p. m. Allowed for meals one and a half hours. Saturday close at 4.

Q. How large a family have you?—A. Six children.

Q. Did you have any money saved when you married, and how much?—A. Fourteen dollars and sixty cents.

Q. Do you save any money now, and how much?—A. None.

Q. How much a week do you pay for your children's schooling?—A. Twenty-eight cents.

Q. Have you ever found the compulsory-education act a hardship to you personally?—A. Only occasionally.

Q. At what age do you expect your children to cease all dependence on you?—A. Eighteen years.

Q. How often per week do you have fresh meat for all?—A. Three or four times a week.

Q. How much is your weekly rent?—A. Seventy-three cents, including taxes and poor-rates.

Q. How many rooms are there in your house?—A. Three.

Q. Does the wife work? If so, at what, and how much does she earn?—A. No.

Q. Do any of the children work? If so, what are their ages, nature, and hours of labor, and amount of earnings?—A. One, at the age of sixteen, working in a tobacco manufactory, earns \$1.70 per week.

Q. Will you kindly state your weekly expenses, putting in every item?—A. Five dollars and eighty-three cents, as follows: Rent, 73 cents; food, \$3.16; coals, 37 cents; club, 24 cents; school, 28 cents; clothing, 48 cents; sundry items, 57 cents.

18. A POTTERY LABORER'S STATEMENT.

Q. What is your age?—A. Forty-eight.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Laborer in a pottery.

Q. What are your weekly wages?—A. Four dollars and thirty-eight cents.

Q. What are your hours of labor?—A. Six a. m. to 6 p. m.

Q. How large a family have you?—A. Eight.

Q. Did you have any money saved when you married, and how much?—A. I will not answer.

Q. Do you save any money now, and how much?—A. No.

Q. How much a week do you pay for your children's schooling?—A. Twenty cents.

Q. Have you ever found the compulsory-education act a hardship to you personally?—A. Yes.

Q. At what age do you expect your children to cease all dependence on you?—A. Eighteen years.

Q. How often per week do you have fresh meat for all?—A. Once.

Q. How much is your weekly rent?—A. \$1.46, including taxes and poor-rates.

Q. How many rooms in your house?—A. Five.

Q. Does the wife work; if so, at what, and how much does she earn?—A. About 24 cents per week for washing.

Q. Do any of the children work; if so, what are their ages, nature, and hours of labor, and amount of earnings?—A. Two work, one fourteen years, 73 cents per week; the other twelve, and one-half years, 48 cents per week.

Q. Will you kindly state your weekly expenses, putting in every item?—A. \$5.83, expended in provisions, rent, and schooling.

19. A POTTERY KILNMAN'S STATEMENT.

Q. What is your age?—A. Thirty-one.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Kilnman in a stoneware pottery.

Q. What are your weekly wages?—A. \$5.72.

Q. What are your hours of labor?—A. 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., allowed for meals one and one-half hours.

Q. How large a family have you?—A. Three.

Q. Did you have any money saved when you married, and how much?—A. \$43.66.

Q. Do you save any money now, and how much?—A. Yes, about \$29.20 per year.

Q. How much a week do you pay for your children's schooling?—A. 12 cents.

Q. Have you ever found the compulsory-education act a hardship to you personally?—A. No.

Q. At what age do you expect your children to cease all dependence on you?—A. Eighteen years.

Q. How often per week do you have fresh meat for all?—A. Four times per week.

Q. How much is your weekly rent?—A. \$1.22, including taxes and poor-rates.

Q. How many rooms are there in your house?—A. Five.

Q. Does the wife work; if so, at what, and how much does she earn?—A. As small shop keeper; about 97 cents per week.

Q. Do any of the children work; if so, what are their ages, nature, and hours of labor and amount of earnings?—A. No.

Q. Will you kindly state your weekly expenses, putting in every item?—A. \$6.06.

20. A CARPENTER AND JOINER'S STATEMENT.

Q. What is your age?—A. Twenty-eight.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Carpenter and joiner.

Q. What are your weekly wages?—A. \$7.30.

Q. What are your hours of labor?—A. 9½ per day.

- Q. How large a family have you?—A. Wife and two children.
 Q. Did you have any money saved when you married and how much?—A. Just a pound or two spent in furniture.
 Q. Do you save any money now, and how much?—A. No.
 Q. How much a week do you pay for your children's schooling?—A. 4 cents a week for one child only as yet.
 Q. At what age do you expect your children to cease all dependence on you?—A. Do not expect them to work; they are both girls.
 Q. How often per week do you have fresh meat for all?—A. As often as we can get it, and that is about four times or so.
 Q. How much is your weekly rent?—A. \$2.43.
 Q. How many rooms are there in your house?—A. Nine.
 Q. How much are your taxes, including poor rates and everything?—A. £13 per year or thereabouts.
 Q. Does the wife work; if so, at what, and how much does she earn?—A. She runs a little business, but it is hard to say exactly what it brings in.
 Q. Will you kindly state your weekly expenses, putting in every item?—A. Our weekly expenses are quite an equivalent to our income and sometimes a little more and vice versa.

21. A GENERAL LABORER'S STATEMENT.

- Q. What is your age?—A. 35.
 Q. What is your occupation?—A. Laborer (general).
 Q. What are your weekly wages?—A. \$4.32.
 Q. What are your hours of labor?—A. 56 the week.
 Q. How large a family have you?—A. Wife and five children.
 Q. Did you have any money saved when you married?—A. Yes; \$7.30, and my wife had \$19.44. I have never saved any since marriage.
 Q. How much a week do you pay for schooling?—A. 18 cents for three children. One has passed the standard, and is at work earning \$1.68 per week as a carriage greaser on the Great Western Railway. His age is 13. One child is still too young for school. I have found the compulsory education act a hardship, as I could have the help of my second boy now, and I could have had my eldest at work sooner. Besides, the fees are sometimes hard for me to pay.
 Q. How much is your rent?—A. \$1.32 per week for five-roomed house, including taxes and poor-rates.
 Q. Does your wife work?—A. Yes; occasionally she goes into the factory to help us on a bit. Then she earns \$2.16 per week, but we have to pay a girl then 84 cents to mind the house and the youngest child. I should say she is at work about half the year, but she does not go unless we can't help it. I could not support my family unless she and the boy helped.
 Q. Will you kindly state your weekly expenses?—A. As near as I can tell, this is it: Rent, \$1.32; servant, 42 cents; bread, \$1.26; meat, 48 cents; bacon, 24 cents; cheese 24 cents; butter, 48 cents; milk, 21 cents; vegetables, 12 cents; sugar, 20 cents; tea, 18 cents; candles, 14 cents; coals, 24 cents; school-fees, 18 cents; tobacco, 15 cents; insurance, 8 cents; sundries, 54 cents; total, \$6.52. My income is \$4.32 from myself, \$2.16 from my wife half the year, which makes \$1.08, and \$1.68 from my boy, altogether \$7.08. The 60 cents difference between the wages and expenses pays for clothes, and so on. We have 10½ quarters of bread a week, and we only have fresh meat on Sundays though we have bacon or trotters or something like that nearly every day. We try and never give our children dry bread; always a bit of butter, or cheese, or jam.

22. STATEMENT* NO. 22, MADE BY THE WIFE OF A PLUMBER.

- Q. What are your husband's earnings?—A. Seven dollars and sixty-five cents a week, when he works full time, which he generally does. He gives me out of this from \$1.92 to \$2.88 a week. The rest he spends in the public house.
 Q. How large a family have you?—A. Six children. One is at work and supports himself. Three are at school, and two are almost babies.
 Q. Can you support the family on this sum?—A. No. I get a little washing to do, about 97 cents a week, and we get along on this as we can. We could live very comfortable if my husband did not drink; but I am not worse off than many of my neigh-

* This statement I procured at some trouble, as a representative one of the extreme improvident class. A large employer of labor told me that one-half his men spent each week more than one-half their wages in drink, so that this statement cannot be regarded as very exceptional. I vouch personally for its correctness, as, indeed, I do for every statement presented here.

bors. I cannot pay my children's school fees, so I have to go to the poor-rates for that.* My husband was a testotoler for two years once, and we had everything comfortable. Of course, now that he gives me so little, we don't have any more than will just do for us.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid in general trades in Bristol.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.*			
Bricklayers.....per hour..	\$0 10	\$0 14	\$0 12
Hod-carriers.....do.	08	08	08
Masons.....do.	10	14	12
Tenders.....do.	05	08	05
Plasterers.....do.	12	14	12
Tenders.....do.	05	08	06
Slaters.....do.	10	14	12
Roofers.....do.	10	12	12
Tenders.....do.	05	08	06
Plumbers.....do.	10	14	12
Assistants.....do.	05	08	07
Carpenters.....do.	12	12	12
Gasfitters.....do.	10	14	12
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers.....per week..	4 22	5 10	4 26
Blacksmiths.....per hour..	12	14	13
Strikers.....do.	06	08	07
Bookbinders.....per week..	4 26	8 58	6 80
Brickmakers.....per thousand			2 25
Brewers.....per week..	4 26	7 20	6 06
Brassfounders.....do.	6 08	6 08	6 08
Cabinet makers*.....per hour..	12	14	13
Confectioners.....per week..	4 22	5 10	4 26
Coopers.....per hour..	14	17	16
Drivers:			
Teamsters.....per week..	4 26	4 26	4 26
Cab and carriage.....do.	4 26	5 08	4 26
Street railways.....do.	6 10	7 20	6 06
Dyers.....do.	3 64	7 20	6 07
Gardeners.....per day..	75	87	75
Jewelers.....per week (about)			7 20
Laborers, porters, &c.....per week..	3 25	4 26	4 33
Lithographers.....do.	4 26	8 58	6 80
Millwrights.....do.	6 10	9 72	7 20
Potters.....do.	4 26	14 00	7 20
Printers.....do.	5 50	7 77	6 51
Teachers (public schools).....per year..	426 00	11,458 00	630 00
Sailmakers.....per yard..			62
Tanners.....per week..	4 26	7 72	6 55
Tailors.....per hour..	08	15	11
Telegraph operators.....per week..	4 26	9 72	5 58
Tinsmiths.....do.	4 26	6 10	5 46

* Forty-eight hours winter, fifty-four summer.

† Principals.

* Anybody can do this in England, but it is considered equivalent to being "on the rates," and is an indelible disgrace.

Comparative statement showing the hours worked per week, the rate of wages per hour, and the rate of wages per week in the various building trades, in twenty towns of Great Britain.

Towns.	Masons.						Masons' tenders.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.
Bristol.....	54	12	£7 56	48	14	£6 72	54	8	£4 32	48	8	£3 84
Birmingham.....	54	17	£9 18	47½	17	£8 11	54	10	£5 40	47½	10	£4 77
Bradford.....	49½	14	£6 93	45	14	£6 30	49½	10	£4 95	45	10	£4 50
Cardiff.....	54	15	£8 10	50½	15	£7 57	54	9	£4 86	50½	9	£4 54
Coventry.....	56½	15	£8 47	51	15	£7 65	56½	10	£5 65	51	10	£5 10
Edinburgh.....	51	13	£6 63	45	13	£5 85	51	9½	£4 94	45	9½	£4 30
Glasgow.....	51	14	£7 14	40	14	£5 60	51	10	£5 10	47	10	£4 70
Greenock.....	51	14	£7 14	44	14	£6 16	51	10	£5 10	44	10	£4 40
Hull.....	53	15	£7 95	47	15	£6 95	53	11	£5 83	47	11	£5 17
Liverpool.....	55	16	£8 80	45	16	£7 20	55	10½	£5 77	45	10½	£4 77
London.....	52½	18	£9 45	47	18	£8 45	52½	12	£6 30	47	12	£5 64
Leeds.....	50	16	£8 00	50	16	£8 00	50	10	£5 00	50	10	£5 00
Manchester.....	49½	16	£7 92	44	16	£7 04	49½	10	£4 95	44	10	£4 40
Northampton.....	54	16	£8 64	50	16	£8 00	54	10	£5 40	50	10	£5 00
Nottingham.....	53	18	£9 54	42	18	£7 52	52	12	£6 24	42	12	£5 04
Paisley.....	51	14	£7 14	42	14	£5 88	51	10	£5 10	42	10	£4 20
Rochdale.....	48½	16	£7 76	(*)	16	.....	48½	10	£4 85	(*)	10	.....
Southampton.....	56½	14	£7 91	56½	14	£7 91	56½	8	£4 52	56½	8	£4 52
Sheffield.....	49½	15	£7 42	47	15	£7 05	49½	10	£4 95	47	10	£4 70
Staffordshire, potteries district.....	55½	14½	£8 05	48	14½	£6 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Light to dark.

Towns.	Brick-laying.						Hod-carriers.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.
Bristol.....	54	12	£7 56	48	14	£6 72	54	8	£4 32	48	8	£3 84
Birmingham.....	54	16	£8 64	45	16	£7 20	54	10	£5 40	47½	10	£4 77
Bradford.....	49½	14	£6 93	45	14	£6 30	49½	10	£4 95	45	10	£4 50
Cardiff.....	54	15	£8 10	50½	15	£7 57	54	9	£4 86	50½	9	£4 54
Coventry.....	56½	14	£7 91	51	14	£7 14	56½	9½	£5 38	51	9½	£4 84
Edinburgh.....	51	14	£7 14	42	14	£5 82	51	10	£5 10	42	10	£4 20
Glasgow.....	51	16	£8 16	40	16	£6 40	51	11	£5 61	40	11	£4 40
Greenock.....	51	14	£7 14	44	14	£6 16	51	10	£5 10	44	10	£4 40
Hull.....	53	14	£7 42	47	14	£6 58	53	11	£5 83	47	11	£5 17
Liverpool.....	55	16	£8 80	47½	16	£7 60	55	10½	£5 77	47½	10½	£5 00
London.....	52½	18	£9 45	47	18	£8 45	52½	12	£6 30	47	12	£5 64
Leeds.....	50	16	£8 00	50	16	£8 00	50	10	£5 00	50	10	£5 00
Manchester.....	54½	17	£9 26	41½	17	£7 05	54½	11	£6 00	41½	11	£4 56
Northampton.....	54	14	£7 56	51	14	£7 14	54	9	£4 86	51	9	£4 59
Nottingham.....	54	16	£8 64	42	16	£6 72	54	11	£5 94	42	11	£4 62
Paisley.....	51	16	£8 16	42	14	£5 88	51	8	£4 08	42	8	£3 36
Rochdale.....	48½	16	£7 76	(*)	16	.....	48½	10	£4 85	(*)	10	.....
Southampton.....	56½	14	£7 91	56½	14	£7 91	56½	8	£4 52	56½	8	£4 52
Sheffield.....	49½	15	£7 42	47	15	£7 05	49½	10	£4 95	47	10	£4 70
Staffordshire, potteries district.....	55½	14½	£8 05	48	14½	£6 96	55½	8½	£4 72	48	8½	£4 08

* Light to dark.

Comparative statement showing the hours worked per week, &c.—Continued.

Towns.	Carpenters and joiners.						Plasterers.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.
Bristol.....	54	<i>Ots.</i>		48	<i>Ots.</i>		54	<i>Ots.</i>		48	<i>Ots.</i>	
Birmingham.....	54	12	\$6 48	48	12	\$5 76	54	14	\$7 56	48	14	\$6 72
Bradford.....	54	16	8 64	45	16	7 20	54	16	8 64	45	16	7 20
Cardiff.....	49½	12½	6 12	49½	12½	6 12	49½	14	6 93	49½	14	6 93
Coventry.....	54	15	8 10	50½	15	7 57	54	15	8 10	50½	15	7 57
Edinburgh.....	56½	14	7 91	51	14	7 14	56½	14	7 91	51	14	7 14
Glasgow.....	51	13	6 63	51	13	6 63	51	13	6 63	42	13	5 46
Greenock.....	51	15	7 65	45	15	6 75	51	14	7 14	40	14	5 60
Hull.....	51	14	7 14	51	14	7 14	51	15	7 65	29		
Liverpool.....	53	14	7 42	47	14	6 58	53	14	7 42	47	14	6 58
London.....	55	15	8 25	47½	16½	7 83	55	16	8 80	47½	16	7 80
Leeds.....	52½	18	9 45	47½	18	9 45	52½	16	9 40	47	18	8 46
Manchester.....	50			50			49½	16	7 92	44	16	7 04
Northampton.....	54½	16	8 72	47	16	7 52	52	16	8 32	47	16	7 52
Nottingham.....	54	14	7 56	51	14	7 14	54	14	7 56	51	14	7 14
Paisley.....	54	17	9 18	47	17	8 00						
Rochdale.....	51	14	7 14	30	14	5 46	51	14	7 14	29	14	5 46
Southampton.....	48½	16	7 76	(1)	16		48½	16	7 76	(*)	15-16	
Sheffield.....	56½	14	7 91	56½	14	7 91	56½	14	7 91	56½	14	7 91
Staffordshire, potteries district.....	49½	14	6 93	49½	14	6 93	49½	15	7 42	47	15	7 05
	56½	14	7 91	50½	14	7 07	55½	15	8 25	48	15	7 20

* In the shop.

† Building.

‡ Light to dark.

Towns.	Plasterers' tenders.						Slaters.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.
Bristol.....	54	<i>Ots.</i>		48	<i>Ots.</i>		54	<i>Ots.</i>		48	<i>Ots.</i>	
Birmingham.....	54	8	\$4 32	48	8	\$3 84	54	14	\$7 56	48	14	\$6 72
Bradford.....	54	10	5 40	47½	10	4 77	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cardiff.....	49½	10	4 95	49½	10	4 95	49½	14	6 93	42	14	5 58
Coventry.....	54	9	4 86	50½	9	4 54	54	15	8 10	50½	15	7 57
Edinburgh.....	56½	9½	5 36	51	9½	4 84	56½	14	7 91	51	14	7 14
Glasgow.....	51	10	5 10	42	10	4 20	51	14	7 14	45	14	6 30
Greenock.....	51	11	5 65	40	11	4 40	51	14	7 14	35	14	4 90
Hull.....	51	9½	4 86	40		4 86	51	14	7 14	45	14	6 30
Liverpool.....	53	11	5 83	47	11	5 17	53	14	7 42	47	14	6 58
London.....	55	11	6 05	47½	11	5 22	55	16	8 80	47½	16	7 80
Leeds.....	52½	12	6 30	47	12	5 64	56½	18	10 17	51½	18	9 27
Manchester.....	49½	11	5 44	44	11	4 84	51	14	7 14	45	14	6 30
Northampton.....	52	11½	5 98	47	11½	5 40	54½	16	8 72	(*)	16	
Nottingham.....	54	9	4 86	51	9	4 59						
Paisley.....	51		4 82	45		4 82	51	14	7 14	45	14	6 30
Rochdale.....	48½	10	4 85	(†)	10		49½	16	7 92	(†)	16	
Southampton.....	56½	8	4 52	56½	8	4 52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sheffield.....	49½	10	4 95	47	10	4 70	49½	15	7 42	47	15	7 05
Staffordshire, potteries district.....	56½	10	5 55	48	10	4 80	55½	15	8 25	48	15	7 20

* Piece-work.

† Light to dark.

Comparative statement showing the hours worked per week, &c.—Continued.

Towns.	Plumbers.						Painters.					
	Summer.			Winter.			Summer.			Winter.		
	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.	Hours.	Per hour.	Per week.
Bristol	54	Ots.	\$7 56	48	Ots.	\$6 72	54	Ots.	\$7 56	48	Ots.	\$6 72
Birmingham	56½	14	7 91	50½	14	7 07	56½	14	7 91	50½	14	7 07
Bradford	49½	13	6 43	49½	13	6 43	52	14	7 28	44	18	5 72
Cardiff	54	15	8 10	50½	15	7 57	54	14	7 56	50½	14	7 07
Coventry	56½	14	7 91	51	14	7 14	56½	13½	7 62	51	13½	6 88
Edinburgh	51	13	6 63	46	13	5 98	51	14	7 14	39	14	5 46
Glasgow	54	14	7 57	48	14	6 72	56	14	7 84	39	14	5 46
Greenock	51	14	7 14	51	14	7 14	56	14	7 84	40	14	5 60
Hull	53	16	8 48	47	16	7 52	53	14	7 42	47	14	6 58
Liverpool	55	16	8 88	47½	16	7 60	55	14½	7 97	47½	14½	6 88
London	47	20	9 80	47	20	9 80	52½	17	9 80	48	17	8 16
Leeds	50	15	7 50	50	15	7 50	56	14	7 50	(*)	14	—
Manchester	54½	16	8 72	47	16	7 52	54½	14	7 63	47	14	6 58
Northampton	54	16	8 66	51	16	8 16	54	14	7 56	48	13	6 24
Nottingham	54	17	9 18	47½	17	8 07	56	16	8 96	—	—	—
Paisley	51	14	7 14	50	14	7 00	56	14	7 84	40	14	5 60
Rochdale	48½	14	6 79	48½	14	6 79	49½	15	7 42	(*)	15	—
Southampton	56½	14	7 91	56½	14	7 91	56½	14	7 91	56½	14	7 91
Sheffield	49½	15	7 42	47	15	7 05	49½	16	7 92	45	14	6 30
Staffordshire, potteries district	55½	15	8 25	48	15	7 20	55½	15	8 25	48	15	7 20

* Light to dark.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean and coast navigation, and between sail and steam—in Bristol.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Ocean navigation (steam):			
Mates	\$43 80	\$48 66	\$45 20
Second mates	29 20	34 06	31 60
Boatswains	19 46	20 67	20 00
Able-bodied seamen	17 02	18 34	17 62
Ordinary seamen	4 86	14 59	9 73
Steward	—	—	29 19
Cook	—	—	24 33
Cabin boy	9 73	—	9 73
Chief engineer	68 13	77 86	73 00
Second engineer	48 66	58 38	53 50
Third engineer	29 20	39 00	34 06
Donkeymen	19 46	20 67	20 10
Firemen	18 23	19 46	18 80
Ocean navigation (sail):			
Mates	31 62	43 79	37 70
Second mates	21 89	29 20	25 50
Boatswains	19 46	21 89	20 60
Seamen	14 60	—	14 60
Steward	14 59	29 20	21 89
Cook	14 59	24 33	19 46
Cook and steward	21 89	29 20	24 30
Cabin boy	—	—	7 30
Coast navigation (steam):			
Masters	—	—	\$25 50
Mates	9 73	11 00	10 35
Second mates	7 53	8 25	7 75
Seamen	—	—	6 07
Steward	4 37	4 86	4 61
Cook	—	—	13 50
Chief engineer	14 60	15 80	15 20
Second engineer	9 75	11 00	10 37
Firemen	—	—	6 31
Carpenters	7 30	7 55	7 30
Donkeymen	—	—	6 31
Quartermasters	—	—	6 55
Coast navigation (sail):			
Masters	19 46	34 06	29 19
Mates	14 59	24 33	19 46
Seamen	17 00	17 00	17 00
Cook	17 00	19 46	17 00

* Some perquisites usually attach to this position.

And "found" entirely.

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, &c.) in Bristol.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors:			
Job printing	\$5 50	\$7 77	\$6 81
Weekly papers			7 30
Daily papers			9 23
Overtime, per hour	14	18	16
Machine-men	6 81	10 52	7 77
Pressmen			6 81
Boys	1 23	2 32	1 70
Stereotypers	6 81	8 51	7 30

CHEMICAL WORKS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours in chemical works in Bristol.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chambermen	\$7 02	\$10 70	\$8 57
Killmen	7 02	10 70	8 51
Skilled laborers	6 56	8 51	7 52
Unskilled laborers	5 50	6 07	5 53
Furnacemen	6 81	8 76	7 78
Assistant furnacemen (unskilled)			5 53
Engineers	6 00	8 76	8 30

STONEWARE WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to stoneware workers in Bristol.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Throwers *	\$8 50	\$14 00	\$9 73
Turners *	8 50	14 00	9 73
Dippers †	4 86	5 83	5 34
Kiln setters †	4 86	5 83	5 34
Unskilled laborers	3 80	4 37	4 13
Boys			1 70

* Must pay out of their wages from \$1.45 to \$2.45 per week for boys or steam-power. Two boys necessary, but in one pottery here steam-power has been introduced, dispensing with one boy. The operatives pay the principal 24 cents per day each for the steam-power.

† One-seventh of the wages given accrue as overtime. The average would not be \$5.34 for only — hours per week. Everything is piece-work in this trade, and there is great scope for ability and quickness. The rapid and skillful men who can earn \$15 per week, as a rule, will not work full time, and they waste their earnings during their idleness.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages per week to railway employés in Bristol.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Locomotive engineers	\$7 30	\$12 10
Locomotive firemen	8 00	7 78
Conductors:		
Passenger	4 27	9 73
Freight	4 27	6 00
Porters	3 40	4 06
Laborers (navvies)	3 00	5 50

Wages paid per week of fifty hours in, and in connection with, coal mines in Gloucestershire in the consular district of Bristol, England.

MINES AND MINING.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Hewers	\$4 86	\$8 01	\$5 24
Trammers and drivers	3 66	4 86	4 02
Branchers	5 58	7 80	6 36
Onsetters	4 62	5 22	4 86
Repairs	4 86	5 88	5 22
Road-makers	5 46	5 94	5 58
Engineers	5 22	6 56	6 07
Stokers	5 22	5 88	5 58
Smiths and fitters	4 86	6 07	5 58
Carpenters and sawyers	4 86	6 07	5 58
Masons	5 10	5 88	5 58
Laborers	3 64	4 86	4 18

SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week in the iron ship-building and repairing trade at Bristol.

Occupations.	Average.
Shipwrights	\$8 64
Iron-workers	8 64
Fitters	8 64
Blacksmiths	7 02
Angle-iron smiths	9 36
Iron calkers and helpers	7 20
Platers' helpers	6 48
Ship-joiners	7 92
Fitters' helpers	6 48
Laborers	5 76

STEVEDORES.

Wages paid per day or hour, as the case may be, to stevedores in Bristol.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Remarks.
Handling lumber	\$0 97	\$1 09	During winter months, 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., 1½ hours for meals.
Handling lumber	1 09	1 21	During summer months, 2 hours and 20 minutes rest.
Handling mixed cargoes	10	12	Light to dark.
Handling mixed cargoes (steam winchmen) per hour .....	.....	12	Do.
Hoisting grain	6	.....	Average \$1.46 per day.
Putting grain in hold	9	.....	Average \$2.19 per day.
Carrying grain	9	.....	Do.
Warehousemen	5 10	6 56	Ten hours daily.

* Very severe work; men rarely stand it for more than three years. The average given means in all these cases during steady work. At present writing stevedores are idle at least one-third of their time, hence their true yearly earning is only two-thirds of what the above figures would lead us to suppose. The employer insures all his men, and when injured they receive \$7.30 per week from the company. This may be considered a fair average of what they would earn. The premium charged for this is three-fourths of 1 per cent.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours in woolen-cloth factories in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, in the consular district of Bristol.

[Factory No. 1, employing 600 hands—100 men, 400 women, and 100 lads and girls under 15. Weekly turnout, 250 pieces of cloth, making 12,500 yards weekly or 625,000 yards annually.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Wool-sorters.....	\$1 94	\$2 18	\$1 94
Scourers.....	2 91	*8 50	5 10
Dyers.....	4 37	*7 30	5 10
Tuckers.....	2 91	4 37	3 65
Carders.....	3 65	*12 16	8 50
Mule-spinners.....	4 86	6 80	5 82
Self-actors, spinners.....	4 86	6 80	5 82
Warpers.....	6 07	8 50	6 30
Doublers.....	†2 43	†2 91	2 43
Weavers.....	4 13	5 82	5 10
Washers and driers.....	2 18	3 65	2 91
Brayers.....	4 13	5 24	4 13
Menders, burlers, and spilers.....	†1 94	†2 40	†2 43
Mill men.....	2 91	6 07	4 37
Dresser with teasels.....	†2 43	*7 10	4 37
Tenterers.....	4 37	5 30	4 37
Cutters and brushers.....	2 43	6 30	4 13
Pressers, steamers, and packers.....	2 91	6 07	4 06
Engine drivers.....	8 65	7 30	4 06
Engineers.....	7 30	8 50	8 50
Loom-fitters.....	4 37	*8 50	6 07
Carters.....	3 65	3 80	3 64
Clerks.....	7 30	12 16	9 73

* Foremen.

† All women.

‡ Lads.

Wages paid by the week of fifty-six hours in woolen-cloth factories in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, in the consular district of Bristol.

[Factory No. 2, employing 210 hands—80 men, 100 women, and 50 children under 15. Weekly output 4,500 yards, or 225,000 yards annually.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Wool-sorters.....	\$1 70	\$2 91	\$2 43
Scourers.....	4 37	4 86	4 62
Dyers.....	4 37	4 86	4 62
Tuckers.....	4 40	3 80	3 80
Carders.....	3 80	*12 16	8 50
Mule-spinners.....	6 07	8 50	7 30
Self-actors, spinners.....	6 07	8 50	7 30
Warpers.....	4 86	6 07	4 86
Doublers.....	3 16	3 40	3 40
Weavers:			
Women.....	2 91	4 86	4 37
Men.....	6 07	7 30	6 07
Washers and driers.....	4 37	5 10	5 10
Brayers.....	3 90	5 10	4 46
Menders, burlers, and spilers.....	†2 43	†2 43	†2 91
Mill men or fullers.....	4 37	6 07	4 86
Dressers.....	†1 94	*7 30	†2 91
Tenterers.....	4 37	6 07	5 34
Cutters and brushers.....	†1 94	*7 30	†2 91
Pressers and packers.....	4 37	6 07	5 34
Engine drivers.....	6 07	8 50	7 30
Engineers.....	7 30	8 50	8 50
Loom-fitters.....	6 07	8 50	7 30
Carters.....	3 90	3 90	3 90
Clerks.....	7 30	12 16	10 94
Smith.....	7 30	8 50	8 50

* Foremen.

† All women.

‡ Lads.

§ Standing wages.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours in woolen-cloth factories in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, in the consular district of Bristol.

[Factory No. 8, employing 420 hands—100 men, 300 women, and 20 lads. Weekly outturn 7,500 yards, or 375,000 yards annually.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Wool-sorters	\$1 04	\$1 04	*\$1 04
Scourers	4 86	4 86	*4 86
Dyers	3 40	†12 16	4 37
Tuckers	2 91	4 62	3 40
Carders (condensers)	2 91	6 30	6 30
Mule-spinners	8 50	8 50	*8 50
Self-actors, spinners	‡2 30	‡2 30	‡2 30
Warpers	3 90	3 90	*3 90
Weavers:			
Women	2 43	4 12	3 40
Men	3 90	4 86	4 37
Washers and driers	4 37	4 37	*4 37
Brayers	4 37	4 37	*4 37
Barbers, menders, spiliers	†1 70	‡2 91	‡2 18
Millmen or fullers	4 37	4 37	*4 37
Dressers	\$1 21	†4 86	\$1 70
Tenterers	2 91	3 40	3 40
Cutters and brushers	2 91	†14 60	4 37
Pressers and packers	2 18	4 37	3 40
Engine drivers	2 91	6 07	4 37
Engineers	3 40	7 78	4 86
Loom-fitters	4 37	6 07	4 86
Carters	3 89	3 89	*3 89
Clerks	4 86	12 16	.....
Smith .....	.....	7 30	7 30
Doublers	‡2 30	‡2 30	‡1 43

* Standing wages.

† Foremen

‡ Women

§ Lads.

Statistics of a woolen mill in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, in the consular district of Bristol, showing the number of hands employed in the different kinds of work, the wages of each, and the average wages of all.

Occupations.	No.	Wages per week.	Total.
WOMEN.			
Sorters	2	\$2 43	\$4 86
Carder feeders	10	2 07	20 70
Self-actor piecers	16	2 43	38 88
Doublers	5	3 40	17 00
Weavers	60	3 40½	204 30
Barbers, menders, &c	40	2 92	116 80
Total	123	.....	402 54
Average wages .....	.....	5 02 6	.....
MEN.			
Scourers	2	4 62	9 24
Dyers	3	4 62	13 86
Tuckers	2	3 89	7 78
Mule-spinners	2	7 30	14 60
Warpers	3	4 86	14 58
Weavers	24	4 38	105 12
Brayers	3	4 86	14 58
Millman, foreman	1	.....	6 07
Dresser, foreman	1	.....	7 30
Cutter, foreman	1	.....	7 30
Pressers	2	5 34	10 68
Engine drivers	2	7 30	14 60
Loom-fitters	3	7 30	24 90
Engineer	1	.....	8 51
Smith	1	.....	8 51
Carders	8	8 51	68 08
Total	59	.....	332 71
Average wages .....	.....	5 64	.....

Statistics of a woolen mill in Trowbridge, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	No.	Wages per week.	Total.
BOYS.			
Warpers	4	\$1 56	\$6 23
Carders	4	2 43	9 72
Dressers	7	1 94	15 55
Cutters	6	1 94	11 64
Smith	1		2 43
Weavers	10	2 92	29 20
Dyer	1		1 46
Total	33		74 25
Average wages		2 25½	

Aggregate	\$809 60
Average wages, men and women together	2 83
Average wages, men, women, and boys together	2 56.8

*Statistics of another woolen mill in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, in the consular district of Bristol.
Table showing the number of hands employed in the different kinds of work, the wages
of each, and the average wages of all.*

Occupations.	No.	Wages per week.	Total.
WOMEN.			
Wool-sorters	3	\$1 94	\$6 82
Carrier-feeders	30	1 70	51 00
Self-actor piecers	24	1 82	43 68
Doublers	11	2 43	26 72
Weavers	280	2 91	814 80
Menders, burlers, &c.	70	2 43	170 10
Total	418		1,112 13
Average		2 66	
MEN.			
Scourers	6	5 16	30 96
Dyers	9	5 10	45 90
Tuckers	3	3 65	10 95
Carders	5	8 50	42 50
Mule-spinners	20	5 82	116 40
Warpers	6	6 32	37 92
Weavers (broad looms)	40	5 10	204 00
Brayers	3	4 13	12 39
Millers	2	4 37	8 74
Dressers (teasel gigs)	4	4 37	17 48
Tenterers	2	4 37	8 74
Cutters and brushers	3	4 13	12 39
Prewers and steamers	3	4 96	12 88
Packers	6	4 88	29 28
Engine drivers	3	4 86	14 58
Loom-fitters	12	6 07	72 84
Carters	3	3 65	10 95
Clerks	10	7 30	73 00
Engineers	2	8 50	17 00
Total	150		816 76
Average		5 44½	
BOYS.			
Scourers	2	3 19	6 38
Dyer	1	2 19	2 19
Tucker	1	3 19	3 19
Self-actor piecers	4	1 82	7 28
Warpers	6	1 21	7 26
Carders	5	2 92	14 60
Doublers	3	2 43	7 29
Weavers	12	2 62	31 44
Brayers	2	2 43	4 86
Dressers (teasels)	10	2 43	24 30
Cutters	12	2 43	29 16
Carters, &c.	4	2 43	9 72
Millers	2	2 43	4 86
Total	70		167 61
Average		2 39.6	

Six hundred and thirty-eight in all, averaging each \$6.28.6, makes \$2,096.00.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours in a chocolate and cocoa manufactory in Bristol.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MEN.*			
Beginners	\$3 84	\$4 86	\$4 32
More experienced hands	4 86	6 08	5 45
Superintendents	6 08	7 74	7 30
Time-keeper	6 08	7 74	7 30
Lads and youths	2 43	3 87	3 20
Younger lads	97	2 43	1 68
Sugar-boilers†	7 30	9 00	8 14
Workers in confectionery department‡	7 30	9 00	8 14
Youths in confectionery department‡	3 64	4 32	3 98
Machine box-makers†	7 03	7 62	7 25
Hand box-makers†	4 86	7 43	6 06
Packers†	6 80	7 77	7 43
WOMEN.‡			
Cocoa packers and labelers§	2 95	3 07	.....
Young girls with packers|| .....	1 20	1 52	.....
Girls engaged in the chocolate cream manufacturing, packing in fancy boxes, &c.§	2 43	3 64	3 00

* Most of the men frequently work overtime, and consequently earn more than the rates specified above. There are also certain allowances (including a bonus of 12 cents per week to men and 6 cents to boys for punctual attendance) which are practically equivalent to an increase of wages of about 24 cents per week to men and 12 cents per week to boys.

† All piece-work.

‡ Many of the women only work fifty hours. Then they get as follows: Packers, \$1.92 to \$2.67; young assistants, \$1.08 to \$1.32; girls making chocolate creams and in packing, &c., \$1.20 to \$2.43 per week.

§ Aged sixteen to twenty-five.

|| Aged about fourteen.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.*Wages paid per week of from fifty to sixty hours in various kinds of retail stores to males and females in Bristol*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Dry-goods salesmen	\$3 72	*\$28 00	\$6 06
Salewomen!	1 87	9 33	3 16
Head sewing women in work-room;	2 80	9 33	4 86
Sewing women§	1 45	3 40	2 18
Apprentices in work-room|| .....	.....	.....	24
Stationery salesmen	4 86	10 95	7 00
Shoe shop salesmen†	3 16	9 73	4 86
Shoe shop saleswomen	1 70	7 30	2 92
Fancy stores salesmen	4 37	10 95	6 07
Druggists' clerks	5 83	**9 75	7 30
Carpet and furniture salesmen	3 16	*19 46	5 34
Commercial travelers††	9 73	48 66	.....
Retail salesmen in all branches may be considered to receive about .....	.....	.....	4 86
Retail saleswomen in all branches may be considered to receive about .....	.....	.....	3 16

* Managers.

† Hours 8 to 6 or 7. In the larger and better establishments all sleep and board under same roof as the store. Comfortable quarters are provided by the proprietors. The table linen and service is neat and even elegant. Two weeks' holiday is generally given each summer, with pay, besides three days at Christmas, one at Easter, one at Whitsuntide, and one at midsummer. Apprenticing prevails; premium about \$205 in a first-class establishment. Part of this is returned, if deserved, in the third year; but nominally wages don't begin till fourth year.

‡ Board and lodge on the premises usually.

§ Hours 8.30 to 7.30; Saturday, 4. One hour for dinner; one-half hour for tea. Tea, bread and butter found by firm for this latter meal, but sewing-women, unlike saleswomen, must provide themselves with breakfast, dinner, and lodging away from the establishment. All work-rooms are under Government inspection, and a note from any worker brings an inspector to inquire into grievance. The number of workers is limited according to space. Government very strict as to hours of closing on Saturday. Other days, may detain workers an aggregate of twenty-eight days in the year by filling up forms for inspection.

|| Apprentices generally indentured for three years. Wages as above the first year; after that according to ability.

† Women much more employed in all shops than in America. Many very nice-class stores are attended by wife or daughters of proprietor.

** Those who have passed all three examinations.

†† An allowance of about \$5 per day for all expenses is generally made.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per annum to domestic servants in Bristol.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Butlers	\$97 33	\$486 00	\$146 00
Footmen	97 33	146 00	112 00
Coachmen	97 33	292 00	146 00
Women cooks	48 66	146 00	97 33
Parlor maids	48 66	116 00	87 59
House maids	38 33	116 00	73 00
Soullery maids	29 20	48 00	39 00
Pages	14 00	97 00	39 00
General women servants	39 00	116 00	77 00

* A mistaken idea prevails in the United States that domestic servants are better in England than there; but as a rule the best girls are the country girls, who are generally engaged by the landlords or country gentlemen; therefore the towns are ill-supplied. The servant question is the question with housekeepers in England just as much as in the United States.

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week, or year, as the case may be, to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the consular district of Bristol; with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Remarks.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.				
Farm laborers	\$2 91	\$4 37	\$3 65	Summer, 12 hours per day.
Do	2 43	2 91	2 91	Winter, 9 hours per day.
Do			4 37	Haymaking or wheat harvest.
				No food or drink, and 6 cents per hour after 6 in the evening.
Do			3 64	Haymaking or wheat harvest with two meals and beer or cider.
Carters			3 16	With cottage, garden, and beer.
Boys to help carters	55	1 00	75	Live in house, and all found.
Women in the field at harvest			2 18	Don't work as a regular thing.
Women in the field ordinarily			1 14	Harvest or great pressure.
				Sometimes food and drink in addition.
Dairymaids, per annum	77 86	97 00	87 00	And all found.
Ordinary house servants, per annum	59 00	59 00	49 00	Do.
Boys to plow, per annum	48 66	58 00	53 53	Do.
Piece work:				
Hoeing and cleaning wheat			1 21	Per acre.
Hoeing peas, beans, turnips, roots	97	1 21		Do.
Cutting wheat, stacking, tying	1 95	2 19		Do.
Mowing barley, oats	85	97		Do.
Mowing grass			1 21	Do.
Mowing clover			85	Do.
Hedging and ditching			1 12	Per perch.
Thatching a mow			1 21	Per mow of about 20 tons, and all found.
Potato planting by hand			9 78	Per acre.
Potato digging (includes sorting)			9 78	Do.
SOMERSETSHIRE.				
Farm laborer	2 91	4 37	3 65	And cider or ale; summer, 10 pints; winter, 8 to 9.
Do	2 91	4 37	3 65	At harvest; sometimes food and always drink.
Women in the field			1 46	And cider or ale; sometimes food.
Boys	97	1 45	1 21	And found.
Carters	2 92	4 37	3 65	Cottage, large garden or allotment, and cider or ale.
WILTSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE.				
Farm laborer	2 43	3 64	2 91	Summer, 10 hours per day.
Do	2 43	3 91	2 67	Winter, 9 hours per day.
Do	2 43	3 64	2 91	Harvest, 12 hours per day.

Wages paid per week or year, as the case may be, to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Remarks.
WILTSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE—Cont'd.				
Carters .....	.....	.....	\$2 92	Cottage, large garden or allotment, and ale, and \$7.50 at Michaelmas.
Shepherds and cowmen .....	.....	.....	2 66	And same allowance as carter, excepting extra money.
Women in the field .....	.....	.....	1 46	Beer or cider, and sometimes food.
Boys	\$1 21	\$1 70	1 46	And found.

NOTE.—All rates are per week unless specified as per annum.

COST OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Table showing the cost of the necessities of life in Bristol and in Trowbridge (a small manufacturing town in Wiltshire), particular attention being paid to those items most in request by the working classes.

Articles.	Bristol.	Trowbridge.
Rent of a laborer's cottage (four to six rooms)	\$0 97 to \$1 70	\$0 60 to \$1 45
Linen (brown Holland)	10 to 24	10 to 24
Cotton	8 to 10	8 to 10
Boots:		
Strong and heavy	1 70 to 4 86	1 70 to 4 86
Women's strong and heavy	48 to 2 43	48 to 2 43
Suit: Respectable best suit, lasts for years	9 78 to 14 60	(*)
Hats	48 to 1 45	48 1 45
Dress goods:		
Cheaper kinds about one-half as much as in the United States.		
Better kinds, about one-third less than in the United States.		
Bacon:		
English	20	18
American	14	14
Beef:		
Prime joint	26	24
Poorer joint	20	18
Bread	4-pound loaf	12
Butter	26	25
Butterine	18	18
Backbones and cuttings from pigs	04	04
Baked fagots made from liver	01	01
Cheese	\$0 16 to \$0 25	\$0 14 to \$0 25
Cocoa, poor quality	10	10
Cocoa, poor quality	24	24
Chitterlings (made from inferior and waste part of pigs)	08	06
Rat pieces (pigs)	09	08
Eggs	36	22
Fresh fish:		
Mackerel	02	04
Whiting	15	17
Sole	32	35
Flounders	12	15
Herring	01	01
Lard	14	12
Liver	08	06
Milk	08	06
Mutton:		
Best parts	20	28
Inferior parts	20	20
Pork	18	18
Pig's feet	02	02
Pean, dried	08	06
Rice	06	04
Sausages	20	18
Savellys (chopped cooked meat)	02	02
Sugar	05	05
Tea	12	10
Tripe	45	48
Treacle or molasses	05	05
Trotters (cooked)	02	02

CARLISLE.

REPORT BY CONSULAR-AGENT BROWN.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid in general trades per week of fifty-four hours in Carlisle.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers	\$5 56	\$8 73	\$5 14
Hod-carriers	4 38	6 07	5 22
Masons	7 29	9 73	8 50
Tenders	4 38	5 34	4 86
Plasterers	6 07	9 73	7 90
Tenders	4 86	5 34	5 10
Slaters	5 32	7 29	6 30
Plumbers	7 29	9 73	8 50
Assistants	4 86	7 29	6 07
Carpenters	7 05	8 02	7 53
Gas-fitters	7 05	8 02	7 53
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	5 59	14 60	10 06
Blacksmiths	5 34	7 78	6 56
Strikers	8 65	4 38	4 04
Bookbinders	7 29	7 78	7 53
Brick-makers	5 32	7 29	6 30
Cabinet-makers	6 56	8 75	.....
Coopers	5 83	6 56	.....
Drivers	4 86	6 56	.....
Draymen and teamsters	4 86	6 56	.....
Cab, carriage, and street	2 92	4 86	.....
Engravers	14 60	29 19	.....
Gardeners	5 34	7 29	.....
Hatters	4 38	14 60	.....
Horse-shoers	6 56	7 29	.....
Laborers, porters, &c	4 38	6 07	.....
Lithographers	6 07	9 73	.....
Nail-makers (hand)	2 43	4 86	3 65
Printers	6 56	8 75	7 00
Teachers, public school	per annum	1,947 00	1,071 00
Saddle and harness makers	6 56	9 73	8 14
Tanners	4 38	8 50	6 06
Tailors	*6 07	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	2 44	11 00	6 72
Tinsmiths	6 09	7 30	6 80

* And by piece-work.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in factories or mills in Carlisle.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engineers	\$6 07	\$8 00	\$7 00
Firemen	4 86	5 34	5 10
Weavers:			
Women and girls	85	4 38	2 60
Men	2 43	4 86	3 64
Winders	73	3 40	2 06
Tacklers or loom-fitters	6 56	9 73	8 14
Oilers	3 16	3 65	3 40
Beamers	3 65	8 07	4 86
Twisters	3 65	6 07	4 86
Sweepers	1 94	2 19	2 06
Clerks	6 07	29 19	17 63
Junior clerks	1 48	6 07	3 78
Designers	14 60	29 19	21 00
Warpers	8 65	9 73	6 80
Sizers	7 30	9 73	8 54

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Carlisle.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Fitters	\$6 56	\$7 78	\$7 29
Turners	5 34	8 02	7 29
Planers and drillers	8 65	5 83	5 10
Boiler-smiths	6 56	7 78	7 05
Boiler holders-up	8 89	4 62	4 38
Smiths	5 34	7 78	6 32
Strikers	8 65	4 62	4 13
Molders	4 86	7 78	7 05
Core-makers	6 56	6 80	6 80
Pattern-makers	6 56	8 02	7 05
Joiners	7 05	8 02	7 58
Laborers	8 89	4 38	4 13
Cranemen	4 86	4 86	4 86
Painters	8 89	6 56	4 86
Dressers	2 92	5 10	4 62
Carters	4 86	5 10	4 86

IV. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per day, week, or month, as may be, to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Carlisle, England.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen surfacemen (linemen)	\$5 10	\$5 88	\$5 46
Under surfacemen (linemen)	4 13	4 88	4 25
Drivers	8 51	10 21	9 36
Guards	5 88	7 29	6 56
Porters	4 62	5 83	5 27
Checkers	5 10	5 34	5 23
Carters	4 86	5 59	5 23

V. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Carlisle, England, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Husbandmen (married)	\$219 00	\$244 00	\$231 00
Laborers (including board)	127 00	155 00	141 00
Boys (including board)	49 00	73 00	61 00
Female servants (including board)	78 00	117 00	97 00

VI. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to printers in Carlisle, England.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$5 84	\$7 80	\$6 32
Machine men	6 56	8 75	7 15

CORNWALL.

REPORT BY CONSUL FOX, OF FALMOUTH.

PART 1.—MALE LABOR.

(1.) *Rates of wages.*—These will be found in detail in the accompanying schedules.

(2.) *The cost of living.*—The prices of what may be termed the “necessaries of life” may be gathered from the following quotations, viz: Beef, of good quality, 20 cents per pound; mutton, of good quality, 20 cents per pound; pork, of good quality, 16 cents per pound; bread, of good quality, 10 cents per 4-pound loaf; eggs, from 16 to 36 cents per dozen; milk, 24 cents per gallon. In towns in this district \$5 a week for a family may be put as the approximate cost of living, rent included, but in rural districts, where house-rent is lower, \$4.50 would in most cases cover it.

(3.) The present rates of wages do not differ much from those which prevailed in 1878, and although animal food is dearer, bread, sugar, tea, coffee, and various other items of the necessities of life are cheaper. But still I do not think the condition of the laboring classes has much improved in the interim, except in the case of educational facilities.

(4.) *The habits of the working classes.*—Owing, in great measure, to the spread of temperance principles they are for the most part more steady and trustworthy, but the smallness of the margin between the cost of living and the wages earned is such that the number of those who can save money is comparatively small.

(5, 6, 7, 8.) With rare exceptions, there is no ill-feeling manifested between employer and employed. There are no local laws bearing on organizations, either of labor or capital, and strikes are very rarely had recourse to. The working people are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they please, no conditions in that respect being usually imposed by employers. Wages are almost invariably paid in cash.

(9.) *Co-operative societies.*—The number of such societies in my district is very small. The only one in existence in this town is in connection with the retail grocery goods, but although the society is believed to be successful I do not consider it has had any appreciable effect on that branch of business in the neighborhood.

(10.) The general condition of the working people is fairly satisfactory. They live simply; their houses, except in certain crowded town districts, are clean and comfortable; their food (with the exception of animal food) is cheap and wholesome; their clothes are suitable to the climate; their chances of bettering their condition are small, and, unless by migration, they can with difficulty lay up anything for old age; their moral and physical condition contrasts favorably with many other parts of England, and they are well protected by civilizing influences.

(11.) The employers generally contract with an insurance company to indemnify the employes or their families in case of death or injury by accident.

Mining companies provide surgeons for attendance on the sick and injured. Most employers in many ways interest themselves to promote the moral and physical well-being of their employes. The general re-

lations between the employer and employed are cordial and satisfactory.

(12.) The same as in other parts of England, except that party feeling does not run so high in this district.

(13.) A desire to improve their prospects, to join relations abroad, and make a better provision for their families. Mining and farming are the principal occupations of the emigrants.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

(1.) I have no means of accurately estimating the number of women and children employed in Cornwall in industrial pursuits. The statistics touching the mines and factories can only be obtained through Government sources.

About two adult females are employed on each farm.

(2.) Minimum, 24 cents per day; maximum, 48 cents per day; average, 30 cents per day.

(3.) About 9 to 10 hours.

(4.) In most cases improving.

(5.) Mothers' meetings, social, musical, and religious meetings.

(6.) Fire brigades in certain towns.

(7.) *Vide* answer 11, in case of males.

(8.) Wages remain much the same as they were five years ago. The women do not compete with men, and do not, therefore, reduce men's wages; the employment of women has a good effect on general, social, and industrial conditions.

(9.) There are so few factories in Cornwall it is difficult to answer this question.

The girls employed on the surface at mines acquire a rough and masculine manner, but all children have to attend school a certain number of days per week.

HOWARD FOX,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Falmouth, July 17, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid in general trades per week of fifty-four hours in Cornwall.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.*			
Bricklayers. (See Masons.)			
Hod-carriers. (See Laborers, Masons' Tenders.)			
Masons.....	\$4 88	\$7 29	\$4 96
Tenders.....	2 92	4 38	3 40
Plasterers. (See Masons.)			
Tenders. (See Masons' Tenders.)			
Slaters. (See Masons.)			
Roofers. (See Masons.)			
Tenders. (See Masons' Tenders.)			
Plumbers.....	4 88	7 27	5 77
Assistants.....			4 88
Carpenters.....	4 88	5 93	5 84
Gas-fitters.....	5 88	7 29	6 32

* Bricklayers, plasterers, slaters, and roofers are all classed as General masons in this part of England.

Wages paid in general trades, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	\$4 38	\$5 34	\$4 78
Blacksmiths	3 65	5 33	4 62
Strikers	3 40	3 89	3 71
Bookbinders			4 06
Brickmakers			4 34
Brewers	3 65	4 38	3 89
Butchers	2 92	6 07	4 62
Brass founders	4 38	6 07	5 34
Cabinet makers	4 38	7 29	6 01
Confectioners	6 07	8 51	6 79
Coopers	4 38	12 16	6 54
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	3 89	5 34	4 50
Cab, carriage, and street railways			6 07
Gardeners	3 89	5 33	4 66
Jewelers	4 38	7 29	6 32
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 92	4 33	3 40
Lithographers	4 38	7 01	6 07
Millwrights	5 34	5 33	4 86
Potters	4 38	4 86	4 62
Saddle and harness-makers	4 13	6 07	4 62
Sail makers	5 01	5 33	5 11
Tanners	2 92	5 33	4 38
Tailors	4 38	7 29	5 59

II. FACTORIES AND MILLS.*Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories or mills in Cornwall.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Journeyman millers	\$4 38	\$4 88	\$4 68

Application for the information has been made to the owners of other flour mills and factories without success.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.*Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Cornwall.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Fitters	\$4 88	\$7 29	\$6 13
Strikers	3 40	5 11	4 07
Blacksmiths	4 86	7 29	5 59
Molders	3 89	5 50	5 26

IV. MINES AND MINING.*Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in, and in connection with, metal mines, in county of Cornwall.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Underground men	\$12 65	\$19 46	\$15 73
Shaftmen			24 38
Ore dressers	17 02	19 46	18 20

V. SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in county of Cornwall.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Wood ship-building	\$5 83	\$7 29	\$6 56
Wood ship-repairing	5 83	7 29	6 56

None confined to ship-building; some of the men employed on old work most of their time.

VI. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Cornwall.

SAILING VESSELS.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Present wages.
Coasters :			
Able seamen			\$13 38
Ordinary seamen			9 73
Mates			19 40
Masters			34 06
Ocean-going :			
Able seamen			14 50
Ordinary seamen			10 94
Mates (chief)			38 93
Mates (second)			20 67

STEAM VESSELS.

Engineers :			
First			\$36 34
Second			71 99
Third			67 41
Masters	\$73 00	\$97 83	85 18
Chief officer	48 66	68 12	58 39
Second officer	29 19	38 93	34 06
Third officer	14 59	24 33	19 46
Able seamen			14 59
Ordinary seamen			10 94

VII. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Cornwall stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females in Cornwall.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average wages.
Cellar man	\$4 13	\$5 11	\$4 50
Shop assistants :			
Retail : Females, per year	48 66	170 31	\$77 59
Males, per week	6 07	8 51	7 20

* With partial board.

VIII. HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid to household servants (towns and cities) in Cornwall.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Household servants (with board and lodging) per year..	\$29 19	\$77 50	\$52 13

IX. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Cornwall.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Household servants (with board and lodging) per year..	\$14 50	\$49 87	\$25 54
Agricultural laborers (without board and lodging, but generally with a plot of ground)..... per week..	2 92	4 38	3 53

X. PRINTERS WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in the county of Cornwall.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Printers.....	\$4 38	\$6 07	\$5 04
Compositors.....	4 38	6 07	5 04
Pressmen.....	4 38	6 07	5 04
Proof-readers.....	4 38	6 07	5 04

HARTLEPOOL.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT NEILSON.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of 54 hours.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers.....	\$6 80	\$7 29	\$7 04
Hod-carriers.....	4 86	5 10	4 98
Masons.....	7 29	8 02	7 65
Plumbers.....	8 20	8 75	8 47
Gas-fitters.....	7 78	8 26	8 02
OTHER TRADES.			
Blacksmiths.....	6 07	8 51	7 29
Strikers.....	4 38	7 29	5 83
Bookbinders.....	6 56	7 04	6 80
Brass founders.....	6 80	8 51	7 65
Cabinet-makers.....	4 86	8 20	6 56
Gardeners.....	4 86	6 07	5 46
Jewelers.....	4 86	9 73	7 29
Laborers, porters, &c.....	4 86	5 10	4 98
Printers.....	6 56	7 04	6 80
Sail-makers.....	6 08	7 90	7 29
Tinsmiths.....	7 29	10 31	8 75

II. MACHINE-SHOPS, FOUNDRIES, &C.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine shops, and iron works in Hartlepool and Middlesbro-on-Tees.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Fitters.....	\$6 80	\$9 24	\$8 02
Latheemen.....	7 29	8 99	8 14
Molders.....	7 26	9 48	8 38

III. WAGES IN SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Hartlepool and Middlesbro-on-Tees.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Platers.....	\$7 29	\$9 73	\$8 51
Riveters.....	6 80	8 76	7 78
Calkers.....	6 32	9 24	7 78
Drillers.....	4 86	6 80	5 83
Blacksmiths.....	6 07	8 51	7 29
Fitters.....	5 83	8 99	7 41
Carpenters.....	9 11	10 33	9 72
Joiners.....	7 04	8 76	7 90
Laborers.....	4 62	5 10	4 86

IV. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean and coast navigation, and between sail and steam—in Hartlepool and Middlesbro-on-Tees.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS.			
Masters.....	\$73 99	\$97 33	\$85 16
First mates.....	36 50	46 23	41 36
Second mates.....	24 33	31 63	27 99
Boatswains.....	20 06	24 33	22 19
Cooks.....	20 06	25 54	22 80
Stewards.....	24 33	30 66	27 49
Able seamen.....	19 46	20 67	20 07
First engineer.....	72 99	82 73	77 86
Second engineer.....	43 80	63 26	53 53
Third engineer.....	29 20	38 93	34 06
Firemen.....	20 67	21 89	21 28
COASTING STEAMERS.			
Masters.....	58 40	73 00	65 70
First mates.....	34 06	38 93	36 50
Second mates.....	26 76	29 20	27 98
Able seamen.....	18 49	19 46	18 97
First engineers.....	53 53	63 13	60 84
Second engineers.....	41 36	54 74	48 05
Firemen.....	18 49	19 46	18 97
WOOD SAILERS, COASTING.			
Masters.....	38 93	43 80	41 36
Mates.....	24 33	25 54	24 94
Able seamen.....	17 03	18 25	17 64

V. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of about sixty-five hours in stores, retail, to males and females, in Hartlepool and Middlesbro-on-Tees.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Grocers.....	\$4 36	\$7 29	\$6 07
Drapers.....	4 86	7 29	6 07

VI. HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Hartlepool and Middlesbro-on-Tees.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks (females).....	\$58 40	\$97 23	\$77 86
Housemaids.....	48 66	77 86	63 26
Nurses.....	48 66	87 60	68 13

VII. CORPORATION WAGES.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to the corporation employes in the towns of Hartlepool and Middlesbro-on-Tees.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers (including street sweepers, cart drivers, &c.).....	\$4 38	\$5 58	\$4 96
Masons.....	7 29	8 02	7 65

VIII. PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.,) in Hartlepool and Middlesbro-on-Tees.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Bookbinders.....	\$6 56	\$7 04	\$6 80
Printers.....	6 56	7 04	6 80

HOLYHEAD.**REPORT OF CONSULAR AGENT JONES.**

[Referred to in the Liverpool report.]

I. GENERAL TRADES.*Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in Holyhead.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Hod-carriers	\$2 91	\$4 87	\$3 64
Masons	1 27	8 73	7 50
Tenders	3 64	4 85	4 00
Plasterers	5 09	5 82	5 40
Tenders	2 91	3 64	3 27
Slaters	5 09	5 82	5 40
Roofers	5 09	5 82	5 40
Tenders	2 91	3 64	3 27
Plumbers	7 27	9 71	8 50
Assistants	4 85	6 06	5 40
Carpenters	5 82	7 27	6 00
Gas-fitters	4 85	6 06	5 40
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	3 64	6 06	4 85
Blacksmiths	6 06	7 27	6 66
Strikers	3 88	4 85	4 36
Brewers	7 27	14 56	10 90
Butchers	4 87	5 82	5 00
Cabinet-makers	4 85	7 27	6 06
Drivers :			
Draymen and teamsters	4 37	6 06	5 21
Cab and carriage	3 54	4 85	4 00
Gardeners	4 85	14 56	9 70
Horse-shoers	3 64	7 27	5 45
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 91	4 85	3 80
Millwrights	5 82	7 27	6 00
Printers	4 85	9 71	7 00
Teachers public schools	4 85	14 56	9 70
Sail-makers	4 85	7 27	6 06
Tanners	4 85	6 06	5 04
Tailors	4 85	7 27	6 06
Telegraph operators	3 64	7 27	5 45
Tinsmiths	5 82	7 27	6 00

II. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.*Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in Holyhead.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Molder	\$7 25	\$9 70	\$8 47
Pattern-maker	7 00	9 50	8 25
Fitters	6 54	10 19	8 36
Laborers	8 88	6 06	4 97
Engineers	7 27	10 19	8 70

RAILWAY WAGES.

Wages paid per week to railroad employes (those engaged about stations as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.), in Holyhead.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Station-masters	\$4 85	\$14 56	\$9 20
Inspectors	6 08	7 07	6 50
Porters	2 64	4 37	4 00
Engine-drivers	7 07	10 19	8 60
Firemen	4 27	5 82	5 25
Cleaners	2 91	3 04	3 00
Railroad laborers	3 88	5 82	4 45

WAGES IN SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours, in ship-yards, distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building, in Holyhead.

Occupations.	Lowest.		Average.
Ship carpenters	\$5 82	\$8 48	\$7 15

NOTE.—No ship-building in district.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam in Holyhead.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Steam (coastwise):			
Master	\$67 97	\$77 08	\$80 00
Mate	48 55	58 28	51 50
Second mate	33 98	43 70	38 00
Ordinary seaman	6 79	14 56	10 50
Able seaman	22 30	26 21	24 75
Engineer	33 98	58 28	46 00
Fireman	21 84	24 27	23 00
Sailing vessels:			
Master	29 13	48 55	38 00
Mate	21 84	29 13	25 45
Able seaman	15 77	19 42	17 55
Ordinary seaman	9 71	14 56	12 15

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females in Holyhead.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Drapery:			
Male assistant and found	\$2 42	\$4 37	\$3 28
Female assistant and found	97	1 84	1 45
Grocery:			
Male assistant and found	1 94	3 04	2 79
Female assistant and found	97	1 00	1 50

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Holyhead.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cook	\$4 85	\$6 06	\$5 45
Waitress	2 91	4 85	3 80
Nursemaid	2 91	4 85	3 80
Scullery maid	2 42	2 91	2 66

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per half-year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Holyhead, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Farm bailiff	\$48 55	\$58 26	\$58 40
Farm laborers	33 96	43 70	38 80
Farm dairy-maids	29 13	43 70	36 40
Farm boys	14 56	19 42	16 96

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.,) in Holyhead.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors }	\$5 82	\$7 27	\$6 50
Printers }			
Pressmen (machine men)	5 82	7 27	6 50
Proof-readers	6 30	7 27	6 58

GLOUCESTER.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT DAVIES.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of from fifty-four to sixty hours in Gloucester.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	s. 30	s. 40	s. d. 25 0
Hod-carriers	16	20	18 0
Masons	30	40	35 0
Tenders	16	20	18 0
Plasterers	30	40	35 0
Tenders	16	20	18 0
Slaters	25	35	30 0
Roofers	25	35	30 0
Tenders	16	20	18 0
Plumbers	30	40	35 0
Assistants	18	24	21 0
Carpenters	25	35	30 0
Gas-fitters	30	40	35 0

Wages paid per week of from fifty-four to sixty hours in Gloucester—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	s. 30	s. 36	s. d. 33 0
Blacksmiths	25	35	30 0
Strikers	18	26	22 0
Bookbinders	30	40	35 0
Brick-makers	* 10		
Brewers	30	50	40 0
Butchers	25	25	24 0
Brass founders	40	60	50 0
Cabinet-makers	30	40	35 0
Confectioners	30	40	35 0
Cigar-makers	(†)	(†)	(†)
Coopers	25	35	30 0
Cutlers	(†)	(†)	(†)
Distillers	(†)	(†)	(†)
Drivers	20	25	22 6
Draymen and teamsters	16	26	21 0
Cab, carriage, and street railway	20	25	22 5
Dyers	25	35	30 0
Engravers	40	60	50 0
Furriers	30	40	35 0
Gardeners	20	40	30 0
Hatters	(†)	(†)	(†)
Horse-shoers	25	35	30 0
Jewelers	30	40	35 0
Laborers, porters, &c.	18	25	21 0
Lithographers	30	40	35 0
Millwrights	25	35	30 0
Nail-makers (hand)	30	35	32 6
Potters	16	20	18 0
Printers	25	35	30 0
Teachers public schools	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)
Saddle and harness-makers	25	35	30 0
Sail-makers	20	30	25 0
Stevedores	30	50	40 0
Tanners	25	35	30 0
Tailors	30	50	40 0
Telegraph operators	20	30	25 0
Tinsmiths	20	35	27 6
Weavers (outside of mills)	25	35	30 0

* Per day during the season.

† None in this district.

‡ £20 to £300 per annum.

II. FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in factories or mills in Gloucester district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Weavers	s. 15	s. 45	s. d. 30 0
Spinners	15	45	30 0
Dyers	10	35	22 6
Twisters	15	45	30 0

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Gloucester district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Fitters	s. 26	s. 32	s. 29 0
Machine hands	26	32	29 0
Boiler-makers	26	32	29 0
Molders	26	32	29 0

MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per week of forty-eight hours in, and in connection with, coal and iron ore mines in forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Miners (ordinary)	s. 20	s. 30	s. 25

RAILWAY WAGES.

Wages paid per week to railway employes (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.,) in Gloucester district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engine-driver	s. 50	s. 60	s. d. 55 0
Stoker	30	35	32 6
Guard	30	40	35 0
Porters	20	25	22 6
Plate layer	30	35	32 6
Navvy	25	30	27 6

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in Gloucester district.

Occupations.	Lowest.		Highest.		Average.	
	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.
OCEAN.						
Captain	£ s. d. 14 0 0	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. 26 0 0	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. 15 0 0
First mate	7 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 10 0	7 10 0
Second mate	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Boatswain	3 10 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0
Carpenter	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Steward	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Cook	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Seaman, able	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
First engineer	14 0 0	.....	20 0 0	.....	17 0 0	.....
Second engineer	10 0 0	.....	12 0 0	.....	11 0 0	.....
Third engineer	7 0 0	.....	9 0 0	.....	8 0 0	.....
Doukeyman	4 10 0	.....	5 10 0	.....	5 0 0	.....
Fireman	4 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	4 10 0	.....
COAST.						
Captain	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
First mate	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	4 0 0
Boatswain	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
Cook and steward	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Seaman, able	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Seaman, ordinary	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Boy	10 0	10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	15 0	0 15 0
First Engineer	4 0 0	.....	8 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....
Second engineer	3 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	4 10 0	.....
Fireman	2 10 0	.....	3 10 0	.....	3 0 0	.....

NOTE.—River boatmen (and on canals) from 25s. per week to 35s. per week; average, 30s. per week.

Wages paid per week of from fifty-four to sixty hours in Gloucester

Occupations.	Lowest.
OTHER TRADES.	
Bakers	30
Blacksmiths	25
Strikers	18
Bookbinders	30
Brick-makers	10
Brewers	30
Butchers	25
Brass founders	40
Cabinet-makers	30
Confectioners	30
Cigar-makers	(†) 25
Coopers	(†) 25
Cutlers	(†) 20
Distillers	20
Drivers	16
Draymen and teamsters	20
Cab, carriage, and street railway	25
Dyers	40
Engravers	30
Furriers	20
Gardeners	(†) 25
Hatters	30
Horse-shoers	18
Jewellers	30
Laborers, porters, &c	25
Lithographers	20
Millwrights	18
Nail-makers (hand)	25
Potters	20
Printers	(†) 20
Teachers public schools	20
Saddle and harness-makers	20
Sail-makers	20
Sheddores	20
Tanners	20
Tailors	20
Telegraph operators	20
Wrights	20
Weavers (outside of mills)	20

* Per day during the season. † None in this district. : 26.

II. FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in factories or mills in Glo.

Occupations.	Lowest.
Weavers	20
Spinners	20
Dyers	20
Twisters	20

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Gloucester district.

Occupations.	Lowest.
Fitters	20
Machine hands	20
Boiler-makers	20
Molders	20

12. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours; stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Gloucester district.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Wages in stores.....	£ 10	£ 60	£ 35

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per annum to household servants (towns and cities) in Gloucester district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Wages, with board and lodging	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 25 0 0	£ s. d. 15 0 0

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Gloucester district, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Ordinary laborer per week, without board, &c.....	£ s. d. 0 15 0	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 1 2 6
Household servants, females, with board and lodging, per annum.....	£ s. d. 8 0 0	£ s. d. 12 0 0	£ s. d. 10 0 0

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to the corporation employés in the city of Gloucester.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers, carters, &c	£ s. d. 0 18 0	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 19 0

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Gloucester.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Printers.....	£ s. d. 1 5 0	£ s. d. 1 15 0	£ s. d. 1 10 0
Compositors.....	£ s. d. 1 5 0	£ s. d. 1 15 0	£ s. d. 1 10 0
Proof-readers.....	£ s. d. 1 5 0	£ s. d. 1 15 0	£ s. d. 1 10 0
Pressmen.....	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 1 5 0

HULL.

REPORT BY CONSUL HOWARD.

Q. The rates of wages paid to laborers of every class—mechanical, mining, factory, public works, and railways, domestic, agricultural, &c. ?—**A.** See statements 1 to 15.

Q. The cost of living to the laboring classes, viz, the prices paid for the necessities of life, clothing, rent, &c. ?—**A.** Fresh meat, \$1.20; bacon, \$1.08; bread, 72 cents; vegetables, 60 cents; clothing, \$1.20; rent, 78 cents per week.

Q. Comparison between the present rate of wages and those which prevailed in 1878 (and since that time) when the last labor circular was issued from the Department, and between the conditions then prevailing and which now prevail ?—**A.** Labor market about the same as in 1878.

Q. The habits of the working classes—whether steady and trustworthy, or otherwise; saving or otherwise, and the causes which principally affect their habits for good or evil ?—**A.** Lately working classes more steady and trustworthy; great many insure in case of death. The only evil to the working classes is the liquor traffic, but the majority are now seeing the evil of it.

Q. The feeling which prevails between employé and employer and the effects of this feeling on the general and particular prosperity of the community ?—**A.** As a rule, good.

Q. The organized condition of labor; the nature of organization and its effects on the advancement and welfare of the laborers ?—**A.** Organized condition of labor at present in a depressed state, owing to the shipping trade being very dull and causing a great many to be out of employment. (No papers to refer to for counter-organization of capital.)

Q. The prevalency of strikes, and how far arbitration enters into the settlement of disagreements between the employers and employés, and the manner and nature of such arbitration ? The effects of strikes on the advancement, or otherwise, of labor, and the general effect thereof on the industrial interests effected thereby ?—**A.** No strikes of any importance in Hull for some years. The last one was of very short duration, and ended in the masters' favor.

Q. Are the working people free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they chose, or do the employers impose any conditions in this regard. How often and in what kind of currency is the laborer paid ?—**A.** Yes; the working people are free to purchase where they like. They are paid weekly in gold and silver.

Q. Co-operative societies ?—**A.** No co-operative stores in Hull of any importance to benefit the workingman.

Q. The general condition of the working people; how they live, their homes, their food, their clothes, their chances for bettering their condition, their ability to lay up something for old age or sickness, their moral and physical condition, and the influences for good or evil by which they are surrounded ?—**A.** As a rule the working classes in Hull are steady, clean, and respectable; when work is good the majority live up to their income; comfortable homes as a rule; their food wholesome, and they dress neatly and respectably; steady men rise gradually to a better position; a few save a little out of their earnings; a great many are members of sick and funeral clubs and life insurances, also building so-

cieties; their moral and physical condition as a rule very fair; the influence of religion and temperance at the present time is doing a deal of good among the working classes.

HOW A MECHANIC LIVES.

Q. How old are you?—A. I am 34 years old.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a mechanic.

Q. Have you any family?—A. Yes, I have a wife and four children; eldest 9 years and the youngest one and one-half years.

Q. What wages do you receive per week?—A. \$6.72 the average wage paid to a mechanic.

Q. How many hours do you work per week?—A. Fifty-three hours, summer and winter.

Q. How much time are you allowed for meals?—A. Half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner.

Q. Can you support your family in a respectable way on your wages?—A. Yes.

Q. Earnings of myself per year?—A. \$349.44.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—A. Yes; I pay per annum—

For rent of a four-roomed house.....	\$43 20
For clothing myself and family.....	72 00
For food and fuel, \$3.88 per week, or.....	201 76
Leaving for school fees and incidental expenses.....	32 48

349 44

Q. Of what kind of food does your daily meals consist?—A. For breakfast, bread, bacon, and tea; dinner, fresh meat and vegetables for the first part of the week, and latter part soup and boiled bacon; for tea, bread and butter; supper, if any, a little bread and cheese.

Q. Are you able to save any of your earnings for sickness or old age?—A. After paying my weekly insurance and club money very little remains to save. In case I am myself sick I receive \$2.40 per week from my club for the first six months and \$1.20 for the following three months. At my death my wife would receive \$48.

Q. What are the means furnished for the safety of employes in factories, mines, mills, on railroads, &c., and what are the provisions made for the work people in case of accident? What are the general considerations given by the employers to the moral and physical well-being of the employes? What are the general relations which prevail between the employer and employed?—A. In cases of accident the employers as a rule allow a small weekly recompense. The railway employes here pay a small amount out of their weekly wages, which goes to an accident fund. As a rule the employers in Hull use their influence for the moral and physical good of their employes. Generally speaking the masters and employes are on good terms with each other.

Q. What are the political rights enjoyed by workingmen, and what are their influences, through such rights, on legislation? What is the share, comparatively, borne by the working people in local and general taxation?—A. The workingmen have full political rights; their influence is so great as to return generally two Liberal members to Parliament.

Q. What are the causes which lead to the emigration of the working people, and which influence their selection of their new homes?—A. Depression in trade; mechanics are the chief class of emigrants; there is a very little emigration from Hull.

FEMALE LABOR.

(1.) Q. The number of females employed in Hull are as follows:

Manufacturing (about).....	110
Commercial, &c.....	0
Government officials and clerks (about).....	25
Teachers (about).....	140
Hotel and boarding-house keepers (about).....	12
Laundresses (about).....	60
Musicians (about).....	6
Mining.....	0
Agriculture.....	0
All other pursuits (about).....	2,000

(2 and 3.) Q. What are the minimum, maximum, and average wages paid to female adults, and hours of labor?—A. Manufacturing from \$2.16 to \$3.84 per week of 56 hours; Government officials, &c., \$2.40 to \$5.28 per week of 60 hours; teachers (in schools), \$48 to \$576, average \$430 per year; laundresses, \$3.84 per week standard wages; teachers of music, \$24 per year each pupil; all other pursuits, \$2.16 to \$4.80 per week of 60 hours.

(4.) Q. What is the moral and physical condition of such employes?—A. As a rule, moral, steady, and healthy.

(5.) Q. What are the means provided, and by whom, for the improvement of these employes?—A. No public or private means are provided for their improvement.

(6.) Q. What are the means provided, in case of fire or other dangers, for their safety?—A. As a rule, good entrances in every manufactory, &c., for escape in case of fire, &c.

(7.) Q. What are the provisions made by the employers in regard to sanitary measures, and for the care of the sick and disabled?—A. Sanitary measures are very good. In manufactories, wages as a rule are stopped in case of sickness; teachers, officials, &c., salary paid while ill, unless their place has to be filled up.

(8.) Q. Has there been any increase during the past five years in the wages paid women, and in the price of the necessities of life, or otherwise? What are the effects of employment of women on the wages of men, and on general social and industrial conditions?—A. Yes; wages increased in regard to teachers and Government officials; necessities of life about same; no difference in the wages of men, but causes less men to be employed.

(9.) Q. What is the state of education among the women employed, and among their children; and what are the general effects of employment (in factories, mills, stores, &c.) on the family circles, especially as concerns the children of such employes, and on their moral and physical condition, and on their children? Education—fair on average.—A. The great majority of the female employes in Hull are single.

EDWARD HOWARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hull, July 12, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of fifty-three hours in Hull.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers*		\$7 42	
Hod-carriers*		5 91	
Masons*		7 95	
Tenders	\$3 60	4 80	
Plasterers*		7 42	
Tenders	(†)	(†)	(†)
Slaters*		7 90	
Roofers*		7 68	
Tenders	(†)	(†)	(†)
Plumbers*		7 68	
Assistants	(†)	(†)	(†)
Carpenters*		7 44	
Gas-fitters*		7 68	
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers*		6 12	
Blacksmiths	7 68	9 12	8 40
Strikers	4 32	5 04	4 80
Bookbinders*		6 12	
Brewers	6 24	10 80	9 12
Butchers	5 28	7 20	6 12
Brass founders	6 00	8 40	7 44
Cabinet-makers	5 76	7 90	6 72
Confectioners*		6 00	
Cigar-makers	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)
Coopers		7 20	
Cutlers	6 00	7 20	6 12
Distillers	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	5 04	7 20	5 28
Cab and carriage	5 04	7 20	5 28
Street railways	72 hours. 4 56	5 52	
Dyers		6 12	
Engravers		5 52	
Furriers	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)
Gardeners	5 04	7 12	5 52
Hatters		7 12	
Horse-shoers	6 48	7 12	
Laborers, porters, &c	60 hours. 4 80	5 76	
Lithographers	4 84	6 24	
Millwrights*		7 95	
Nail-makers (hand)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)
Potters	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)
Printers	7 20	8 40	8 40
Teachers public schools	4 80	10 80	6 40
Saddle and harness-makers		6 48	
Sail makers	7 20	9 00	7 20
Stevedores	7 20	9 00	7 70
Tanners	4 32	9 00	
Tailors	4 80	12 00	
Telegraph operators	2 40	8 40	
Tinsmiths		5 76	
Weavers (outside of mills)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)

* Standard wages.

† Apprentices.

‡ None employed in Hull.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-three hours in factories or mills in Hull.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Pressmen in oil mill*			\$7 08
Parers in oil mill	\$4 80	\$5 28	
Grinders in oil mill*			6 00
Engine-drivers in oil mill	6 00	7 20	
Foreman in steam saw-mill	7 20	8 40	
Men in steam saw-mill	5 28	6 12	
Engine-driver in steam saw-mill*			5 76

* Standard wages.

NOTE.—No factories of any kind in Hull.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of fifty-three hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Hull.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Shop foreman*			\$14 40
Shop foreman (under)*			8 40
Out-door foreman*			16 80
Fitters	\$7 20	\$8 16	7 20
Turners	7 20	8 16	7 20
Borers	7 20	7 92	7 20
Machine men	4 80	6 72	5 52
Laborers	4 08	6 12	4 56
Apprentices	(†)	(†)	(†)
Foreman smith*			10 80
Smiths	6 72	8 40	7 20
Strikers	4 56	5 52	4 80
Foreman molder*			16 80
Molders	8 16	8 88	8 16
Laborers	4 80	5 76	5 52
Foreman brass-finisher*			8 64
Brass-finishers*			7 20
Pattern-makers*			7 92
Foreman pattern-makers*			14 40

* Standard wages.

† Commence at 96 cents and rise 24 cents per week per annum to \$2.40 per week.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Hull.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engine drivers, passenger	\$12 00	\$24 00	(*)
Firemen, passenger	7 20	15 00	(*)
Guards, passenger	9 60	16 80	(*)
Ticket collectors, passenger	(†)	(‡)	96 00
Porters, passenger	4 80	6 00	
Lamp-cleaners, passenger	4 80	6 00	
Station-masters, passenger	9 60	28 80	
Booking-clerks	4 50	9 60	
Parcel-office clerks	(†)	(†)	6 00
Engine-drivers, goods	12 00	24 00	
Firemen, goods	7 20	15 00	
Guards, goods	9 60	16 80	
Porters, goods	4 80	6 00	
Lorrymen, goods	(†)	(†)	5 04
Clerks, goods	4 16	14 40	

* According to journey.

† Standard wages.

WAGES IN SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-three hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Hull.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
IRON SHIP-YARDS.			
Platemen and riveters	\$7 20	\$8 16	\$7 20
Laborers	4 16	6 00	
Apprentices	96	2 40	
WOOD SHIP-YARDS.			
Shipwright	(*)	(*)	8 64
Calkers	(*)	(*)	8 64
Pitch-boilers	(*)	(*)	5 28
Apprentices	96	2 88	

* Standard wages.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Hull.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
	<i>Per month.</i>		<i>Per month.</i>
Master of steam, ocean.....	\$72 00	Steward, sailing ship, ocean.....	\$28 80
Mate of steam, ocean.....	43 20	Cook, sailing ship, ocean.....	24 00
Second mate of steam, ocean.....	36 00	Able-bodied seamen, sailing ship, ocean.....	14 00
Carpenter of steam, ocean.....	36 00	Ordinary seamen, sailing ship, ocean.....	9 00
Boatswain of steam, ocean.....	28 80	Master, steam, coastwise.....	57 00
Steward and cook of steam, ocean.....	22 80	Mate, steam, coastwise.....	38 40
Engineer (chief) of steam, ocean.....	64 80	Second mate and carpenter, steam, coastwise, each.....	28 80
Engineer (second) of steam, ocean.....	43 20	Boatswain, steam, coastwise.....	26 40
Donkeyman of steam, ocean.....	28 80	Steward and cook, steam, coastwise.....	19 20
Able-bodied seamen and firemen of steam, ocean, each.....	26 40	Engineer, chief, steam, coastwise.....	48 00
Master, sailing ship, ocean.....	48 00	Second engineer, steam, coastwise.....	28 40
Mate, sailing ship, ocean.....	33 60	Donkeyman, steam, coastwise.....	26 40
Second mate, sailing ship, ocean.....	24 00	Able-bodied seamen and firemen, steam, coastwise, each.....	22 08
Boatswain, sailing ship, ocean.....	24 00		
Carpenter, sailing ship, ocean.....	28 80		

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of seventy hours in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Grocers.....	\$4 32	\$6 00
Drapers.....	3 84	7 28
Druggists.....	5 28	7 28
Hoalers:		
Male.....		5 76
Female.....	2 40	3 84
Milliners.....	1 68	2 40
Ironmongers.....	6 00	7 28
Hatters.....	3 84	6 72
Earthenware.....		5 76
Stationers:		
Male.....	4 32	5 76
Female.....	1 92	3 84
Tobacconists:		
Female.....	1 92	3 84
Confectioners:		
Female.....	2 40	4 32

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per month or year to household servants (towns and cities) in Hull and neighborhood.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Lady's maid*.....per year..	\$120 00	\$168 00
House maids*.....do..	76 80	80 40
Chamber-maids*.....do..	57 80	67 28
Scullery maids*.....do..	48 00	57 00
Cooks*.....do..	72 00	90 00
Nurse-maids*.....do..	57 80	76 28
Butlers*.....do..		192 00
Groom and coachman*.....per month..		19 20
Gardiner.....do..		22 08
Head gamekeeper.....do..		28 80
Under gamekeeper.....do..		19 20

* With board and lodging

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the vicinity of Hull, with board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Foreman	\$120 00	\$168 00
Wagoner	67 20	96 00
Laborer	28 80	72 00
Dairy maids	67 20	86 40
House maids	57 60	67 20

CORPORATION WAGES.

Wages paid to the corporation employés in the city of Hull.

Occupations.	Per day.	Per month.
Town clerk's department	\$3 12	\$91 20
Borough engineer's department	1 20	64 61
Borough treasurer's department	7 38	38 92
Borough accountant's department	6 00	23 54
Sanitary department	1 80	46 04
Water-works department:		
Boys	1 44	
Workmen	4 80	
Clerks, &c.		45 60
Coal department	2 40	16 14

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Hull.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Printers and compositors	(*)	\$7 20
Pressmen		
Proof-readers	(*)	9 60

* Standard wages.

† None; all done by machinery.

KIDDERMINSTER.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT MORTON.

Houses occupied by artisans are of two classes: the one rented at from 4s. to 4s. 6d. a week, contain a cellar, two rooms on ground floor, and two bed-rooms, with the use of a wash-house jointly with three other houses. These houses are occupied by ordinary weavers and laborers. The other class are rented at from 5s. 6d. to 7s. a week, and contain a cellar, two rooms on ground floor, three bed-rooms, and a separate wash-house adjoining the back-room.

The rule enforced here is, that there shall be at least one privy or water-closet to every three cottages.

The habits of the artisans are generally steady and trustworthy, and the existence of several land and building societies, to which weekly or monthly payments are made induces habits of saving.

The tendency of the artisan class of late years has been to expend money in Saturday or Monday excursions, to the damage of the public-house interest, which of late has been much depressed.

In Kidderminster an association denominated, "The Kidderminster Power Loom Carpet Weavers Mutual Defense and Provident Association," has existed for some years, and has now an invested capital of over £9,000. This association almost entirely controls the carpet trade of the town, with, in my opinion, a most disastrous effect. In many firms no man who is not a member of the association is allowed to be taken on under penalty of the whole of the society hands being immediately withdrawn. During a partial strike which existed in Kidderminster, during the early part of this year, assaults upon non-members were freely committed; in some cases their houses were wrecked, and the employers at whose works the strike took place were daily mobbed. They also received threats of a most serious character, and were under special police protection for several weeks. The cause of the strike was the employment of female labor upon an entirely new woven fabric introduced by the offending firm, and which is only used for curtains or ceilings, and was in no way connected with the carpet trade. Had the strike succeeded a new industry (which was much needed) would have been lost to the town.

The artisans are wholly paid in sterling, and are free to purchase every description of necessaries where they choose.

There is in the borough an industrial co operative society, which is mainly supported by artisans, and is in a most flourishing condition, possessed of extensive shops, a bakery and butchery establishment, also a tavern and large room for meetings and entertainments; the whole comprising a large block, having frontage to two streets. A recent balance sheet accompanies this memorandum.

I am informed by the retail tradesmen in the borough that their business profits have been seriously affected by the co-operative stores, and several of them have issued lists of prices for cash, competing with the stores, so that the general public are now enabled to obtain goods at lower prices. I would remark that the working classes generally in this borough, when they are fairly careful, are comfortably housed, dressed, and fed, though of course there are many exceptions.

The hours of work in the carpet trade are fifty-six hours per week. The number of male weavers employed in the Kidderminster trade is about 1,400. I have no means of ascertaining the number of women and girls employed in the town, but it is very large.

JAS. MORTON,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Kidderminster, 27th May, 1884.



I. GENERAL TRADES.

*Wages paid in Kidderminster, per week of 56½ hours.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Bricklayers..... per hour			\$0 12½
Hod carriers..... do			8½
Masons..... do			14½
Tenders..... do			8
Plasterers..... do			13
Tenders..... do			8½
Slaters..... do			14
Roofers..... do			14
Tenders..... do			8½
Plumbers..... do			14
Assistants..... do			8
Carpenters..... do			14
Gas-fitters..... do			14
Bakers..... do			14
Blacksmiths..... do			13
Strikers..... do			8
Millwrights..... do			18
Draymen..... per week	\$4 50	\$5 00	4 75
Cab-drivers and coachmen..... do	4 86		5 10
Gardeners, good..... do	6 00	7 50	6 75
Horseshoers..... do			6 50
Laborers, porters, &c..... do			4 00
Teachers, male..... per annum	488 00	1,215 00	
Teachers, female..... do	291 00	777 00	
Printers..... per week	6 25	12 50	
Tailors..... do	6 00	8 50	

* Based upon one penny, equaling two cents.

Wages paid in and in connection with Messrs. Fairbanks, Lavender & Son, in Walsall.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Harness-makers (3 employed).....	\$6 41	\$9 00	\$7 45
Brown saddlers (12 employed*).....	3 40	17 01	7 81
Saddlery trimmings (16 employed).....	4 58	7 83	6 27
Bit-makers (6 employed).....	4 16	8 29	5 73

* Of the above the lowest is an idler, who will not work; and the highest an exceptionally fine side-saddle maker.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid in factories or mills in Messrs. Dixon's carpet factory, Kidderminster.

[Week of fifty-six hours.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engineers..... per annum			\$972 00
Dyers..... do	\$729 00	\$972 00	
Color makers..... do	729 00	972 00	
Blacksmiths and machinists..... per week	7 29	9 72	
Loom tuners..... do	9 72	14 58	9 72
Foremen..... do	7 29	14 58	9 72
Weavers (full work)..... do	7 29	10 92	
Printers (women)..... do	3 90	4 86	
Setters (women)..... do	4 86	5 35	5 10
Creelers..... do	3 90	4 37	

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in the borough of Kidderminster.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks (female)	\$58 00	\$121 50	\$100 00
Housemaids	28 00	75 00	60 00
Grooms (outdoor)	225 00	260 00	.....
Coachmen .....	.....	.....	350 00
Nurses (domestic)	48 50	97 00	.....

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to the co-operation employés in the city of Kidderminster, per week of 56 hours.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engineer .....	.....	.....	\$11 75
Assistant engineers .....	.....	.....	6 75
Stokers .....	.....	.....	4 37
Streets, foreman .....	.....	.....	6 75
Turncock .....	.....	.....	6 25
Driver of steam-roller .....	.....	.....	6 25
Bricklayers .....	.....	.....	7 25
Scavengers .....	.....	.....	4 12
Carters .....	.....	.....	4 62
Foreman of nightmen .....	.....	.....	7 25
Nightmen .....	.....	.....	5 12
STORE AND SHOP WAGES.			
Men at the counter	\$0 60	\$17 00	6 00
Women at the counter	60	7 25	3 75
Women (dressmakers)	60	7 25	3 75

LEEDS.

REPORT BY CONSUL DOCKERY.

In submitting herewith what I believe to be an interesting report on labor, &c., in this consular district, I have, as usual, to complain of the great difficulty in obtaining such statistics. In fact, it is impossible to get up these reports without incurring a large and serious expense.

People here are not accustomed to giving away anything, and they certainly will not tell one the wages they pay in their factories, mills, &c. So the only way to get these wages is to adopt the tedious and expensive method of seeing the various laborers, and obtaining the desired information from them. I beg that the thanks of the Department may be given to Mr. Benjamin Pickard, secretary of the Miners' Association, for information kindly furnished me regarding miners' wages. No thanks are due to any one else. I have found it impracticable to follow the exact lines laid down in your several circulars, but I have done my best to make the report an intelligent and a correct one. You will see it is one which has required a great deal of labor.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES, COUNTY OF YORK.

For observations as to the average wages I have divided this large county into four divisions—the eastern division and the southern division of the West Riding, the East Riding, and the North Riding. I find from personal observation in each division that there is very little real difference in the amount of money paid for the hire of farm servants, at

the same time the number of working hours per day are a shade less in the North Riding. The only reason for this, so far as I am able to judge, is that the holdings are of much less acreage than in the other three Ridings, with less arable and more grass land, and consequently require less labor. Also, as a rule, the laboring man in the North Riding has to pay rent for his cottage (though merely nominal). In the West Riding the laborer in many instances has his coals, bed, potatoes, and milk found, but, to take the whole county as a basis, it is the exception to the rule. The extra wages paid during the harvest season are the same, or nearly so, in all the ridings, namely, 10s. per week for four weeks above the ordinary wage.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Remarks.
Laboring man:	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
First per week..	0 16 0	0 18 0	With cottage; no board.
Second do..	0 15 0	0 15 0	No cottage; no board.
Foreman of farm per year..	25 0 0	35 0 0	With board and lodging.
Second man do..	17 0 0	20 0 0	Do.
Third plowman do..	14 0 0	16 0 0	Do.
Plowboy do..	10 0 0	14 0 0	Do.
Shepherd per week..	0 17 0	0 18 6	And a cottage.
Blacksmith per day..	0 4 0	0 4 0	With two pints of beer.
Joiner do..	0 4 0	0 4 0	Do.
Cowman per week..	0 17 0	0 18 0	With a cottage.
Groom per year..	13 0 0	16 0 0	With board and lodging.
Servant-girl do..	12 0 0	16 0 0	Do.
Scullery-maid do..	8 0 0	10 0 0	Do.
Threshing-machine men per day..	0 2 6	0 3 0	With two pints of beer.
Women (to hoe or gathering stones, &c.) do..	0 1 0	0 1 3	And no board.
Boys fifteen years old, to do same as women do..	0 1 0	0 1 0	Do.
Girls ten to twelve years old, to do same as boys, gather stones, &c. per day..	0 0 0	0 1 0	Do.
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters per week..		0 23 0	No stated number of hours.
*Cab and carriage do..		0 17 0	Less 1s. per week to harness men for cleaning.
Street railways do..	0 32 0	0 35 0	
Conductors per day..	0 8 6	0 3 9	

*Cab and carriage drivers receive the following fees, namely, for weddings 5s., for funerals 2s. 6d., and when employed by time 2s. 6d. per day.

STREET RAILWAY WAGES.

Conductors and drivers of the street railways work at least fifteen hour per day for six days in the week. On Sundays fewer cars are run also, beginning late and stopping early. It will be noted that in proportion to the hours of labor this is perhaps the worst paid class of labor to be found in the country. The men are not well clothed and appear poor. They are permitted by the company to publicly importune the customers of the various lines of railways just before Christmas for "tips." All the money thus collected is put into hotchpot and then divided equally among drivers and conductors.

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, &C.

Wages paid per week of 55½ hours.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Bookbinders	20	36	30.
Engravers	30	50	40
Lithographers	16	40	30
Printers	20	40	32

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week of forty-eight hours to the corporation employés in the town of Leeds.

Description of employment.	Lowest.	Highest.
Night-soil men	£ s. d. 0 18 0	£ s. d. 1 1 0
Scavengers	0 18 0	1 1 0
Foreman of each department		1 19 0
Superintendent		1 20 0
Destructors		1 08 0
Water-trough closet men		1 04 0
Cartwright and blacksmith		1 02 0
Road-scrapers		1 00 0
Cartmen	0 18 0	1 1 0
Stokers (gas)		1 5 0
Coal wheelers	1 0 0	
Smiths	0 4 4	0 4 4
Strikers	1 0 0	
Joiners		1 10 0
Purifiers		0 3 4
Bricklayers		0 0 4
Laborers	1 0 0	
Cartmen		0 3 4
Plumbers	0 4 0	0 4 4
Pipe-layers	0 4 0	0 4 4

* 2s. extra Saturday night and Sunday morning.

† Per annum.

‡ Per day.

§ Per hour.

TELEGRAPH OPERATIVES.

Males commence with 12s. per week and are raised during the first year to 14s., when they have to pass an examination. If successful they then receive 16s. a week, which is increased weekly by 1s. 6d. until it reaches 35s.; from this time it is increased weekly by 2s. until it reaches 50s. After this they are eligible for appointments varying from £150 to £1,200 per annum.

Females commence with 10s. a week and are increased to 12s. during the first year, when they have to pass an examination; if successful they get a weekly increase of 1s. per week until it reaches 18s. per week, then an increase of 2s. per week until it reaches 26s. per week, and from this 2s. increase weekly until it reaches 32s. per week, which is the highest they get.

Males work eight hours a day, Sundays included. Females work the same, but not on Sundays.

Messengers receive 1d. per message.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per hour to workmen in Leeds.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
BUILDING TRADES.		
Bricklayers	7 Pence.	8 Pence.
Hod-carriers	4 1/2	5 1/2
Masons	7	8
Tenders	5	7
Plasterers	8	9 1/2
Tenders	5	7
Slaters	7	8 1/2
Tenders	5	7
Plumbers	8	9 1/2
Assistants	5	6
Carpenters	7 1/2	8 1/2
Gas-fitters	8	9 1/2
Tenders	4	5

Potters, turners, throwers, and plate-makers receive 24s. to 42s. per week of 54 hours; tinsmiths, called tin-plate workers (men), society wage, 28s.

Prices charged by master-builders.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
	<i>Pence.</i>		<i>Pence.</i>
Mason..... per hour..	10	Slater..... per hour..	24
Laborer..... do.....	6	Laborer..... do.....	64
Bricklayer..... do.....	9½	Plumber..... do.....	94
Laborer..... do.....	6	Laborer..... do.....	5
Carpenter and joiner..... do.....	9	Plasterer..... do.....	11
Laborer..... do.....	6½	Laborer..... do.....	8

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages per week of six days in stores (wholesale or retail) to males and females, in Leeds.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Grocers and tea dealers:		
Men.....	21 0	30 0
Boys.....	3 6	7 0
Boot and shoe dealers:		
Men.....	21 0	32 0
Women.....	16 0	16 0
Boys.....	3 6	6 0
Clothiers:		
Men.....	21 0	66 0
Boys.....	5 0	16 0
Hatters and hosiers:		
Men.....	26 0	40 0
Women.....	10 0	16 0
Boys.....	4 0	8 0
Booksellers:		
Men.....	20 0	40 0
Women.....	10 0	20 0
Boys.....	4 0	7 0
Ironmongers, &c.:		
Men.....	20 0	50 0
Boys.....	4 0	10 0
Chemists and druggists:		
Men.....	25 0	45 0
Women.....	8 0	14 0
Boys.....	3 6	6 0
Stationers:		
Men.....	30 0	50 0
Women.....	12 0	21 0
Boys.....	3 6	7 0
Fancy goods, &c.:		
Men.....	24 0	35 0
Women.....	7 0	18 0
Boys.....	4 0	8 0

* To twenty years of age.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Leeds.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Guard.....	22 0	27 6
Porter.....	16 0	19 0
Signal men.....	22 0	30 0
Clerks, booking, parcels, &c.....	5 9	50 0
Lampmen.....	15 0	18 0
Engine-drivers.....	30 0	45 0
Fireman.....	18 0	27 0
Cleaners.....	6 0	15 0
Fitters.....	21 0	32 0
Laborers.....	18 0	19 0

WORSTED MILLS.

Wages paid in worsted-mills in Yorkshire per week of fifty-six hours.

Occupations.	Amount.	Occupations.	Amount.
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Wool-sorting:		Weaving:	
Foreman	35 0	Tuner	42 0
Other men	24 0	Assistant	24 0
Combing:		Weaver*	
Foreman	70 0	Knollers	12 0
Fettlers	24 0	Perchers	12 0
Woolliers	24 0	Mechanic's shop:	
Girls	12 0	Mechanic	28 0
Drawing:		Engine:	
Foreman	42 0	Engine man	40 0
Girls	12 0	Carriers:	
Spinning:		Foreman	24 0
Foreman (usually by piece)	35 0	Next man	21 0
Boys and girls	8 6		
Dressing:			
Foreman	30 0		
Other helps	24 0		

* Always by piece.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries and machine shops.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Model-makers	29 0	33 0	30 10
Apprentices	5 0	12 0	8 9
Joiners	28 0	28 0	28 0
Smiths	27 0	36 0	30 10
Strikers	19 0	20 0	19 7
Fitters	24 0	32 0	28 7
Apprentices	7 0	11 0	9 6
Turners	30 0	32 0	25 7
Apprentices	5 0	9 0	6 11
Molders	20 0	34 0	21 6
Apprentices	4 0	12 0	8 3
Molders, laborers	18 0	19 0	18 7
Brass fitters	20 0		20 0
Foundry engine man	21 0	21 0	21 0
Foundry blast tender	28 0	28 0	28 0
Core-makers	26 0	32 0	29 0
Fettlers	20 0	23 0	20 9
Painters	29 6	29 6	29 6
Laborers	14 0	24 0	19 6

NOTE.—The averages in the third column are believed to be correct.

LEEDS CIGAR-MAKERS.

Journeymen receive from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100 cigars. They make from 1,200 to 2,000 cigars per week, therefore earning a wage of from £1 4*s.* to £2 per week.

Journeywomen receive from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per 100 cigars, earning from 10*s.* to 25*s.* per week.

In cigar works they serve an apprenticeship from four to seven years, and, to commence with, receive 6*d.* per 100, earning about 6*s.* per week, and until their apprenticeship has been served their earnings will not exceed 12*s.* This refers to boys. Girls receive 6*d.* to 9*d.* per 100.

WAGES PAID IN IRON WORKS IN LEEDS.

Drawing out hammers.—The head hammerman takes his work at a price per ton for different articles. The earnings vary considerably.

according to description of work. It may, however, be taken that this class of workman can earn for a full week's work from £8 to £12; his assistants are furnaceman, £4 to £5 per week; under hammerman, 8s. to 10s. per day; staff-enders, 5s. to 6s. per day; leverers, 4s. to 5s. per day.

Ball furnaces.—The hammerman and furnaceman are partners and take the work by the ton. Their wages average 10s. to 12s. per day. Underhand men earn 5s. to 6s. per day.

Boiler plate mill.—Roller (contractor [paid by ton] earns £8 or £10 per week; his assistants are, furnaceman, to whom he pays £1 per day; under roller, £1 per day; under hands, 3s. 6d. to 7s. per day.

Bar mill.—Roller (paid by ton); the earnings vary considerably from £4 to £8 per week. He employs, furnaceman, 8s. to 9s. per day; other assistants (skilled), 7s. to 9s. per week; other assistants (laborers), 4s. to 5s. per day.

Puddler.—Forehand puddler, by tonnage, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per week; forehand nobbler, by tonnage, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per week; middle hand, 4s. per day; boy, 1s. 6d. per day.

Sundries.—Steam-hammer drivers, men, 21s. to 25s., boys, 6s. to 10s. per week; engine-men, 26s. to 30s. per week; boiler firers, about 20s. per week; fitters and turners, 28s. per week; slotters and drillers, 20s. to 24s. per week; joiners, 24s. to 28s. per week; cartmen, 19s. per week; yard laborers, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per day.

DYERS.

Wages paid dyers per week of fifty-four hours in Leeds.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Operative dyers	s. d. 20 0	s. d. 22 0
Crabbers and sizers:		
Men	25 0	25 0
Boys	14 0	18 0
Pressers*		
Firers	23 0	23 0
Dyers:		
Men	23 0	23 0
Boys	15 0	15 0
Stretchers (piece-work, women)		13 9
Stitchers (piece-work, women)		11 2

* Piece-work; average, 3d. per piece.

† Per 100 pieces of stuff.

Pattern dyers, blue dyers, and black dyers, foremen, generally from £100 to £500 per annum.

RATE OF WAGES PAID FOR MAKING BEST YORKSHIRE IRON.

Refining iron.—1s. 8d. per ton (pays 1 man 4s. per day and 1 boy 2s. 9d. per day).

Puddling.—10s. per ton (28 cwt. a day), and the puddler pays one middle hand 4s. per day, one boy 2s. per day.

Drawing blooms, &c., at hammer.—1, heated work, at 2s. 9d.; 2, heated work, at 4s. 3d.; 3, heated work, at 4s. 9d.; 4, heated work, at 6s.; tyre blooms, 6s. 10d. Fagots for making into axles, 6s. 10d. Slabs to 700 pounds weight, 6s. 5d.; from 700 to 3,000, 7s. 8d.; extra on slabs to 900 pounds, 8d. each; above 900 pounds, 1s. 5d.

This work is taken by the piece by both hammerman and furnaceman, each have the prices stated and pay their own men. The hammerman pays 1 second hand 7s. 6d. per day; one staff-ender, 5s. 6d. per day; one leverer, 4s. 6d.; and one boy, 3s. per day. The furnaceman pays one ball furnaceman 7s. 6d. per day, and three firers 4s. per day.

Axle finishing at hammer.—Small axles, 21s. 6d. per ton; large axles, 25s. per ton.

—The hammerman takes the whole of this price and pays both hammermen and furnacemen, say: 1 under hand, 7s. 6d. per day; 1 furnaceman, 9s.; 1 staff-ender, 5s. 6d.; 3 firers, 4s.; 1 leverer, 4s. 6d.; 1 boy, 3s.

† *Crank making.*—80s. per ton.

—The crank-makers pay all out: 2 furnacemen, 9s. per day; 1 under hand, 9s.; 1 staff-ender, 5s. 6d.; 1 leverer, 4s. 6d.; 1 boy, 3s.; the furnacemen help at the hammer.

‡ *Rolling bar iron.*—Rounds, flats, and squares any size, 5s. 6d. per ton; T and angle irons, 7s. 3d. per ton.

§ The roller has the whole and pays 1 furnaceman 8s. per day; 1 bolter-down, 6s. per day; 2 catchers, 4s. 6d. each; 3 boys, averaging 2s. 9d. per day.

|| *Guide mill* (per ton).—Above three-quarter inch diameter or square, 5s. 9d.; three-quarter inch diameter or square or under, 9s. 9d.; three-eighth inch diameter or square or under, 13s. 9d.

Tyre rolling.—5s. 8d. per ton. The roller paying all out.

RATE OF WAGES PAID FOR MAKING COMMON YORKSHIRE IRON.

Puddling	per ton..	7s. 6d.
Daily yield	cwt..	25
1 st under hand to pay	per day..	3s. 6d.

Plate mill.

Plates	per ton..	s. d. 10 0
Sheets—		
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch up to 12 ^B _{WG}		12 0
12 ^B _{WG} to 14		14 0
14 to 16 ^B _{WG}		16 0
16 to 20 ^B _{WG}		18 0
Furnaceman gets (in the pound)		7 0
Roller pays the shearer	per ton..	2 0
Roller pays for help	per day..	18 0
Furnaceman pays for help	do....	8 6
Shearer pays for help	do....	13 0

Bar mill.

Roller—		
For bar iron	per ton..	6 0
For angles	do....	7 0
For T-iron	do....	9 0

Two furnacemen receive 6s. in the pound to divide; roller pays for help 26s. per day.

Shingles:		s. d.
Fagots	per ton..	1 4
Slabs	do....	1 6
Fagot roller	do....	1 4
He pays for help	per day..	11 0

GLASS BOTTLE FACTORY.

I transmit hereunder a list of the wages paid in a glass bottle factory in this district, and I have it from one of the workmen that they are the best paid laborers in England. I think no one will doubt it after seeing the earnings given below, and I must say that the party who gave me the information was well dressed, fairly well educated, and altogether produced the impression that he was getting on well in the

world—a bottle-maker. He is a "union" man, and says the people employed in glassmaking are somewhat equally divided, but that all work together on amicable terms, irrespective of union and non-union. Further, that no strike of importance has occurred for several years, and I do not wonder at this when the glass-workers earn so much better wages than other laborers. I am further informed that glass-workers in the United States earn still higher wages, and that many have emigrated from here on that account. I can myself, to some extent, bear this out, for I have been asked by owners of glass works to testify to their respectability in cases where they have given good characters to people leaving their glass works for America, the owners stating in the character that so and so is only leaving (to their own regret) for the purpose of bettering their condition. I have letters to this effect from owners.

Before going into the question of wages I may as well state what is already known to the trade, that in glass works labor is divided into shifts as to time, *i. e.*, six hours per shift, and into "chairs" as to division of labor. In England the "chair" consists of only four people, the bottle-maker, blower, apprentice, and the boy. But in America, to the first two above mentioned, I am told, are added ten boys, making, all told, twelve persons to the chair instead of four. But I am also informed that the product in America is not only quite twice as much per chair, but of superior quality as compared with here; and that the American system was tried in this country some years ago, but did not give satisfaction because conventionality or conservatism prevented its getting a fair trial. All the wage rates I give in connection with this industry are average rates, as it is impossible to obtain other rates, and these rates even do not come under the proper description of stated wages, because the larger wage-earning class in the glass works get paid by the piece—or, rather, according to the amount of work done. But I have it from a bottle-maker that he receives *2s. 4d.* per move, that the blower receives *2s.* per move—a *move* meaning *two* gross of bottles; and he says that the average *earnings* per chair composed as under, per week of 48 hours, is:

Bottle-maker	s. 46
Blower	40
Apprentice*	5
Boy	5

"Packers" are paid *3d.* per crate, large and small, and earn a wage according to capability and willingness.

The average earning being	per week.. 20
Common laborers in the yard receive	do 18
Women employed in the warehouse washing bottles, arranging glass stoppers, &c., per week	8
Furnacemen	per week.. 27
Furnacemen may earn extra	do 2
Mold-makers:	
Foreman	do 34
Others	do 25

WAGES PAID PER WEEK OF FIFTY-FOUR HOURS IN LEEDS.

Men are paid by the hour, and according to the class of work they are engaged on they earn from *25s.* to *50s.* per week. Women are paid

* The apprentice gets *5s.* the first year and rises *1s.* per year as long as his apprenticeship lasts, so that being an undefinable something, no average can be arrived at.

according to the amount of work they do, and they earn from 7s. 6d. to 15s. per week. Four years ago men used to earn £6 a week, but there was a lock-out and wages reduced to present rates.

A YORKSHIRE IRON REFINER'S STATEMENT.

I obtained the information given below from a man employed in the manufacture of what is commercially known as "best Yorkshire" iron, where wages are higher than in the "common" iron mills. He explained to me that he pays 6d. per week to a "sick" club and while sick he receives 10s. per week from the club. Should he die his wife receives £10, and should his wife die he receives £7. He also contributes 6d. per week to a mechanics' aid society under somewhat different conditions.

Question. How old are you?—Answer. Forty-nine.

Q. What is your business?—A. Iron refiner.

Q. Have you a family?—A. Yes, four children; the eldest a boy eighteen years old and the youngest a girl eight years old.

Q. What wages do you receive a day?—A. I work by the "piece," receiving 1s. 3d. per ton for refining iron, and earn on an average 8s. 4d. per day.

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. I work ten and a half hours per day, but only get on an average four days work per week, making my total earnings 33s. 4d. per week.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. The blast is continually going so that there is no stoppage of work for meals.

Q. Can you support your family upon such wages?—A. I do.

Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to in a week?—A. My own amounts to 3s. 4d.; my eldest son* to 7s.; eldest daughter to 4s. 6d.; wife earns nothing, making total earnings of family 44s. 10d. per week.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—A. For rent, 4s.; for food and fuel per week, food 24s.; fuel 1s. 9d.; for boots and shoes for self and family, 2s. 6d.; for school tax, 7d. per week for two children; for dues to mechanics' aid society, 1s.; for beer, 1 pint per day, at 3d.—1s. 9d.; leaving for school books, doctor's bills, and incidentals, 1s. 9d. per week. There are no charges for schools, as they are furnished free of cost.

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. Bread and butter and tea or coffee for breakfast. Fruit pudding, potatoes, and meat or bacon for dinner. For supper same as for breakfast; children get no supper occasionally.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. No; I only manage to keep body and soul together.

MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day or week of from bank to bank, nine hours in, and in connection with, coal and ironstone mines, in the South and West Ridings of Yorkshire.

Occupation.	Lowest. Highest. Average.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coal miner (average wage during past 13 years)			4 11
Tramways and fillers	3 6	5	4 6
Ordinary trammers	1 6	2	2 3
Byeworkmen	2 10	4 7	4 0
Off hands	3 0	4 6	4 0
Jiggers	1 10	4 6	2 6
Hangers on	3 6	4 6	4 0
Firetriers	4 0	6 6	5 0
Deputies	4 6	7 6	5 6
Underviewers	7 0	11 6	9 0
Mining engineers*			
Top hands			
Joiners	4 0	4 6	4 0
Bankmen and screeners	3 0	5 0	4 0
Boys	1 0	3 0	1 6
Engine tenters	5 0	6 0	5 3
Off hands	2 6	4 6	3 6

* Varies from £100 to £1,000 per year.

* The eldest son works as an apprentice in the file trade, and the girl in a clothing manufactory at sewing-machine.

The average column above is believed to be correct. In fact, wherever averages are given in this report, they are correct. I have not often attempted to give the averages, because it is exceedingly difficult if not impossible to give them correctly.

GENERAL WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN LEEDS.

In the iron trade there has been no change of any importance, because where a rise on a sliding scale to the extent of 5 per cent. has been obtained it was of no substantial benefit, as it was shortly followed by a fall of 5 per cent. I am told that 2 per cent. would cover any difference between wages now as compared with wages six years ago. This refers specially to workmen engaged in works which turn out the best class of iron, the said iron being a specialty in this district, and therefore the rate of wages for the purposes of the comparison are not so reliable as in the large and numerous establishments in the Staffordshire iron district. Furthermore, these men have had no union through which they could agitate for an advance in their wages, since 1864, when the masters were so successful in outliving a general strike that the union was completely broken up, and there has prevailed more of a feeling of "unity of interest" between masters and men in consequence of the break-up of the union. No further strikes have taken place; the men seem to be contented, and while the iron trade may not be positively prosperous, still it presents all the elements of soundness.

These remarks as to wages are inapplicable to the engineering portion of the iron and steel trade, as there is a quasi strike for higher wages now going on therein, or perhaps I should say a strike for a minimum rate of wages. There is a union, to which many of these men belong, and the union has ordered their men out of those works where a minimum rate of, I understand, 28s. per week is not recognized. These are all more or less skilled mechanics. I understand that some of the union men have refused to leave, and therefore the strike is not general, even among union men. The union allows the strikers 14s. per week while out of work, and the secretary resides, I am told, in London. I learn, upon good authority, that the wages in the iron trade here are undoubtedly lower than in other towns of this kingdom where the iron industry is predominant, and it is contended that this should be the case, because the industries of Leeds are so varied that the whole of a family may obtain employment, the females and children who could not work in iron foundries, &c., getting work in woolen mills, &c. This argument seems so far-fetched, however, that I cannot admit it to be a reasonable one. It seems to be nothing else than one of those peculiar advantages which capital is sometimes in a position to take of labor, and, adopting the same principle, the woolen manufacturers would be able to screw down the wages of girls employed in their mills.

Regarding various small trades, I may say that masons, joiners, plasterers, slaters, plumbers, and painters get a wage of from 32s. per week down, according to circumstances. These men are usually controlled by a master who undertakes a job of work for a certain sum, paying the men their wages and taking himself whatever profit or loss may result from the job. If the work, however, is to be paid by the day, it must usually be arranged just the same, though the master who employs the men charges so much per hour for their wages and then pays the men something less, the difference going into the master's pocket, which, with his profit on material supplied, constitutes his pay. In so far as I know, the men seem to submit to the deduction without reluctance,

for the reason, perhaps, that it being "custom" is more likely to insure them frequent, if not permanent, employment than if they trusted to their own exertions to find work. Therefore in taking note of the scale of wages in these small trades, one should bear in mind that the real laborer receives a trifle less than quoted rates on a certain class of work. A plumber for instance will very likely make 6d. per day out of each of his men's wages.

Others of this class, in a still smaller way of business, have apprentices, who do the work under superintendence, but as the wages or terms are so various, as well as purely of a private character, I need not consider the matter here.

From what I have been able to learn I should say the cost of living has not involuntarily increased. There has been very little change in the cost of any of the necessities of life, or in the price of rents during the past six years. But coals are appreciably dearer, and beef is 1d. a pound more expensive. I am told, however, that the workingman of to-day insists upon eating more meat than formerly, which, of course, enhances to that extent the cost of living. But as this is a voluntary action, a departure from his customary diet, I believe it will not properly enter into consideration for the comparative purposes. The working man also spends more money on beer than formerly, but then he has long been accustomed to stint every connection of his in order to gratify this ambition, and I feel sure, under whatever circumstances he may be placed, the last man in the world he will "go back upon" is the brewer. As to the contentment of laborers with their wages, it is extremely difficult to speak with any degree of confidence. Upon general principles one might truly say, they are never contented when possessed of the least degree of education; but the question, I opine, is not to be decided upon such principles. Then what standard are we to take, or how are we to start, much less decide? If from what one sees and hears, I answer there is very little discontent in this district among laborers, excepting in the engineering branch of the iron trade, referred to before. And I think where no organized unions exist such will be the case everywhere. Whether their condition has been ameliorated is a still more difficult question to answer, but in this town, I should unhesitatingly say, it has decidedly improved; and to give credit to whom it is due, I must say the sanitary authorities have done something, but the school board has done the great part towards it. The numerous well-managed and well-attended schools of this description in Leeds are alone sufficient testimony that the condition of the laboring man has been benefited without regard to the question as being incident to wages.

TRADE UNIONS.

It is quite impossible to form an intelligent opinion as to whether trade unions are beneficial or otherwise. The unionists maintain that they are, without, however, giving any reasonable proofs, and the masters are still more perverse in the opposite direction. Some unions have been completely broken up through strikes by the combination of employers. Yet others exist, and even seem to do some good if not actually to flourish; such, for instance, as the Working Engineers' Society, embracing machinists, millwrights, smiths, and pattern-makers, which society on the 1st of January last numbered 50,418 members in 424 branches. These branches were distributed as follows: England, 305; Scotland, 41; Ireland, 14; Australia, 10; India, 1; New Zealand, 3; Queensland, 1; Canada, 6; Malta, 1; United States, 41; and France,

1. The total income of this society for the year amounted to £134,649 2s. 5d., which was derived from the usual weekly levy of 3d. per member, from admission fees, from interest on balance in hand, and from extraordinary levies upon members as emergency requires. Last year these extraordinary levies amounted to 3s. 3d. per member, while in 1879 they amounted to 23s. per head. The total expenditure during last year was £124,724, leaving a surplus to the good of nearly £10,000, which, added to the balance in hand from previous years, makes £178,125, or an average value of £3 10s. 7d. per member in the hands of the society. The society has been in existence thirty-three years, and appears to have been well managed. They try to be faithful to their mission as a great trade union, expect to lose money in occasional battles against employers, but what they lose in cash they hope to gain in privilege and independence. They believe that the elevation of the masses is not to be achieved by the individual acting solely for himself, but only by the united action of the many; in other words, without combination labor is powerless.

As between masters and men, I have no hesitation in saying the men display far more reason at the beginning of most of the wage disputes, but less as the dispute progresses. Something may be said in favor of many of the masters in such cases, who are, no doubt, on the verge of bankruptcy, being unable to pay higher wages, but who will lock out their men, and by doing so even gain additional credit from their bankers. I prefer not to say that favorable something.

A. V. DOCKERY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leeds, June 19, 1884.

LIVERPOOL.

REPORT BY CONSUL PACKARD.

Having given the considerable amount of attention to the Department's circular under date of February 15, 1884, which it required, and sought and obtained from a large number of the principal employers of labor in my consular district such information on the subject of wages and incidental matters as they could afford, I now have the honor to present as the result the appended statistics and the following observations, which I feel warranted in saying may be relied upon as an accurate representation of the facts the Department has thought fit to have so inquired into.

GENERAL LABOR CONDITIONS IN LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool has been stigmatized by being called "the black spot on the Mersey," and to the direct and indirect influence and effects of intoxicating drinks that opprobrious appellation is mainly if not altogether attributable. It is therefore interesting and gratifying to be able to report that a considerable increase of success has attended recent efforts to divert from indulgence in intoxicants the grades of people most addicted to and the greatest sufferers from them, and that there is a very apparent and substantial movement towards remedying the immediate consequences of drink and its concomitant evils, which have been deemed to prevail

to an exceptional extent in this great port. The municipal government, availing itself of powers conferred by modern legislation, has laid hold of the evil of insanitary dwellings to some purpose, and will probably energetically prosecute its operations towards sweeping it away. It cannot, however, be said that there has been a sufficient recognition of the necessity of supplementing this destructive process by providing suitable dwellings for the ejected inhabitants of the abodes wisely destroyed, and the local government has yet to direct its attention to the difficulties involved in the circumstance that the wretched class of people it was to deal with are too poor to pay rents proportionate to the cost of suitable buildings. The effect of the demolition of insanitary dwellings thus far seems to have been to drive the occupants into buildings of a little better type, with the result that they have speedily reduced their new habitations into a condition as bad or nearly so as those from which they have removed. Private philanthropy has also exerted itself to improve the condition of the lowest class of the population often spoken of as the scum of the people, and has struck a most telling blow at their drinking habits and degradation by the establishment of British workman public-houses upon temperance principles, which have become extremely popular from being carried on upon a system exactly adapted to meet the true needs of the multitude in shelter and good food as well as non-intoxicating and harmless beverages. It will, perhaps, tend towards conveying a correct idea of these houses to state that they supply a good-sized cup of tea, cocoa, or coffee for 1*d.* (2 cents), which of course includes milk and sugar. In connection with the movement I have been speaking of, it is worthy of mention, though a little beyond the scope of this communication, that the drinking usages of the classes above those included in the term "laboring people" have been most successfully abated by the institution of well-conducted and excellent temperance cafés, which admirably fulfill their purpose and are very much appreciated. An important feature of these enterprises is that they are a commercial success, and have quite dispelled the formerly prevalent idea that philanthropy and profitable investment had no possible connection. In the train of the progress I have indicated are naturally and steadily following thrift, better physical health, and improvement of character. Happily, too, there is a tendency towards a better understanding between capital and labor, of which, in this locality in particular, a long immunity from strikes may be regarded as evidence. Trades unions are gradually receding from the hostility they assumed towards employers and learning to respect and entertain wise counsels that once they ignored, and the relations between employers and employed are in consequence becoming much less strained, if not entirely altered, to the advantage of all concerned.

I shall send herewith copies of the constitutions of some of the trades unions hereabouts, that they may speak for themselves, especially in reference to arbitration.

Working people in this country are perfectly free from constraint of any kind in regard to their purchase of the necessities of life, the expenditure of their earnings being in no way controlled or interfered with by their employers, and they always receive their wages in the current coin of the realm, there being no English bank notes under five pounds sterling.

Workmen's co-operative societies have not taken root in this district, and if any exist they are exceptional and unimportant.

British legislation has within the last few years somewhat narrowed the application of the doctrine of non-liability on the part of employers

in cases of accidents to their work people on the grounds of a common employ by creating a responsibility for the adequacy and stability of machinery, materials, and gear; and notwithstanding it has remained within the power of employers to contract themselves out of the enactment on the subject, and they have generally taken advantage of their position in that respect, good has resulted from the change of law, as the necessity for making provision against such contingencies as injury to life and limb in the performance of labor has been indirectly by means of it forced upon the attention of employers with a good effect in the institution of mutual arrangements in the nature of insurance.

The dwellings of the laboring population of Liverpool and its environs vary much in all other respects than that as a rule they are not tenement but distinct houses in streets or courts at the rear of streets, having entrance from them by means of passages.

The common class of unskilled workmen in Liverpool find employment as dock laborers by the day or parts of a day as wanted, not as a rule making a full week's work. The working classes of Liverpool are mainly industrious, thrifty, and are rapidly acquiring the necessary education under the operation of the recent education act, but it must be confessed that this city, like many other large sea-ports, contains a considerable number of improvident and intemperate working people. There is encouragement to thrift in England in the facilities and security afforded for it by post-office savings banks, in which even a deposit of the equivalent of 24 cents may be made. In Liverpool, and the same may be said of many other places, there is an excellent and deservedly popular savings bank of long standing founded upon a basis that makes its safety fully assured.

In parliamentary boroughs workingmen, householders, have the parliamentary, municipal, and school-board franchise, and a bill is now before the House of Commons for extending the parliamentary franchise to agricultural laborers who occupy houses in counties.

The share borne by British workingmen in general and local taxation is not much, if at all, complained of, and may be regarded as being as nearly as possible in due proportion with that borne by the middle classes.

In conclusion, it is manifest that the condition of British workingmen has improved and continues to gradually improve.

Many circumstances have contributed to their advancement. The progress of education, both compulsory and voluntary, is one of them. Philanthropic agencies are another, and have done a great deal towards ameliorating their condition. The extension of political rights has probably done something in that direction; whilst to the increase of wages in times of prosperity the improvement under notice is, it is apprehended, chiefly attributable.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN HOLYHEAD.

In connection with the labor circular dated February 15, 1884, I have received from Mr. John Jones, consular agent at Holyhead, tables showing the rate of wages paid for labor in consular district. Mr. Jones reports that the rates of wages paid to laborers of every class average from 6 shillings (\$1.46) to 18 shillings (\$4.38) per week, and have not materially altered since 1878. The cost of living in the towns and villages is, as a general rule, very reasonable and moderate, owing to the large quantity of provisions imported from America.

The habits of the working classes generally are steady and trustworthy, and, as a rule, saving, owing to their religious tendencies. The

feeling between employé and employer is very satisfactory. There is no organized condition of labor, and strikes do not occur, there being no extensive works. The people are free to purchase their necessities of life wherever they choose, without interference of their employers. They receive their wages weekly in current English money. There are no co-operative societies. The general condition of the working class is good, their homes are comfortable, and they do not live over their means, and, as a rule, are moral people, enjoy good health, and live to a ripe age. They are very social, and zealous towards religious duties. The cost of keeping a family of a wife and six children of the laboring class per week would be on an average about \$5. The workingmen have their own independent political rights, and are not interfered with by employers in this respect. Their taxes are generally included in the rent. They do not emigrate in large numbers, but the few that do, do so on account of having relatives who have previously emigrated and are now doing well. They consist of laborers for agricultural purposes, quarrymen, coal miners, and railway men.

There is no female labor employed except for household duties and domestic servants. Education among the women is generally good, and they incline themselves and bring up their children in religious duties.

STEPHEN B. PACKARD,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, June 16, 1884.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week for labor in Liverpool.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Building trades:				
Bricklayers	55	\$7 00	\$8 85	\$8 12
Hod-carriers	55	5 08	5 87	5 40
Masons	55	5 75	8 85	8 10
Masons' tenders	55	4 76	5 87	5 33
Plasterers	55	7 00	8 85	8 22
Plasterers' tenders	55	5 32	7 35	6 34
Slaters	55	7 00	8 85	8 22
Plumbers	55	7 00	8 85	8 22
Plumbers' assistants or apprentices	55	7 97	3 41	2 19
Carpenters	55	7 94	8 37	8 15
Gas-fitters	55	8 25	8 90	8 63
Bakers:				
Blacksmiths	55	9 07	8 75	7 41
Blacksmiths' strikers	55	6 32	8 51	7 41
Book-binders	55	5 83	5 83	5 83
Boot trade:				
Riveters	54	7 78	8 75	8 26
Fitters	Piece-work	4 86	12 16	8 51
Pegmen		6 07	12 16	9 11
Clickers		6 07	11 08	8 86
Machinists (women)		7 29	9 73	8 51
Brick-makers	per 1,000	2 42	6 56	4 66
Brewers		42		
Butchers	55	6 07	14 50	8 51
Cabinet-makers	55	6 07	7 78	7 30
Confectioners	54	8 27	8 27	8 27
Coopers	55	7 78	9 73	8 51
Drivers:				
Draymen and teamsters	54	8 78	8 75	8 75
Cab and carriage	55	5 83	7 29	6 56
Street railways	55	4 38	7 29	5 83
Engravers	60	6 81	7 78	7 29
Gardeners	54	6 07	12 16	9 73
	56	5 10	9 73	7 29

Wages paid per week for labor in Liverpool—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Hatters (silk):				
Finishers.....per dozen	Piece work.	\$2 19	\$2 68	.....
Body-makers.....do.		2 68	3 16	.....
Shapers.....do.		1 22	1 70	.....
Laborers, porters, &c.....		55	5 10	6 56
Lithographers.....		54	8 27	8 27
Printers.....		54	8 27	8 27
Saddle and harness makers.....		53	6 07	10 22
Sail-makers.....		54	8 75	8 75
Tailors:				
Men.....	Piece work.	4 86	9 73	7 41
Women.....		3 65	7 29	5 47
Teachers (school board):				
Head masters.....	Per year.	705 64	1,226 35	1,041 43
Head mistresses.....		889 32	705 64	554 78
Certified masters.....		864 85	682 64	427 98
Certified mistresses.....		267 65	437 98	340 65
Uncertified masters.....		218 99	269 85	291 99
Uncertified mistresses.....		145 99	218 99	194 06
Tinsmiths.....		54	6 32	8 75
Tobacco-makers:				
Cavendish.....		59	4 86	7 29
Cigars.....		59	6 07	10 34
Cigars (women).....		59	2 92	7 29
Roll-spinners (women).....		59	2 97	2 92
Cigarette-makers (women).....		59	1 46	5 83
Upholsterers.....		54	8 75	8 75
Upholsterers (women).....		54	2 43	2 43
Watch-makers:				
Finisher.....		54	9 73	14 57
Examiner.....		54	9 73	14 59
Jobber.....		54	9 73	19 46
Clock-maker.....		54	8 51	9 73
Clock-jobber.....		54	8 51	9 73

STEVEDORE WAGES.

Wages paid for dock labor for loading and discharging vessels at Liverpool, of fifty-three hours per week, viz, from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. each day, except Saturday, when work is finished at 4 p. m.

Laborers:		
Per day.....		\$1 22
Extra work.....per hour..		16
Porters:		
Per day.....		1 09
Extra work.....per hour..		14
Weighers, markers, &c.:		
Per day.....		1 22
Extra work.....per hour..		16
Stevedores:		
Per day.....		1 70
Extra work.....per hour..		24
Foremen for all the above labor:		
Per day.....		\$1 34 to 1 70
Extra work.....per hour..		18 to 24
Coal-heavers.....per ton..		"2½

Laborers for discharging salt from flat's hold to flat's deck receive from 4½ cents per ton per man, and from two to four men are required for each flat, according to the size of the flat and depth of her hold; for instance, a flat carrying 70 to 80 tons, pays 5 cents; a flat of 100 tons pays 6 cents; a flat carrying 120 to 150 tons pays 8 cents per ton per man; and barges carrying 200 to 300 tons pay from 10½ cents to 12 cents per ton per man. After the salt is on the flat's deck from her hold, the ship pays for putting it on board and stowing.

*\$1.22 each man additional for a night's work. These men will sometimes earn as much as \$14.60 a week.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine shops, and iron works in Liverpool.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
FOUNDRY.			
Brass-molders.....	\$10 95	\$10 95	\$10 95
Iron-molders.....	8 27	9 73	9 24
Dressers molders.....	6 32	6 56	6 32
Laborers.....	4 86	5 58	5 34
MACHINE-SHOP.			
Brass or iron:			
Turners.....	7 05	9 00	8 27
Drillers.....	5 10	7 29	5 34
Planers.....	5 34	8 51	5 38
Slotters.....	5 34	8 27	6 07
Grinders.....	8 27	8 27	8 27
Screwers.....	5 10	6 56	5 38
Fitters.....	6 81	9 00	7 33
Brass-finisher.....	7 78	9 48	8 62
Iron-finisher.....	7 78	8 27	8 02
Pattern-makers.....	7 05	8 27	8 21
Joiners.....	8 02	8 27	8 27
Fitters' laborers.....	4 38	6 07	4 48
BOILER-SHOP.			
Platers and angle-iron smiths.....	9 00	9 73	9 48
Riveters.....	8 27	8 27	8 27
Holders-up.....	6 81	6 81	6 81
Smiths.....	7 29	9 48	8 02
Strikers.....	4 62	5 58	5 34
Laborers.....	4 62	5 10	4 66

MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day or week of forty-eight hours in and in connection with lead mines in North Wales, Liverpool consular district, and salt mines in Cheshire.

LEAD MINES.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Sinking shafts.....per week..	\$4 50	\$4 50	\$4 50
Driving levels and stoping.....do..	3 65	4 01	3 83
Engine-drivers:			
Pumping*.....do..	4 14	4 38	4 26
Winding*.....do..	4 14	4 14	4 14
Engineers, for repairs†.....do..	4 50	4 86	4 66
Sawyers†.....per day..	61	73	67
Carpenters†.....do..	65	81	73
Smiths†.....do..	61	81	71
Ore-washers:			
Overlookers†.....per week..	4 98	5 83	5 40
Men†.....per day..	49	61	55
Boys†.....do..	20	42	31
Trammers, underground*.....do..	61	73	67
Landing, surface*.....do..	55	55	55
Filling, underground*.....do..	56	73	64
Day work, surface†.....do..	49	55	52

SALT MINES.

Engine-drivers.....per week..	6 81	6 81	6 81
Miners.....do..	5 83	5 83	5 83
Boys.....do..	2 92	2 92	2 92
Salt-boilers.....do..	5 10	7 29	5 88
Smiths and boiler-makers.....do..	4 38	6 32	5 34
Ship carpenters.....do..	6 32	6 32	6 32
Joiners.....do..	5 83	5 83	5 83
Brick-layers.....do..	5 83	5 83	5 83
Laborers.....do..	2 92	3 65	3 28
Bargemen.....do..	7 29	7 29	7 29
Barge engineer.....do..	6 81	6 81	6 81

* Eight-hour shifts.

† Ten-hour shifts.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Liverpool.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Permanent way department:			
Masons..... per day	\$0 97	\$1 42	\$1 20
Bricklayers..... do	1 22	1 34	1 28
Carpenters..... do	1 22	1 22	1 22
Pavers..... do	97	1 01	99
Gaugers..... do	73	1 09	91
Blacksmiths..... do	97	97	97
Joiners..... do	1 05	1 22	1 14
Plate-layers..... do	93	1 09	1 01
Laborers..... do	86	85	81
Ballast guard..... do	93	97	95
Locomotive department:			
Drivers..... do	1 22	1 82	1 52
Firemen..... do	73	97	85
Cleaners..... per week	2 19	5 83	4 01
Turners..... do	7 29	8 27	7 78
Fitters..... do	5 10	8 27	6 69
Laborers..... do	4 88	5 83	5 11
Foremen..... do	9 73	10 34	10 04
Telegraph department:			
Linemen..... do	5 10	7 90	6 50
Messengers..... do	1 70	2 43	2 07
Clerks..... per annum	145 99	240 65	.....
Coaching department:			
Horse-drivers..... per week	5 84	5 84	5 84
Porters..... do	4 26	4 26	4 26
Parcel-porters..... do	5 10	5 46	5 28
Foremen..... do	6 07	8 81	7 29
Ticket-collectors..... do	4 86	6 07	5 47
Guards..... do	6 07	9 78	7 90
Police department:			
Signalmen..... do	5 10	7 29	6 20
Pointsmen..... do	4 86	5 83	5 35
Gate-men..... do	3 65	5 10	4 38
Goods department:			
Porters..... do	5 10	5 83	5 47
Booker..... do	6 81	6 81	6 81
Deliverer..... do	6 32	6 32	6 32
Foremen..... do	6 07	8 51	7 29
Shipper..... do	6 81	6 81	6 81
Loader..... do	6 07	6 07	6 07
Sheeter..... do	5 83	5 83	5 83
Traffic department:			
Brakesman..... do	5 58	7 90	6 74
Shunters..... do	5 58	6 08	6 13
Foremen shunters..... do	6 81	7 90	7 36
Detective department:			
Sergeant..... do	6 32	7 29	6 81
Watchmen..... do	5 83	6 07	5 95
Gate-men..... do	5 83	5 83	5 83
Carriage department:			
Examiners..... per day	1 05	1 09	1 07
Lampmen..... do	49	89	89
Washers..... do	77	89	88
Wagon department:			
Repairer..... per week	5 10	6 81	5 96
Joiner..... do	5 84	7 53	6 44
Smith..... do	6 32	7 05	6 69
Striker..... do	4 62	4 62	4 62

SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in ship-yards—iron-ship building—in Liverpool.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Platers.....	\$9 24	\$9 24	\$9 24
Platers' helpers.....	4 86	5 83	5 26
Riveters.....	7 78	9 24	7 78
Holders-up.....	6 32	7 78	6 32
Rivet boys.....	1 46	1 95	1 50
Calkers.....	6 81	9 24	6 81
Clippers.....	7 78	9 24	8 51
Drillers.....	4 86	7 17	5 46
Smiths.....	8 27	8 75	8 51
Strikers.....	4 38	5 83	5 60
Fitters.....	5 83	8 27	8 27
Carpenters.....	8 02	10 22	9 12
Joiner.....	8 02	9 12	8 57
Laborers.....	4 62	5 83	5 22
Painters.....	7 78	7 78	7 78

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in Liverpool.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Steam, to Mediterranean:			
First mate.....			\$63 26
Second mate.....			45 06
Third mate.....			34 06
Able seamen.....			14 59
First engineer.....			72 99
Second engineer.....			63 26
Third engineer.....			51 99
Firemen.....			19 46
Steam, to Atlantic:			
First mate.....	\$53 53	\$68 13	60 88
Second mate.....			53 53
Third mate.....			43 79
Able seamen.....			19 46
First engineer.....			87 50
Second engineer.....			72 99
Third engineer.....			58 38
Firemen.....			21 89
Steam, to East Indies:			
First mate.....			66 13
Second mate.....			58 38
Third mate.....			34 06
Able seamen.....			14 59
First engineer.....			97 33
Second engineer.....			72 99
Third engineer.....			46 06
Firemen.....			19 46
Steam, to West Indies:			
First mate.....			60 82
Second mate.....			41 26
Third mate.....			34 06
Seamen.....			14 59
First engineer.....			77 06
Second engineer.....			56 26
Third engineer.....			43 79
Firemen.....			14 02
Sailing, to North America:			
First mate.....	34 06	43 79	38 66
Second mate.....	24 33	29 19	26 76
Seamen.....			14 59
Sailing, to South America:			
First mate.....	29 19	34 06	31 63
Second mate.....	21 89	24 33	23 11
Seamen.....			13 26
Sailing, to Mediterranean:			
First mate.....			29 19
Second mate.....			24 33
Seamen.....			13 26
Coasting:			
First mate.....			7 29
Second mate.....			6 06
Seamen (find their own victuals).....			6 81

* Per week.

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Liverpool.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Lady housekeepers.....	\$145 99	\$729 97	\$243 32
Cook housekeepers.....	\$7 86	291 99	121 66
Cooks.....	77 86	291 99	107 06
Kitchen-maids.....	48 56	97 33	68 13
House-maids.....	68 13	121 66	87 59
House-maids' assistants.....	48 66	82 73	68 13
Waitresses.....	77 86	121 66	97 32
Scullery-maid.....	48 66	68 89	58 58
Laundry-maid.....	77 86	145 99	97 32
Nurse, upper.....	68 13	170 32	107 06
Nurse, assistant.....	48 79	77 36	68 12
Governess.....	77 86	486 65	145 99
Butler.....	145 99	389 32	243 32
Footman.....	87 59	145 99	121 66

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Liverpool consular district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Teamman (with board).....per annum..	\$48 66	\$97 33	\$72 99
Cowman (with board).....do.....	48 66	87 59	68 13
Cowman (without board).....per week..	8 16	4 38	8 89
Workman (without board).....do.....	8 65	4 88	4 01
Dairy-maid (with board).....per annum..	34 06	68 13	53 53
Upper dairy-maid (with board).....do.....	97 33	194 66	121 66
Cheese-maker (with board).....do.....			
Boys (with board).....do.....	24 33	34 06	29 19
Boys (without board).....per week.....	1 44	1 95	1 70

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Liverpool.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Job printing:			
Foreman.....			\$15 81
Established hands.....			8 75
Newspaper department (hours not fixed; night-work principally):			
Foreman.....	\$18 24	\$24 33	21 29
Compositors.....	12 16	14 59	13 38
Piece-work hands.....	10 95	19 46	15 20
Stereotypers.....	7 29	19 46	13 33
Machinists, foremen.....	15 81	29 19	22 50
Machinists.....	7 29	9 73	8 51
Proof-readers.....	10 95	13 38	12 17

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to the Mersey docks and harbor board employés in the city of Liverpool.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Shipwrights.....	\$8 39	\$8 75	\$8 57
Joiners.....	8 39	8 39	8 39
Wheelwrights.....	8 39	8 39	8 39
Hand-sawyers.....	8 39	8 39	8 39
Painters.....	7 29	8 02	7 65
Plumbers.....	8 75	8 75	8 75
Gas-fitters.....	8 75	8 75	8 75
Millwrights, viz:			
Pattern-makers.....	8 39	8 75	8 57
Turners and fitters.....	7 29	8 75	8 02
Blacksmiths.....	7 29	8 75	8 02
Tinsmiths.....	8 02	8 39	8 20

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Millwrights—Continued.			
Coppersmiths.....	\$8 75	\$8 75	\$8 75
Drillers and screwers.....	5 83	5 83	5 83
Smiths' assistants.....	5 34	5 34	5 34
Boiler-makers, viz:			
Angle iron and plates.....	9 24	9 24	9 24
Riveters.....	8 27	8 27	8 27
Holders-up.....	6 56	6 56	6 56
Assistants.....	5 34	5 34	5 34
Foundrymen (iron and brass), viz:			
Molders.....	8 75	8 75	8 75
Core-makers.....	7 78	8 27	8 02
Drummers.....	7 05	7 05	7 05
Furnace-men.....	6 56	6 56	6 56
Laborers.....	5 10	5 34	5 22
Masons, viz:			
Stone dressers and setters.....	8 75	8 75	8 75
Wallers.....	7 65	8 02	7 84
Brick-layers.....	9 00	9 00	9 00
Slaters and plasterers.....	9 00	9 00	9 00
Paviors.....	7 78	7 78	7 78
Paviors' laborers.....	5 10	5 34	5 22
Engineman at stationary engine.....	7 05	7 05	7 05
Firemen at stationary engine.....	6 07	6 07	6 07
Seamen on dredgers, barges, and flats.....	5 58	5 58	5 58
Seamen on shore-gang.....	5 83	6 19	6 01
Rock-getters and quarrymen.....			
Laborers:			
Navvies, wagon-fillers, &c.....	5 10	5 46	5 28

Wages paid per week of 51½ hours to the corporation employes in the city of Liverpool.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Borough engineer department:			
District foremen..... per week.....			\$6 73
Paviors..... per day.....			1 20
Paviors' gaugers..... do.....			1 43
Paviors' apprentices*..... per week.....	\$6 24	\$1 30	
Masons..... per day.....			1 34
Masons' apprentices*..... per week.....	24	1 34	
Bricklayers..... per day.....			1 34
Bricklayers' apprentices*..... per week.....	24	1 34	
Laborers..... per day.....	81	97	85
Watchmen..... do.....			81
Carpenters..... do.....			1 70
Wheelwrights..... do.....			1 20
Blacksmiths..... do.....			1 34
Printers..... do.....			1 23
Engine-drivers..... do.....			1 22
Bootmakers..... do.....	1 22	1 34	1 28
Pitch-boilermen..... do.....			1 05
SCAVENGING STREETS.			
Divisional inspectors..... per week.....	9 73	10 95	10 34
District inspectors..... do.....	8 27	8 75	8 51
Scavengers..... per day.....	65	73	69
Boys..... do.....	28		28
Trough-closet flushers..... do.....			73
Dry asphaltmen..... do.....			81
Day tipmen..... do.....	65	89	
Steam-hopper crew..... per week.....	6 56	12 16	9 32
Steam flatmen..... do.....			7 29
Stables:			
Horse-keepers..... per week.....	8 37	11 19	9 73
Stablemen..... per day.....	97	1 05	1 01
Carters..... do.....			97
Carters' teamsmen..... do.....			1 09
Foreman wheelwright..... per week.....			11 19
Wheelwrights..... per day.....			1 58
Blacksmiths..... do.....	1 26	1 42	1 34
Strikers..... do.....	93	1 01	97
Engine-drivers..... do.....			1 39
Painters..... do.....			1 30
Nightmen..... do.....			1 05
Night tipmen..... do.....			1 06
Water engineer department:			
Fitters..... per week.....	7 29	8 27	7 73
Testing fitters..... do.....	4 86	7 78	6 33

* Increased yearly.

Wages paid to the corporation employes in the city of Liverpool—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
SCAVING STREETS—Continued.			
Water engineer department—Continued.			
Turners.....per week..	\$7 53	\$8 02	\$7 78
Smiths.....do.....	6 32	8 27	7 29
Strikers.....do.....	5 83	5 83	5 83
Joiners.....do.....	6 32	7 78	7 05
Plumbers.....do.....	6 32	7 29	6 81
Painters.....do.....	5 10	7 78	6 44
Engine repairers.....do.....	5 58	8 51	7 05
Pipe-layers.....do.....	5 58	7 29	6 44
Laborers.....do.....	4 38	5 34	4 86

FOOD PRICES IN LIVERPOOL.

The following is a fair average retail price of the several articles named, and which are used by the working classes of Liverpool and vicinity:

Kinds.	Lowest.	Highest.	Kinds.	Lowest.	Highest.
Eggs.....per dozen..	\$0 15	\$0 18	Haddock, fresh.....per pound	\$0 06	\$0 08
Pickles, one-half-pint bottles	10	12	Haddock, dried and smoked,		
Sugar.....per pound..	4	7	per pound.....	4	10
Tea.....do.....	32	89	Blackberries, preserved,		
Coffee.....do.....	24	40	per pound.....	12	15
Bacon.....do.....	12	20	Currants, preserved pound.	7	10
Butterine.....do.....	12	24	Raisins.....do.....	6	10
Butter.....do.....	24	32	Almonds, valencias.....do	24	32
Dripping.....do.....	12	16	Bread, brown, 4 pound loaf..	12	15
Cheese.....do.....	12	22	Bread, white, 4 pound loaf..	10	15
Ham, whole.....do.....	17	24	Flour.....per 6 pounds..	20	24
Mutton, tinned.....do.....	14	16	Oatmeal.....per pound..	4	9
Beef, tinned.....do.....	14	16	Potatoes.....per 10 pounds..	8	10
Rice.....do.....	4	8	Cabbages.....each.....	2	5
Macaroni.....do.....	12	16	Carrots.....per pound..	2	4
Sago.....do.....	6	8	Turnips.....do.....	2	6
Tapioca.....do.....	5	12	Paranips.....do.....	2	4
Treacle.....do.....	3	4	Cauliflower.....each.....	3	8
Sirup.....do.....	5	6	Rhubarb.....dozen heads..	25	75
Barley, pearled.....do.....	5	6	Tomatoes.....per pound..	12	25
Lentils.....do.....	5	6	Beets.....per dozen.....	2	75
Haricot beans.....do.....	4	6	Cherries.....per pound..	6	16
Dried peas.....do.....	5	8	Strawberries.....do.....	8	32
Split peas.....do.....	4	8	Green peas.....per peck..	12	30
Dates, dried.....do.....	6	16	Gooseberries.....per pound..	4	8
Figs, dried.....do.....	8	14	Black currants.....do.....	12	16
Damson preserves.....do.....	12	13	Red and white currants, per		
Green-gage preserves.....do			pound.....	12	16
Orange marmalade preserves,			Apples.....per pound..	25	12
per pound.....	10	13	Pears.....do.....	3	12
Veal.....per pound.....	16	20	Oranges.....per half dozen..	9	18
Tripe.....do.....	12	14	Coal.....per ton.....	2 55	4 01
Pork.....do.....	16	20	Beef.....per pound..	14	20
Sausages.....do.....	16	20	Mutton.....do.....	16	20
Lamb (fore-quarter).....do..	20	24	CLOTHING.		
Lamb (hind-quarter).....do..	20	24	Sunday suits.....from.....	4 86	.....
Fowls.....per pair.....	1 22	1 46	Good suit.....	7 29	.....
Ducks.....do.....	1 22	1 46	Working clothing:		
Rabbits.....do.....	.....	73	Trousers.....	61	2 07
Hares.....do.....	1 22	8 65	Vests.....	36	1 46
Geese.....do.....	1 22	2 43	Coats.....	2 92	4 86
Herrings and bloaters each	2	4	Jackets.....	61	1 22
Kippers.....per pair.....	5	9	Boots:		
Codfish.....per pound..	8	12	Men's.....	1 22	2 55
Salmon.....do.....	36	61	Boys'.....	49	1 58
Brill.....do.....	49	.....	Girls'.....	49	1 58
Halibut.....do.....	49	.....	Women's.....	61	1 58
Turbot.....do.....	49	.....	Shirts.....	46	1 19
Soles.....do.....	36	.....	Socks.....	12	36
Eels, fresh water.....do.....	12	14	Drawers.....	61	85
Cougar.....do.....	12	.....	Undershirts.....	61	85
Finches.....do.....	4	10	Hats.....	24	.....
Salmon trout.....do.....	4	6	Caps.....	12	.....
Whiting.....do.....	.....	6			

LONDON.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.

EXPLANATORY.

In accordance with the instructions accompanying the labor circular dated February 15, 1884, I have the honor to submit herewith my report, covering the information called for in the jurisdiction of this consulate-general. There is also appended a comparative statement showing the average wages paid in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, as tabulated from the returns of the consuls. It has been found, however, impossible to tabulate in the same form the fourteen special tables, beginning with the wages of factory and mill operatives and ending with those of printers, as will be readily perceived by consulting the different consular returns under these heads. In an investigation of this scope, based upon a circular intended to be so elastic as to embrace the local peculiarities of each country and district, it is but natural that consular reports should vary greatly in stating wages under a given head, as they are influenced on the one hand by the amount and form of the information obtainable, and on the other by the prominence given to a general local industry. Manchester, for example, lays stress on cotton employes, Sheffield on cutlery, and Tunstall on pottery, under the topics of Factories, Mills, and Workshops, and it will pass without saying that a general average based upon such data would be misleading. A greater difficulty arises in the matter of the form in which statistics may be presented. Even in such comprehensive heads as Printers and Corporation employes, upon which full information is given, the different wages of the grades or persons thereunder cannot be satisfactorily tabulated, as the consuls, necessarily acting without concert, show a great variety in the form and particularity of their statements. I therefore suggest that, if it is deemed essential to strike a general average in special trades, the center most identified with a single industry be taken as best representative, and that for all wages, special and general, in Great Britain, Dundee appears to me to stand as the fairest example.

TRADE CONDITIONS OF LONDON.

Centuries ago, when London was but a fraction of its present size, it was said not to be a city but "a province covered with houses." Year by year its inherent principle of growth has moved with accelerated progress, widening its vast territory, multiplying its inhabitants, and adding to its enormous wealth until it would appear that no limit can be set to its future greatness. In 1881 the population within the metropolitan area was 3,814,571; within what is known as the 15-mile radius it amounted to 4,500,000, or one-sixth of the population of England and Wales, while the space protected by the metropolitan police covers no less than 700 square miles. "Its statistics," says Mr. Herbert Fry, "are all upon such a gigantic scale that if they were related of some remote and foreign place we would stand amazed at the revelation of them." Like all large cities, it presents in a marked degree the contrast of great wealth and distressing poverty; of districts second to none in health-

fulness, and slums of the vilest description; of thousands of well-paid artisans, and thousands of half-starved workmen. Its charities are vast and manifold; it is the radiating center of benevolent systems that alleviate the distress of the poor within its gates and throughout the world; its professional thieves would make an army, and it commits a third of the crimes of the Kingdom. To its character as the common mart and banking center of the world, it adds that of being a universal manufacturer as well as a receiver of industrial products. A glance through the Trade Directory of London shows how comprehensive and varied are the manufactories, foundries, and workshops which add to the production of the great special trade centers, weaving jute as at Dundee, spinning cotton as at Manchester, and forging metals as at Birmingham. In so vast a field as this it is natural that the broad contrasts exhibited in and commercial life should make themselves manifest in the prices paid social for labor; and while it can be stated as a general proposition that wages are higher in London than elsewhere in Great Britain, it will also be found that in the lower trades and districts "starvation rates" is too complimentary a term to apply to the wages paid to the unfortunate laboring victims of the greed and fierce competition of trade. Work is cheaper on the Surrey than on the Middlesex side of the Thames, and dearer in the West End than in the East. The city proper, a small but all important district of 632 acres, pays highest, while wages, well maintained throughout the West End, drop off as they approach the suburbs. A large manufacturer, who employs many hundred hands, and who a few years ago removed his factory from the East End to the West Central district, told me that although he paid by piece-work, the wages for the same work cost him 10 per cent. more than in his former location. With these considerations in view, it will be seen how difficult a matter it is to formulate an adequate representative average, as it is not the average of one city, but twenty cities rolled into one. It is believed, however, that the wage statistics herewith presented have been compiled with care, and are substantially correct. The investigations of the consuls have been so painstaking and elaborate that on some of the general topics of the circular I have discarded the material which I have collected, as being merely cumulative of what they so well present, and therefore unnecessary of repetition. The mass of information which they furnish is so great that I beg to make my remarks on the different heads as brief as the circumstances of each case will allow.

PARTICULARS OF OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN.

The 1881 census of England and Wales gives these particulars of the occupations of the inhabitants, which are important collateral facts in a study of wages:

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Professional.....	450,955	196,120	647,045
Domestic.....	258,508	1,545,302	1,803,810
Commercial.....	960,661	19,467	980,128
Agricultural.....	1,318,344	64,840	1,383,184
Industrial.....	4,795,178	1,578,189	6,373,367
Indefinite and non-productive.....	4,856,256	9,930,619	14,786,875
Total.....	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

The following are the principal subdivisions of the industrial class:

Persons working and dealing in—

Books, prints, and maps	105, 042
Machines and implements	257, 976
Houses, furniture, and decorations	786, 660
Carriage and harness	87, 174
Ships and boats	54, 080
Chemicals and compounds	43, 015
Tobacco and pipes	22, 175
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Board and lodging	115, 655
Spirituous drinks	65, 052
Food	442, 664
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Food and lodging (total)	629, 371
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Wool and worsted	231, 256
Silk	63, 577
Cotton and flax	584, 470
Unspecified material	170, 345
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Textile fabrics (total)	1, 053, 648
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Dress	921, 105
Animal substances	62, 272
Vegetable substances	166, 745
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Mines	441, 272
Stone, clay, and road-making	193, 083
Earthenware and glass	74, 407
Iron and steel	361, 343
General and unspecified commodities	816, 243
Refuse matters	14, 330

RATES OF WAGES.

For the rates of wages of workers of every class, I have to refer to the appended tables. The rates given represent in general the wages paid for the full time of six days in a week, and are therefore erroneous if we are to judge the workingman's position from the beginning of the year to the end, unless he has had continuous work and been blessed with his full health and strength. Shutting down of mills, working at short time, drunkenness, and sickness are always active reducing his earnings, while the interest on his debts never sleeps, his rents run on, and his food and clothes must be obtained whether work is abundant or slack. In the consideration of this topic in the Consular Report No. 16, December, 1883, I showed its importance by reference to the statistics kept by the Northumberland Miners' Union Association during the reign of high wages on the Tyne, when the loss from drunkenness alone amounted to 9½ per cent; while from all causes inducing loss of time it was pointed out that in the pottery districts the difference between the real and apparent wages was 20 per cent. Dr. Farr estimates that the loss of time per inhabitant averages 5 per cent. a year from sickness alone. Again, there are trades which from their very nature can only be pursued at certain seasons of the year. The house-painters in London estimate their working season at six or seven months from spring to autumn, after which there is little or no work for them, and if they labor at all it is in a casual way at whatever their hands find to do. I was informed by an old painter that years ago it was the custom of painters to labor at their trade in the summer season, and after that to engage in tallow-candle making, which could not well be carried on in hot weather. This now, he said, is all changed since the use of paraffine came in, as it can

be made into candles the year around, and the painters now have no complementary trade which they can follow. These illustrations present the important difference between real and apparent wages, which I wish to emphasize.

Under the head of Government employ I have given the full salary list of the foreign office, which is the best paid of the Government departments, and also several branches of the post-office, which is said to represent the other extreme. It will be noticed that the salaries and wages paid in the British civil service differ from those of the United States in this important particular: that the higher positions are far better compensated, and the lower far worse. Policemen and letter-carriers in London are paid from \$300 to \$375 a year, while in large American cities the wages of the same classes average twice and three times these amounts.

COST OF LIVING IN LONDON.

Cost of living in London, in so far as that refers to the necessities of life, food, clothing, &c, corresponds so exactly with the tables given by the consul at Liverpool on the subject that I beg to refer to them as representative of the prices here. The great imports of American and other produce in late years have materially reduced the cost of the workingman's food especially, and as the first and principal ports of landing are Liverpool and London the effect of the cheapness of price has been particularly felt in these centers. English fish find their leading market in London, and so concentrated has been the fish monopoly that it is no uncommon thing to see fish dearer in the maritime towns off whose shores they were caught than in London itself. One of the great objects of the late Fisheries Exhibition was to instill into the minds of workmen the advantages of fish as a prominent article of diet, but how far the lesson has been taken to heart I am unable to say, as the Englishman is essentially carnivorous in his tastes, and prefers a chop or a steak at far higher cost, even if he can ill afford to spend the money. Among the common laborers and the lower poor, fish, next to bread and cheese, has long been the main reliance, fried fish shops being a feature of all the low quarters of London. With bread at 3 cents a pound, tea and sugar lower than were ever known, and with a downward tendency in nearly all other commodities, the condition of the London workman ought not to be uncomfortable if he had the prudence of the Scotch or continental workman. Unfortunately there is no national food in general use except meat, which is expensive. In America and Italy there is corn; in Ireland, potatoes; in Scotland, oatmeal; in China and India, rice; and in France there is the consummate knowledge among the poorer classes of making a soup which costs almost nothing and yet is palatable and nutritious. Even Samuel Smiles, the author of "Thrift" and "Self Help," with his high opinion of the industry of the English artisan, says, "He might be more comfortable and independent in his circumstances were he as prudent as he is laborious, but improvidence is unhappily the defect of his class." Going back to the time of Daniel Defoe, who for years employed 100 men in his tile and brick works at Tilbury, we find him saying:

Good husbandry is no English virtue. It neither loves nor is loved by us Englishmen. The English get fortunes and the Dutch save them; and this observation I have made between Dutchmen and Englishmen, that where an Englishman earns 20s. a week and but just lives, as we call it, a Dutchman with the same earnings grows rich and leaves his children in a very good condition.

The general cheapness of food in England, which has resulted in ruin to the English farmer, has been a great boon to all other classes of

labor, and it would have been greater were household management, cooking, and economy better understood and practiced. Mayhew, whose knowledge of the poor and the labor of London has never been rivaled, points out again and again how prone the poor are to spend a large part of their earnings in luxuries, and how in times of comparative prosperity they take no thought for the morrow. His observations, it is true, are leveled not against the better class of artisan workers, but the lower grades of labor and the hundred and one vagabond pursuits which exist in London; but the same evil tendency, while losing some of its force as it passes through the higher grades, still retains enough power to point the moral. As I have laid stress upon this point I do not wish it to be understood that there are not many thousands of hard-working families in London whose household economy, sober habits, and industrious instincts are such as to leave nothing to complain of, and it is gratifying to know that the improvement in this respect is progressive.

PAST AND PRESENT RATES OF WAGES.

I have made many inquiries to ascertain the comparison between the wages of 1878 and the present, and the result has been that I find the position of affairs is about the same. 1878 and 1884 may both be termed years of depression, and the price of iron, which is said to be the index of commercial activity in England, has again receded to the basis of 1878, the lowest in thirty-two years. The latest export and import statistics show a contraction from the former year, and the complaints of dull trade grow louder daily. 1880, '81, '82 brought wages up fractionally, and in some instances materially, but now we seem to have drifted back to 1878. (One thing in favor of the workingman is, that food is somewhat cheaper, meat alone increasing and maintaining its high price. In the late agitation in relation to the bill against cattle disease, which was thought at the time to imply the destruction of the live-cattle trade, the greatest opposition was manifested against it by the workingmen's clubs in large cities, who naturally looked upon any cause tending to raise the price of meat as a calamity. I have mentioned the English fondness for meat, and to show the difference between the continental nations and the English in this respect I reproduce the figures of M. Maurice Block, giving the pounds consumption per head a year: "United Kingdom, 87; France, 66; Russia, 44; Prussia, 42; Belgium, 40; Italy and Spain, 29."

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

"The habits of the working classes, whether steady or otherwise, saving or otherwise, and the causes which principally affect their habits for good or evil."

A large majority of the London workmen can certainly be ranked as skillful artisans and steady and industrious citizens. From an American point of view, accustomed as we are to alacrity in every branch of work, there is, however, a general slowness in action which at first might be mistaken for laziness, but which longer experience shows to be what might be denominated *the national working pace*, and it is the steadiness and method of this movement under low pressure which has built up the industrial supremacy of Great Britain. There is also a large class whose inclination for work is measured solely by their actual necessities, and if four days' work in a week will furnish shillings enough for food, and

especially drink, the other days, which might be used for increasing their comfort, are idled away in dissipation. More especially is this true of the lower wage-earners. The better-class workman is exceedingly precise in his mode of doing work, and lacks that ingenuity, quickness, and plastic habit of adaptability to circumstances which are so marked in American artisans. He has, however, a dogged perseverance and a capacity for hard work which well accounts for the substantiality of English manufactures. The foremen in particular I have noticed are men of shrewdness, activity, and great common sense. Mr. Mundella, speaking of the efficiency of English and foreign labor, says:

There is a strenuousness of effort, a rapidity and deftness of movement, which I have never seen equaled except in the United States. The American, being of the same race, I rank as the equal of the Englishman. I do not believe he is superior, only so far as he excels in temperance and intelligence.

As regards the ability of the working classes to save, it may be said that the general range of wages is such that the comparatively few who are endowed with greater prudence and self-denial than the rest have a chance of ending the year with money in hand. Prof. Leoni Levi, writing on the subject of British wages, divides workmen into three classes: (1) Those employed in works requiring higher skilled labor and manufacture, who receive from \$7.30 to \$9.73 (30s. to 40s.) a week; (2) those employed on work not so exclusive or technical, \$6.08 to \$8.52 (25s. to 35s.), and (3) unskilled labor, \$3.89 to \$5.60 (16s. to 23s.). It will be perceived that upon this basis (which I consider a most valuable deduction from the actual facts) that the margin for saving is small indeed, and yet, on the other hand, we are met by the fact that in 1861 the deposits in the savings banks amounted to £41,546,000, and in 1882 they were \$83,651,000, or an increase of 101 per cent., while the population had only increased 22 per cent. Much of this increase came from the laboring classes, and it is a strong evidence that thrift is gaining ground. The Government has made every provision for encouraging the workman to lay by whatever he may be able by establishing at every money office in the postal system a savings bank where any one may deposit not more than £30 in a year, with interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The lowest deposit that can be made is a shilling, but in order to stimulate smaller savings forms are issued about the size of ordinary checks, with twelve divisions, in each of which a penny postage-stamp may be placed. When the form has thus been filled with twelve stamps it will be received as a shilling deposit.

In the increase in savings, the decrease in the consumption of intoxicating drinks, the greater spread of education, the decrease in pauperism, the exertions of the churches, the good done by philanthropic societies, and the action of wise legislative measures we find some of the causes of the improvement of the working classes and some of the results. Drunkenness, thriftlessness, and gambling are the causes which still hamper the upward movement, but the results of the last twenty years, as seen in the higher wages, in better food, clothing, and dwellings, give high hopes of the successful continuance of the good work. The consul at Bristol gives an interesting table dealing with the consumption of beer and spirits, which puts in compact statistical form the larger per capita use of intoxicating drinks, but no statistics can present the misery, crime, and poverty resulting. The strong drinking tastes of the English people, supported by centuries of tradition and encouraged by the climate, are admitted to be the worst enemy to combat and the greatest evil of the country. Betting on horse races is, unfortunately, largely on the increase, and is indulged in by every class of

society. Racing in different parts of England takes place nearly every day, and is followed with the keenest eagerness. In London there are two daily papers of wide circulation devoted exclusively to sports, as well as numerous weeklies and semi-weeklies; and the amount of space allotted to descriptions of races, quotations of betting, and prophecies, in the regular dailies, shows how deep a hold the excitement of racing has upon the public. On the result of any great race it is no exaggeration to say that millions of dollars depend, and the system of betting with "bookmakers" is such that the public is almost invariably the loser. The demoralization thus created and the amount of money lost is not second to the lottery systems of southern countries, and in London, between the temptations of the publican and bookmaker, the surplus earnings of thousands of laborers, artisans, and clerks have little chance of reaching the savings bank. Now that to the pernicious system of stock and produce gambling in America is being rapidly added to the English racing mania, we may look for increased depravity in our youths, and a waste of money on a larger scale than before if the present results are any criterion.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

The statement of the feeling that exists in London between employer and employé may be dismissed in a few words. Old servants in households, old employés in banks, and in some stores and factories, are still treated with the former forbearance and courtesy which was one of the lovable traits of the relationship between master and servant in English life. But the patriarchal system of personal attachment, where the master was the father and guide to his workmen, is fast going out of date, and now lingers only in smaller manufacturing towns and in the country. The greater independence of the workingman has changed the character of the connection, and now the feeling is one of indifference, the master getting as much work out of his men as he can, and they endeavoring to do just enough to maintain their places and earn their wages. I have even heard the feeling existing described as one of bitterness; but I do not believe this to be general.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

Labor is well organized in London, every branch of trade uniting in unions for the maintenance of their members and the defense of their rights; and in this connection it must not be overlooked that most of the trade unions throughout the country have their head office in, and are partially directed from, London. For the general laws bearing upon the subject I have to refer to the report from Glasgow, where full details are given. There are several hundred trade unions in London. I will take as an example the Operative Bricklayers' Society, now in its thirty-sixth year of organization, the particulars of which have been furnished me by Mr. Coulson, the general secretary.

The society consists of 6,075 members, divided into 128 branches. The yearly income amounts to \$15,000, or an average cost of 62 cents a month to each member; and the present worth of the society is \$142,000. Since 1869 the union has paid the following benefits to members and their families: For sickness, \$136,500; for funerals, \$37,000; for accidents, \$2,000; grants to other trades, \$4,000; for trade privileges, \$20,000; superannuation, \$350—making a total of about \$200,000.

Qualification of members.—Every bricklayer who furnishes satisfactory evidence that he is in good health and has worked at the trade for two,

three, or five years, and between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five years Entrance fee, \$1.25.

Contributions as per age.—Twelve cents a week up to thirty years of age; 13 cents up to thirty-five years; 14 cents up to forty years, and 16 cents up to forty-five years. Any member who has completed one year and paid the rates is free, and entitled to traveling, sick pay, funeral, and other benefits. Those admitted from forty-five to fifty-five years of age pay 6 cents, and are entitled to trade and funeral benefits.

Trade benefits.—From the time a branch is opened all members are entitled to support to maintain the established wages and trade customs of the district; also traveling benefit, 37 cents a station. (There are sixteen relieving stations in London, where bricklayers in search of work are entitled to apply.)

Sick benefit.—Two dollars and ninety-three cents per week for thirteen weeks; \$1.94 for the next thirteen weeks; \$1.10 for the next year and a half, and 73 cents for the remainder of illness.

Funeral benefit.—Seventy-three dollars. To free and overaged members, \$29.20.

Optional benefits.—On payment of 2 cents a week for accident, when permanently afflicted, \$244; when injured at builder's works, a further sum of \$244 for legal expenses to establish a just claim for compensation for injuries and loss of employment.

Superannuation benefit.—For 2 cents a week; if a member fifteen years, 97 cents a week; twenty years, \$1.21 a week; twenty-five years, \$1.46; thirty years, \$1.94. Aged and infirm members may work for any wages they can obtain.

Extra sick allowance.—For 2 cents a week an extra 97 cents.

The rate of wages is fixed at 18 cents an hour for fifty-two and a half hours a week in summer (\$9.65), and forty-eight hours in winter (\$8.64), for London. At Swindon, one of the outside branches, the work is 60 hours in summer, at 13 cents an hour (\$7.80). The full rate varies from \$10.30 a week at Hampstead and Richmond (fifty-six and a half hours, at 18 cents) to \$6.07 at Iron Bridge, or about 11 cents for fifty-five hours.

STRIKES.

London has been singularly free from strikes, which is perhaps due to the large number of workers who can, in case of need, readily be obtained to take the place of the strikers. From interior towns we constantly hear of strikes and rumors of strikes, and yet the great center of trade unionism is scarcely ever the scene of the riotous or passive contests which are so common elsewhere. Last year the bricklayers had but one dispute in London, which was against increasing the hours of working in Lambeth until 4 o'clock on Saturdays. They were unsuccessful, after spending \$350 of the society fund to maintain their point. At present the only strike in progress is that of shoemakers in the common kinds of wholesale work, who demand a uniform price-list. This was referred to arbitration, but the result was so unsatisfactory that the men have rejected the compromise list and have refused to ratify the agreement. The whole question is at this time unsettled, and the uncertainty as to future proceedings is operating very detrimentally upon the wholesale shoe trade.

The general effects of strikes, except the few on record where the employers have almost immediately capitulated, is to injure both sides, the workingmen suffering more than the master. Unsuccessful strikes, which are in the majority, represent a dead loss to the workingmen,

while a successful strike is often gained at such an expense, through lost time, that the additional increment to the wage may take many months to place the workman in his former financial condition.

FOOD PURCHASES.

Working people are allowed to purchase whatever and wherever they choose, there being no restriction on their freedom in this respect. The former evil custom, by which employers furnished goods to their workmen on the credit of the employé's wages as security, led to so many abuses that the practice was prohibited by the passage of the truck acts, which, I believe, are seldom violated in London. Wages in general trades are paid weekly on Saturday, the half holiday, but the payment on Friday is rapidly gaining ground. A late act of Parliament prohibits the payment of wages in public houses, a common custom, which usually resulted to the undue benefit of the publican.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The power of the co-operative movement in London is very strong, both in the large trade carried on by the "stores," as they are called, and the effect they have had in a competitive way in compelling individuals and firms engaged in retail business to cut down their former large profits somewhat in conformity with the profits of the co-operative stores. The public have had their attention strongly directed to the difference between wholesale and retail prices, and greater care is now exercised in buying than ever before. In the general retail trade we find a tendency to multiply monster establishments, where ready-money payments are enforced (a leading principle of the co-operative system), and it is not uncommon to find such signs as this displayed in some of the smaller shops "Cash payments! The stores defied!" showing the rivalry they fear, and the standard of cheapness they wish to hold forth to gain customers. The English shopkeeper has been known for his long credits. This system is now going out, and the ready-money feature of co-operation has had much to do with the change. Another point to be noticed is that the co-operative stores extend the field of their operations beyond their own doors; as special private concerns, anxious to avail themselves of the extensive patronage of the stores, enter into combination to furnish goods to the co-operative members at a reduction of from 5 to 20 per cent. from regular rates. Armed with a member's ticket which costs from 2s. 6d. to 5s., and the extensive list of establishments in connection with the stores, one can command a substantial discount on almost any article purchasable. The stores maintain a reputation for cheapness, variety, and high quality of their stock, and are slowly but surely pushing the small trader to the wall. He cannot buy, sell, or manage as cheaply as his antagonist, and yet he must make an effort to keep his prices somewhat on a level with "store" rates. Unlike many interior cities the patronage of co-operation in London is mostly confined to the middle and higher classes, the workmen getting some benefit from the cheapening prices of his local tradesmen.

DWELLINGS OF THE LONDON WORK PEOPLE.

Having given above some information upon the general condition of working people, their habits, food, wages, and mode of life, I will confine this section to the question of their dwellings.

Macaulay once said that there was nothing so ridiculous as to see the English nation in a spasm of virtue; and there were not wanting critics when the last topic of interest, the better housing of the poor, was pushed to the front, to predict that it would be a short-lived benevolent excitement, and that matters would soon fall back into the old ruts. The appointment of a royal commission to investigate the subject, and the continued and practical attention which is still strongly maintained, force me to believe that the interest awakened is not ephemeral, but that great and lasting good will result to the poor from the movement, for which the public are indebted to the enterprise of the metropolitan press. When one has been through the slums of London and has seen the overcrowding, the indecency and brutality of the wretched inmates, he can appreciate how vast is the misery, and how great the difficulty that faces those whose means and endeavors are enlisted in the cause of improvement.

The statistics of the number of persons per inhabited house in London range from 5.72 in Croydon (one of the suburbs) to 13.14 in the parish of St. Anne, Soho, a crowded district between the great arteries of London, the Strand and Oxford street. Here is a honeycomb of courts and blind alleys which is bewildering in its intricacy, and a standing marvel that its limited space can contain the swarming population. But mere statistics of apparent overcrowding seem to be no criterion of the misery, as we find that, in the most wretched quarters, Shoreditch, Ratcliffe, and Whitechapel maintain the more respectable figures of 7.50 to 8.50 per house.

The popular interest may do much by stimulating to greater work the agencies now in existence, and by creating new ones; and in measuring what can be done, the results already accomplished by the Peabody Donation Fund, the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, the Queen's Park Estate, the Metropolitan Association, and many similar organizations, ought to be attentively noticed. A consideration of the first three mentioned, which exhibit some difference in system, will be sufficient for the purpose.

(1.) The Peabody buildings, scattered in different parts of London, are substantial, many-roomed establishments, erected with the closest care as to sanitation, and maintained and managed with skill and prudence. So that the really deserving poor may take advantage of the benefits, the characters of the applicants for rooms are inquired into, and persons earning more than 30s. (\$7.50) a week are not admitted. The average earnings of the head of each family occupying rooms are now \$5.75. Varying with the nature of the accommodation, and the desirability of the location, the prices charged are as follows: One room per week, 48 to 85 cents; two rooms, 73 cents to \$1.58; three rooms, 97 cents to \$1.76; four rooms, \$1.70 to \$1.84. Nearly every trade is represented among the tenants, the following being the leading occupations: Laborers, 582; porters, 463; police constables, 267; needlewomen, 277; carmen, 201; charwomen, 181; messengers, 125; warehouse laborers, 150; and printers, 124. The nineteenth annual report states that the fund was created by George Peabody, the American philanthropist, who gave £500,000 for the purpose. Up to the end of 1883, the interest and receipts of rent made the fund £830,000. There was borrowed from the public works commissioners and others the sum of £390,000, of which £362,000 remain unpaid, thus bringing the total capital up to £1,192,000. In 1883 £120,000 were expended for lands and buildings, and 33 blocks were opened containing 1,828 rooms; 26 new blocks will shortly be erected. There are now occupied 9,693

rooms, exclusive of bath-rooms, laundries, &c. These rooms comprise 4,359 dwellings—73 of 4 rooms, 1,521 of 3 rooms, 2,073 of 2 rooms, and 602 of 1 room—occupied by 18,009 persons. The rent in all cases includes the free use of water, sculleries, &c. The death-rate in these buildings was 18.60 per 1,000, which is 1.77 less than the London average.

(2.) The Improved Industrial Buildings Company has now been in existence for twenty-one years, and celebrated the event a few weeks since by opening 257 additional dwellings in Soho. The principle by which this company is governed is thus stated:

Although the work engaged in is philanthropic in its character and aims, this fact has been subordinate to the conviction that the independence of the tenants could not be maintained or the necessary funds secured for the work unless a fair dividend could be paid on the capital subscribed. The wisdom of that course is best illustrated by the rapid progress of the company, for which on the one hand philanthropy has subscribed the capital, and on the other the tenants have in no sense been the recipients of charity. They simply enjoy complete, comfortable, and healthy homes, in good positions, for about the same rent they formerly paid for one or two rooms in ill-adapted and unsanitary houses.

The houses are built in large blocks, but each tenement is "self-contained," usually comprising a kitchen, water supply, and one or two bedrooms, and the arrangement of the rooms is such as to make them almost as desirable as private houses. The height of the rooms is 8 feet 6 inches, and the superficial and cubic area 120 feet and 1,000 feet, respectively. The rents average for one room in the poorer districts, 51 cents a week; in the central and western districts the prices range, for one or more rooms, from 60 cents to \$3.04, the latter being charged for a few 6-room dwellings; the greater majority are 3 or 4 room tenements, averaging under \$2. The company owns 4,314 tenements, occupied by 21,500 persons. In addition, there are now in course of erection 610 tenements, capable, in all, of holding 25,000 tenants, at a yearly rental of \$500,000. The capital invested is \$4,750,000, paying 5 per cent. a year to shareholders.

(3.) Near Paddington is one of the best examples of the cheapness and beauty of the cottage system of tenements, as distinct from the block system just described. This is the Queen's Park Estate, which consists of about 3,000 houses, renting from \$2 to \$2.50 a week, and containing a population of 15,000. The buildings are of brick, two stories high, designed with such architectural skill and varied both in form and color with such fine taste as to give to the whole an appearance of an esthetic city, rather than what is generally associated with the idea of an artisans' locality, where so often the "architecture" is only the monotonous and naked plainness of straight lines. I was greatly struck with the rich display of flowers that appeared in every window and garden, and the evident care and pride the tenants took to beautify their surroundings. The churches, schools, and stores are all built in harmony with the cottages, making together one of the prettiest parts of London.

I earnestly recommend a study of these three systems, as the question of the better and cheaper accommodation of workmen is already a pressing necessity in many of our large cities. There are about 100,000 persons in London living in these specially provided industrial dwellings, and there is practically no limit to the need of the continuance of the system. The buildings are never in want of tenants, as the superior advantages and cheaper rates make applicants numerous.

RENTED DWELLINGS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The number and rentals of dwelling-houses in England and Wales are thus stated in the census :

Rental.	Number.	Per cent.
Under £10.....	2,628,162	58.8
£10 and under £15.....	721,170	16.1
£15 and under £20.....	418,003	9.3
£20 and under £25.....	251,789	5.6
£25 and under £30.....	242,050	5.4
£30 and under £100.....	104,956	3.1
£100 and upwards.....	66,637	1.7
Total	4,468,763	100.0

These figures represent the gross valuation of unfurnished houses. The real rental is about 15 per cent. more. But in judging what a tenant must pay, it should be borne in mind that rates and taxes fall in most cases on the tenant and not on the landlord, as in the United States. The taxes on an average amount to one-quarter of the rental. A house estimated in the census at £10 (\$50) gross would give an actual rental of \$57.50, and, with the addition of rates and taxes, the rental in an American sense would be \$71.87, or an increase of 42 per cent. on the census figures. I have here taken the moderate increment of one-quarter (5s. in the pound sterling) to represent the average taxes. In large cities or in the suburbs where extensive improvements are in progress, it mounts to 8 and even 10 shillings in the pound, while in some country districts it is as low as 2s. 6d., or one-eighth.

HOW A LONDON ENGINEER LIVES.

The following interview is with a good representative of the better class, and is valuable as illustrating the mode and means of life of a sober and industrious mechanic:

I am fifty-two years of age and am employed as an engine-driver at the ——— Electric Light Works. I have a wife and three children; the eldest, a boy, earns 10s. (\$2.44) a week; the others are too young to do anything. My wages are £2 (\$9.72) a week; in 1892 the same position commanded £2.10. The hours of labor are from 6 a. m. to 6.30 p. m.; on Saturdays till 2 p. m., or 70½ hours a week. My habits are steady. I do not drink, and I try to be as contented as I can. My income and expenses are :

	Shillings a year.
My wages, 40s. a week	2,080
Receive from my son 10s. a week.....	520
Total income	2,600
House rent, 8s. 6d. a week.....	442
Dues to Foresters Society	37½
Insurance on lives of self and family	143
Food, about 21s. a week.....	1,192
Total expenses enumerated	1,814½

This leaves me about £42 (\$200) for miscellaneous expenses, clothes, schooling, medicine, bus fare, &c. Were it not for the aid of my son I could not get along. Meat is expensive. I pay 7s. for beef on Sunday and Monday. I can save a little now and then, always have enough, but none to spare.

SAFETY OF FACTORY AND MILL EMPLOYÉS.

This section of the circular asks for the means adopted for the safety of work people, the provisions made for them in case of accident, and the consideration given by employers to their moral and physical well-being. In nearly all the consular reports will be found reference to the operation of the factories and workshop acts of 1878, which will amply cover the requirements of this inquiry, upon which I have hitherto addressed the Department. London is laid out in sanitary districts, the inspector of which, under certain restrictions, has the right of entrance into any house or shop to ascertain its sanitary condition. London is a practical and charitable city where free or nearly free hospitals abound. Many of the trades maintain schools and homes for orphan children of their craftsmen, and, in a variety of ways, means are extended to the sick and destitute. I have not learned, however, that employers in general pay any attention to the physical and moral welfare of their employés beyond what the law or their own individual sense of justice and charity dictates, unless we except those large firms who board and keep their employés in their own buildings, and who by so doing have a greater responsibility placed upon them.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The workman's political influence will soon become a great factor in the British franchise system. The Liberal party in bringing forward and passing through the House of Commons the representation of the people act (a copy of which I append), which it is estimated will add 2,000,000 of voters to the electorate, have forced the Conservative party in the House of Lords to admit that there is no disagreement as to the principle of the bill, thus practically insuring its ultimate passage. Consul Jones has made a specialty of reporting on the question of the franchise, and I have, therefore, to refer to his elaborate statement.

Strictly speaking the workingman pays no direct imperial taxes, as all incomes under £150 are exempt, and the classes of labor which we have been considering rarely have incomes amounting to that sum. But he pays local taxation either directly or through his increased rent, and more than one-half of the commodities, as beer, spirits, and tobacco, &c., on which heavy duties are levied, he consumes. The general tendency of legislation is in favor of labor, independent of any strong demand from the workman himself. Several beneficial acts on the statute books have been the result of direct agitation by the workmen, but more have been placed there in the ordinary course of legislation.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The emigration during 1883 of persons of British and Irish origin was 320,118, the largest on record. For some time past agencies have been forming to promote emigration on a larger scale, and the press has favored the idea as a double means of benefiting the emigrants and the country they leave, and it was therefore a surprise to find by the statistics of the first six months of 1884, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883, that there had been a falling off of about 30 per cent. The colonial office has lately caused to be printed as a parliamentary paper Mr. Boyd's scheme for a state-directed emigration of 200,000 persons annually to Canada, for the expenses of which the Government is asked to provide £20,000,000 of emigration stock. Mr. Boyd justifies

its necessity "in the fact that the population of the United Kingdom is excessive and increasing at a prodigious rate; hence widely-spread distress, much crime, drunkenness, and unreasonable competition, evils for which the only practical remedy will be found to be national emigration." As the question is likely to come up in Parliament, I call attention to it as an important point in the emigration of the future.

As to the occupations of emigrants leaving for the United States the board of trade furnishes the following particulars for Great Britain and Ireland in its report for 1883: Males, adults, general laborers (one-third of the total), 50,636; occupations not stated, 12,120; gentlemen, professional men, and merchants, 6,999; farmers and graziers, 4,363; mechanics, 3,792; quarrymen, 3,550; clerks and agents, 1,335; carpenters and joiners, 1,158, &c. Female adults, domestic and farm servants, 19,482; no occupations, 45,150.

FEMALE LABOR IN LONDON.

According to the census there are about 3,500,000 women who are earning wages in England and Wales, and if the present tendency is maintained of extending the field of female labor by their larger employment in existing occupations, and the opening up to them of new trades and professions as prejudice dies away, the next decade will see a large increase in the number of women who have it in their power to gain their own livelihood. The work that the more ambitious women are now striving for demands some technical education, which, thanks to the multiplication of technical institutes in London during the past few years, can now be obtained without much difficulty. In speaking of this question a few days ago Miss King, who is the secretary of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, said:

Things are mending somewhat. A great impetus has been given to female education of late years, and the time is coming when it will be regarded as much incumbent upon parents to train their daughters to earn their living as if they were boys. The great want is training—sound, practical, technical training. In a small way we have endeavored to supply this want by our class for teaching bookkeeping, which we started twenty years ago, and still keep on. Our pupils receive 15s. a week for the first year, rising afterwards to £80 and £100 a year. Since our first class was started others of all descriptions have increased and multiplied. There is the City and Guilds Art School, where girls go through a three years' course in wood engraving; Signor Bulletti's wood-carving class in Albert Hall; Miss Long's office, where plan-tracing is taught; and girls learn practical printing in the Woman's Printing Society, Westminster. There is a chromo-lithographic school in Bloomsbury. Designing is taught at South Kensington, and tapestry, china painting, and other decorative work are taught in numerous places. There is a complete curriculum for women desiring to study medicine, in Henrietta street. A lady pharmaceutical chemist in Paddington takes apprentices, and after three years' training they go up for examination, and are as thoroughly competent to dispense medicines as any male chemist. I need not refer to the training colleges for teachers; they have long been in existence. The nursing institutes are more recent. All are doing good work.

Thirteen years ago, says an intelligent writer in the Pall Mall Gazette in a series of articles entitled "Women who Work," the Messrs. Doulton, the famous art-pottery makers in Lambeth, employed in artistic work only three girls, and it was with difficulty that they could be found. Now over 300 girls are at work, and the number of technically educated applicants for situations tells the story of the change. To be eligible for admittance a girl must have passed the elementary examinations of an art school and be at least thirteen years old. The payment is at first low, beginning at 75 cents to \$1 a week, and rising according to merit. The weekly average earnings of a good steady worker (piece-

work being the rule) are from \$5 to \$6.25, but there are cases where the earnings amount to \$20 and \$25.

Another branch in which women have been successful is as employées in telegraph and telephone offices, there being over 1,000 female telegraphists in London alone, against a few score in 1870, when the Government took over the management of the telegraph system. Any girl from fourteen to eighteen years of age, after passing the civil-service examination, may be entered as a free pupil in the post-office telegraph school. In three months, generally, she is enabled to undertake the simpler matters of an office, and receives at first \$2.50 a week, rising 25 cents a week per annum to \$4.25, and then by 36 cents a week per annum to \$6.75. At the Central telegraph office there are 424 second-class clerks (women) getting from \$2.50 to \$6.75; 196 first class, \$7 to \$8; 15 assistant female supervisors with yearly salaries of \$404 to \$505; 15 others, \$505 to \$680; 8, at \$730; 6, at \$880; and 2, at \$1,200. The competition for a place in the Government telegraph service is very great; recently, when 50 hands were required, there were 500 applicants. In answer to an inquiry of mine in relation to telegraphists and school-teachers (male and female) in the Government employ, I received the following memorandum from Mr. Percy J. Cackett, of the Civil Service:

The pay of telegraphists varies so much according to the size of the town at which they are employed that it is almost impossible to reduce it to a uniform scale, but the system adopted is as follows: A competitive examination in telegraphy and elementary educational routine is held in London; the successful candidates are generally sent to small country towns, at which the fixed pay is from 10s. to 22s. per week, but this by no means represents their wages, as they make a very great amount of overtime. A circular is sent daily to every post-office in the Kingdom announcing the situations which are vacant throughout the country and the emoluments attached to each. Any telegraphist can then apply for one of these appointments. The post-master at the town where the vacancy occurs chooses between the candidates, and so a telegraphist is continually moving from a small town to a larger. In provincial towns and in London the pay for males is generally about 21s. to 42s. per week (\$5 to \$10), rising by 1s. 6d. per week per year, and for females 18s. to 33s., rising at the same rate. An able and honest telegraphist may in course of time be recommended for the position of post master or mistress, which is worth in small towns from £100 to £200, and in larger £300 to £700 a year. . . . The staff of the school board is composed of pupil teachers, assistant teachers, and fully chartered teachers. Pupil teachers receive no pay, but are instructed by the master or mistress in return for their services in taking charge of the younger pupils. If after five years the pupil teacher does not satisfy the inspector that he is likely to make a satisfactory master, he is not allowed to continue; but if he passes inspection he is sent to a training college. After two or three years he may then accept any assistant teachership which is vacant. The pay varies considerably, according to the size and importance of the school—in villages, £30 to £60 per annum, and in towns £50 to £120 (including lodgings, and in some cases food). After he has served as an assistant he may become a certified teacher, and obtain in villages from £60 to £200, and in towns from £120 to £400. The school board of the district have the privilege of choosing the master or mistress whom they consider the most suitable from among the different applicants from the training colleges, and the inspector decides when an assistant teacher should be granted a certificate.

It may be added that according to Prof. Leone Levi's estimate, in 1870, the average salary for a certified master was \$475; now it is \$600; of a certified schoolmistress \$285 in 1870, and \$360 in 1884.

Having given above some general observations on female labor, let me briefly run over the nine points suggested by the circular:

1. The number of women included in the different classes of professions and occupations in England and Wales is given in the Census Statistics, in Part I.

FEMALE WAGES IN LONDON.

2. As to the minimum, average, and maximum wages, the best answer that may be given is by way of contrast with the wages of men in

the same employment. Roundly it may be said that a woman gets for work one-half of what a man could command for the identical service; rarely is she able to get two thirds, and not unfrequently is the relation between masculine and feminine work reduced to the starvation point of a third. For women who work at some of the poorer trades, in the East End, pennies and not shillings measure their scanty day's earnings, but a fair minimum wage may be stated at \$1.50 a week, without board. As to the maximum, in the West End there are a few skilled workers in fashionable drapery and kindred trades who make \$20 a week, and I have mentioned a few instances of pottery artists and telegraph supervisors who earn \$25 a week. Most difficult of all is it to strike the average, which is probably under \$3 a week, without board.

HOURS OF LABOR.

3. The hours of labor vary with the different avocations, but are generally wearisome enough, being from nine and a half to sixteen hours a day. Since the vigorous movement in favor of early closing has been inaugurated, shopkeepers have shown more humanity, and the number of hours has been in many instances shortened in accordance with the nature of the trades. This has not been done by lessening the number of hours a day to any extent, but by giving a half holiday on Saturdays, or in some establishments on Thursday. In factories the hours are about nine and a half, exclusive of one and a half for rest and meals. In the retail dry-goods trade it is the largest and best establishments which close earliest, as may be noted by comparing Regent street at night with the smaller shops at the East and West Ends. In the city proper the hours are the shortest, even bars and restaurants, which in other parts of London keep open until 12.30 o'clock, closing early in the evening. The law in relation to hours affects mines, factories, and workshops, but has no application to stores, and an effort is now on foot to extend what might be termed the ten-hour law to stores also. Probably no better idea could be gained of the relation between the law and the laboring hours than by quoting an item from the police reports which lately fell under my observation:

Mrs. ———, dressmaker, West Hammersmith, has been fined £3 in one case, £1 and costs in each of ten cases, and to pay the costs of three other summonses, for employing women in her work-room after 4 o'clock on Saturday's, contrary to the regulations of the factory act.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

4, 5, 6, 7. The physical condition of the London working women ranks high, as the city is one of the healthiest in the world, and the sturdy vigor of the English constitution is as apparent here as elsewhere. To the full operation of the factory and workshop acts is due much of the improvement in the physical well being of employes, as on the one hand they preserve them from overwork, and on the other provide better security from fire and accident, or the more insidious dangers of defective sanitary arrangements and the diseases communicated in the working of such materials as wool and white lead. I had occasion in my last annual report to review the operations of this beneficent act, and then stated that the present condition of affairs was in pleasing contrast with the utter disregard of health, strength, and mental development which once made the English factory and mine system a revolting tyranny and the condition of the employes a civilized slavery. The best evidence

of the effect of this act in London that I can give is the statement by Mr. Redgrave, the chief inspector:

There has been a revolution during ten years in the conditions under which seamstress work is done; the employment of women in workshops and factories has increased enormously, but I can find no employer willing to commit himself to the opinion that in their respective classes there has been any deterioration in the character and conduct of the work people. Those engaged in the higher branches of dress-making and millinery, and who chiefly board their employes, acknowledge that since the enforcement of the factory regulations they have had less difficulty in getting apprentices of a superior class. The relatives and friends of these young people, knowing their health is protected by the limitations imposed upon the hours of work, have less hesitation in allowing them to go to work, and within a few years I have observed a remarkable improvement in the accommodation and treatment provided for this class.

WAGES, PAST AND PRESENT.

8. There has been little change in the wages of women during the past five years, and certainly no reduction. Covering a period of eighteen years, from 1866, Prof. Leone Levi shows that for women under twenty years of age wages have risen 12 per cent., and over that age 24 per cent., while wages of men under twenty years of age have increased only $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., and over that age $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The effect of the increase of women workers is a slight reduction in the wages of men. More often, however, a branch of work is entirely taken from the hands of men, and we have no opportunity to study the result upon the displaced. I know of one case where the undue insistence of union men upon the rules of their society so exasperated the manufacturer who had a certain time in which to fulfill a large order that he had a private test made of the ability of women to do the work, and finding it successful, suddenly supplanted all his men employes by women. Usually the changes go on so gradually that they are almost unnoticed, and it is rare that any manifestation of disapproval is seen like the riotous proceedings some years ago at Kidderminster, when the employment of women was violently protested against.

EDUCATION.

9. The present generation of workers is far better educated than the last, and educated in a way that though elemental is substantial. They usually read and write well, and certainly converse with a fluency and purity of English that is very pleasing. The observations of the consul at Tunstall present much information upon this point, to which I beg to refer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In conclusion I have to acknowledge my indebtedness in the preparation of this report for the services rendered by Mr. Edmund J. Moffat, Mr. Warren, the editor of the Labour News, and Mr. L. B. Lewis, of Blackwall, as well as many others who have kindly furnished me with information. I wish also to acknowledge the many facts and suggestions I have derived from Sir Thomas Brassey's work on "English Work and Wages," and the writings of Prof. Leone Levi.

EDWIN A. MERRITT,
Consul-General.

GENERAL TRADÉS.

*Wages paid per week of forty-eight to sixty (average fifty-four) hours in London.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$7 30	\$8 76	\$8 40
Hod-carriers	3 65	4 87	4 00
Masons	7 30	8 76	8 40
Tenders	3 65	4 87	4 00
Plasterers	6 80	7 79	7 50
Tenders	3 65	4 87	4 00
Slaters	6 80	7 79	7 50
Roofers	6 80	7 79	7 50
Tenders	3 65	4 87	4 00
Plumbers	6 08	9 74	8 10
Assistants	4 38	4 00	4 87
Carpenters	6 08	9 24	8 00
Gas-fitters	6 56	9 24	8 00
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers			6 50
Blacksmiths	6 08	8 03	7 80
Strikers	4 86	6 80	6 00
Book-binders	6 33	7 74	7 00
Brick-makers	6 86	6 33	6 00
Brewers			7 00
Butchers	2 80	6 08	4 38
Brass-founders	6 80	8 51	8 10
Cabinet-makers	6 80	11 00	8 80
Confectioners	2 43	7 50	6 00
Cigar-makers	4 38	7 80	6 86
Coopers	6 08	8 51	8 00
Cutlers	6 08	8 76	8 00
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	4 38	7 00	6 50
Cab and carriage			5 00
Street railways	7 30	7 79	7 50
Dyers	4 87	8 51	7 50
Engravers			8 50
Furriers			8 50
Gardeners	4 38	6 08	5 20
Hatters	4 87	6 80	5 40
Horse-shoers			7 10
Jewelers			8 00
Laborers, porters, &c.			4 87
Lithographers	6 08	10 24	8 50
Millwrights	6 80	11 00	8 70
Nail-makers (hand)			
Potters	4 38	4 51	4 40
Printers			7 30
Teachers, public schools			{ \$15 00
Saddle and harness makers	6 08	8 51	{ 17 60
Sailmakers			7 80
Stevedores, job work			7 30
Tanners			8 00
Tailors (not cutters, up to \$5)			7 00
Telegraph operators	4 38	25 00	7 50
Tinsmiths	4 87	8 51	8 00
			7 00

* This table has been prepared by Mr. William Warren, the editor of the Labour News, London, and gives from practical experience the average rates paid *per week* in the metropolis and suburbs. Higher wages are paid *per hour*, but such engagements are liable to much lost time. The table does not comprise foremen or the lower apprentices, but embraces the majority of good workmen.

† With board.
‡ With house.
§ Male.
|| Female.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

For wages of railway employés see Liverpool, where the payments are on the same scale as London. The office of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway is preparing a statement on the subject, which I will forward as soon as received. With the large amount of material on this point presented by the consuls, I do not consider it worth while to delay the transmission of the report to await the receipt of the railway statistics of London.

SHIPBUILDING WAGES.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in ship-yards, distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building, in London.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Shipwrights.....			\$6 00
Joiners.....			8 30
Blacksmiths.....			9 00
Calkers.....		\$11 50	9 00
Boiler-makers.....			8 30
Riveters.....			8 00
Engineers.....			8 00
Fitters.....			8 10
Ship-painters.....	\$7 20	11 50	9 00
Riggers.....			9 00
Red-leaders.....	7 20	11 50	9 00
Hammer-men.....	6 85	7 80	7 40
General laborers.....	4 86	5 83	5 30

London long since has dropped out of the list of great ship-building ports, and the trade that used to flourish here is supported by a very few yards, the supremacy having passed from the banks of the Thames to the Tyne and the Clyde. Necessarily the great commerce of the river makes ship-repairing an active trade, but if the repairs are extensive owners of vessels prefer to have them done elsewhere, where work and dock charges are less.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in London.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Steam:			
Captains (a year).....	\$778 64	\$1,450 00	\$876 00
First mate.....	53 53	63 00	58 28
Second mate.....	38 93		48 06
Third mate.....			34 06
Quartermasters.....			19 44
Cooks.....			24 33
Sailors.....			17 06
Sailing:			
First mate.....			34 06
Second mate.....	24 33	26 73	25 53
Third mate.....			17 06
Sailors.....			14 00
Cooks.....			21 90

(See Liverpool and Cardiff for different voyages.) The agent of the Anchor Line informs me that wages paid on their London and Liverpool steamers are substantially the same the year around, with occasionally a difference of a few per cent. in favor of London.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in London district, without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers:			
Kent.....	\$3 25	\$4 06	\$4 13
Middlesex.....	3 25	4 62	4 13
Surrey.....	2 19	4 06	4 24
Essex.....	2 67	4 38	3 06
Hertford.....	2 67	4 62	3 80

In the country districts around London the agricultural laborer generally earns from \$200 to \$300 a year, the average being about \$220. It is the usual custom to give a bonus of from \$10 to \$35 at harvest time, and during that season the laborer is supplied with beer. Depending upon the generosity of the owner or tenant of the farm and the character and permanency of the employment of the laborer, he is usually in receipt of certain perquisites, such as firewood, straw, fruit, and at time cottage rent free, which, while being part of his income, cannot be accurately averaged. In general it may be said that the tendency of agricultural wages, notwithstanding the depression in agriculture, is upwards, as there is an unfortunate attraction of farm laborers for cities, where they swell the ranks of the now overgrown casual labor of large centers.

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in London.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks:			
Superior.....	\$146 00	\$243 32	\$194 66
Plain.....	77 86	126 53	97 33
Assistant.....	58 34	87 59	77 86
Kitchen maids.....	73 00	97 33	77 86
Scullery maids.....	58 40	82 73	68 13
Housekeepers.....	116 80	446 65	146 00
Parlor maids.....	48 66	97 33	82 73
Nurse maids.....	48 66	97 33	82 73
Waitresses.....	48 66	97 33	82 73
Barmains (hotels and public houses).....	68 13	146 00	97 33
Butlers.....	146 00	389 00	195 00
Coachmen.....	189 79	243 32	170 82
Footmen.....	97 33	146 00	121 66
Hostlers.....	97 33	146 00	121 66

In hotels and boarding-houses domestic servants usually receive less wages than in private houses, as they are constantly in receipt of fees and gratuities from guests. In many it may be said that the wages paid in large cities in the United Kingdom are about one-half the corresponding wages in the United States, but at the same time a larger staff of servants is usually employed here.

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of London.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>City government (London proper, Guildhall and Mansion House).</i>			
Lord mayor.....			\$18,665 00
Recorder.....			17,032 00
Chamberlain.....			12,166 00
Town clerk.....			12,166 00
Common sergeant.....			9,733 00
Judge of city of London court.....			11,680 00
Commissioner of police.....			9,733 00
Comptroller.....			7,300 00
Assistant judge, mayor's court.....			7,786 00
Remembrancer.....			7,300 00
Solicitor.....			9,733 00
Coroner.....			4,550 00
Architect and surveyor.....			9,733 00
Registrar.....			8,500 00
Medical officer.....			3,893 00
Chief clerks (Guildhall).....	\$820 00	\$3,550 00	
Copying clerks.....	486 00	790 00	
Labors.....per week.	5 40	7 20	6 00
Porters.....do.....	5 40	7 20	6 00

As to ordinary trades, carpenters, bricklayers, &c., employed by the city of London, it is usual for the proper officers of the vestries or parishes (local divisions) to give out the work by contract, and then the average rates, as tabulated under "General trades," are in force. It may be roundly stated on an average that a common laborer will receive 10 cents per hour, and a skilled mechanic 17 cents for 52 hours a week's work. Street cleaners (men), 62 to 90 cents a day; boys, 30 to 62; dust-men (carmen), \$5.35 to \$5.83 a week.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS IN ENGLAND.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in England.

Occupations.	Lowest.*	Highest.*	Average.
GENERAL CIVIL SERVICE GRADES.			
Higher division clerks.....	\$486	\$1,946	\$973
Lower division clerks.....	389	973	671
Lower division clerks (7-hour offices)§.....	462	1,217	840
Boy clerks (age, 15 to 17 years).....	185	245	225
Men copyists (20 cents an hour).....			429
Boy copyists (8 to 9½ cents an hour).....			219
Men messengers.....	230	250	240
Boy messengers.....	76	114	95
SALARY LIST OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.			
Secretary of state.....			24,332
Under secretary of state.....			8,723
Three assistant secretaries of state.....			7,300
Chief clerk.....	4,866	6,083	
6 senior clerks.....	4,380	4,866	
6 assistant clerks.....	3,406	3,493	
20 first-class junior clerks.....	973	2,930	
4 second-class junior clerks.....	486	973	
Librarian.....	3,406	4,866	
Sub-librarian.....	2,676	3,162	
3 first-class clerks, librarian's department.....	1,946	2,433	
2 second-class clerks, librarian's department.....	1,216	1,752	
4 third-class clerks, librarian's department.....	486	1,167	
Superintendent treaty department.....	3,406	4,866	
Assistant treaty department.....	2,676	3,162	
Clerk in treaty department.....	1,216	1,752	
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE.			
3 first-class clerks.....	1,946	2,433	
2 second-class clerks.....	1,216	1,752	
5 third-class clerks.....	486	1,167	
Translator.....		2,433	
Oriental interpreter.....		1,946	
4 clerks lower division.....	389	973	
Clerk in passport office.....		1,216	
Private secretary.....		1,400	
Précis writer.....		1,400	
2 temporary clerks.....		680	
Printer.....		729	
Proof-reader.....		505	
Office-keeper.....		973	
Assistant keeper.....		438	
Do.....	253	427	
Coal porter.....		216	
Assistant.....		215	
Porter.....		438	
Do.....	292	380	
Housekeeper.....		607	
EXTRA ALLOWANCES.			
Permanent under secretary of state for management secret-service fund.....		1,400	
2 private secretaries.....		729	
For languages.....		729	
12 Queen's foreign service messengers.....		1,946	
2 Queen's home messengers.....		1,216	
5 Queen's home messengers.....		793	
3 Queen's home messengers.....		729	
Examining medical officer.....		140	

* The two amounts indicate the limits; the salary being dependent on length of service.

† Commencing at \$486 and increasing by triennial increments of \$73.

§ Same triennial increment.

§ Same triennial increment.

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.			
<i>Secretary's office.</i>			
Postmaster-general			\$12,166
Secretary			9,733
Financial secretary			7,300
Assistant secretaries			
Chief clerk	\$4,868	\$5,840	4,770
5 principal clerks, upper section	3,406	4,282	
9 principal clerks, lower section	2,822	3,310	
10 first-class clerks	1,946	2,433	
19 second-class clerks	1,265	1,849	
24 third-class clerks	730	973	
Lower division clerks	389	973	
<i>Missing-letter branch.</i>			
1 clerk			2,433
1 first-class clerk	1,508	2,190	
Second-class clerk	1,021	1,460	
Third-class clerk	486	973	
<i>Storekeeper's branch.</i>			
Storekeeper	1,946	2,433	
1 clerk	1,021	1,460	
1 supervisor	973	1,460	
3 overseers	584	705	
5 foremen of laborers	380	444	
52 porters and laborers	258	340	
18 porters and laborers	228	316	
Messengers (boys)	88	126	
<i>Clearing-house branch, female clerical staff.</i>			
Superintendent	802	1,460	
3 principal clerks	535	730	
10 first-class clerks	389	486	
44 second-class clerks	194	365	
<i>Returned-letter office.</i>			
7 first-class returners (male)	584	634	
13 first-class returners (female)	225	302	
14 second-class returners (male)	330	570	
37 second-class returners (female)	177	216	
5 third-class returners (male)	201	316	
<i>Postmasters.</i>			
Northern district			2,433
Northwestern district			2,433
East Central district			3,406
Southwestern district			3,285
West Central district			3,940
Eastern district			2,433
Paddington			2,480
Belling			730
Putney			584
Wandsworth, &c.			1,703
591 small letter-receiving offices in London	24	584	
<i>Letter carriers and sorters.</i>			
East Central district (the city proper):			
360 letter-carriers	292	380	
87 junior letter-carriers	228	285	
94 junior, second-class	176	228	
11 porters and laborers	228	343	
<i>Suburban letter-carriers.*</i>			
Division I	228	352	
Division II	265	342	
Division III (estimated)	240	310	

* Wages regulated by varying circumstances.

TRADES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week, of average forty-eight hours, to the trades and laborers in Government employ in the city of London.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers and porters, standard Government scale	\$4 38	\$6 57	\$5 48
Custom-house:			
Watermen, first class	8 00	9 25	8 67
Watermen, second class	6 56	7 52	7 04
Extra men			5 10
Admiralty:			
Foreman coopers, bakers, &c			11 20
Coopers, bakers, &c			7 10
Policemen (privates):*			
Third class, two years' service			5 83
Second class, five years' service			5 58
First class, seven years' service			7 40

* Uniforms, boots, &c., furnished.

In some branches of trade and labor in Government employ the rates fall below the outside prices paid by individuals or firms for the same work, but the steadiness of employment and the smaller number of hours a day more than make up for the difference.

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in London.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors:			
Union wages			\$8 76
Non-union wages, by agreement	\$6 08	\$12 16	9 73
Piece-workers*	6 08	12 16	9 73
Machine-minders	8 76	9 74	9 00
Machine-minders (boys)	1 48	2 43	1 80
Book-binders (men)			8 76
Finishers			9 74
Book-folders (girls)			3 30
Stereotypers	8 76	10 94	9 50

* On book-work, 14 cents per 1,000; on newspaper work, 16 cents per 1,000; fine type, like pearl, higher.

MANCHESTER.

REPORT BY CONSUL SHAW.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of the labor circular from the Department of State dated February 15, 1884, which reached me some time later, I have the honor to herewith furnish a report covering, in the main, the various points set forth in the important circular in question. I have found it very difficult, in many instances, to satisfy myself fully in presenting comparative data, for the reason that the system of paying wages here, and the way of living, differ so widely from that in force in the United States. Moreover, the habits and tastes of oper-

atives in this country are widely foreign to the social and general fashions and surroundings with us; hence it is not only extremely perplexing, but also somewhat misleading, to attempt to fairly and intelligently make clear the true condition of the average operatives in this great manufacturing and industrial center. It has been my aim to present an honest picture of the wide circle of employments and associations in this consular district at this time, and in carrying out this purpose I have availed myself of the advice and assistance of several very competent authorities, to whom I desire to tender my acknowledgment for valuable suggestions and data, viz: To Francis Amos, esq., Mr. Thomas Ashton, Mr. Thomas Hood, of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester, Mr. S. Massy and Mr. Henry Wiley, of the Manchester Corporation, and Mr. Frederick Dinham, station agent, Central Station, Manchester, I am under special obligations in connection with this report. In furnishing data relating to the wages paid in this district I have made use of very full and valuable tables prepared for my last annual report. As these contain reliable comparative statistics, taken from the books of a number of large mills which have been in operation for many years, and which it would be impossible to obtain from any other authentic source, I feel certain that their reproduction in this connection will be wise and timely. The greatest care has been taken to have the same perfectly trustworthy in every instance.

There were a number of blank forms in the tables furnished by the Department's circular which I have not filled up, for the reason that the trades mentioned are not carried on in this district, and in others the consul-general has kindly intimated that he would supply a part of the information sought from official returns secured through official sources at London. As this will fully meet the needs of the Department, I have left out this part of the data sought.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

“The rates of wages paid to laborers of every class—mechanical, mining, public works and railways, domestic, agricultural,” &c.

The data following will, I trust, be fairly satisfactory as an answer in some considerable detail to the information sought in the first query.

WAGES IN THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF MANCHESTER.

I have endeavored to carefully ascertain the wages of cotton operatives and other trades in and about Manchester, and the following data is believed to be fairly full and perfectly reliable. Where piece-work is the rule it is very difficult, indeed, to arrive at an average of wages earned. I have, through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas Ashton, of Oldham, and several other practical authorities, been enabled to furnish many important facts in this connection. The “pay sheets” are taken from the books of different concerns, and represent the actual average earnings of the operatives. But difficulties arise even in this practical way of arriving at the “wage list.” The operatives in a small mill do not, as a rule, receive as much as do those in large mills. However, I trust that the varied and full details which are supplied in this report, and which have been collected with unusual care, may be found sufficient to enable inquirers to gain a good knowledge of the average current wages of this district.

The Oldham and district list of wages for self-actor minders, with conditions attached agreed to by the employers' and operatives' association, January 3, 1876.

The accompanying list of wages, to be earned by self-actor minders for the various sizes of mules, has been agreed upon by the representatives of both employers and employed, as the basis from which the price per 1,000 hanks is to be fixed by the mode of calculation set forth in clause No. 1.

No. of doz.	Total earnings should draw from offices.	Minders' wages.	Piecers' wages.	No. of doz.	Total earnings should draw from offices.	Minders' wages.	Piecers' wages.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
36	1 17 0	1 5 6	11 6	77	2 19 4	1 12 4	1 7 0
37	1 17 2	1 5 8	11 6	78	2 19 6	1 12 6	1 7 0
38	1 17 4	1 5 10	11 6	79	2 19 8	1 12 8	1 7 0
39	1 17 6	1 6 0	11 6	80	2 19 10	1 12 10	1 7 0
40	1 17 8	4 6 2	11 6	81	3 0 0	1 13 0	1 7 0
41	1 17 10	1 6 4	11 6	82	3 0 2	1 13 2	1 7 0
42	1 18 0	1 6 6	11 6	83	3 0 4	1 13 4	1 7 0
43	1 18 2	1 6 8	11 6	84	3 0 6	1 13 6	1 7 0
44	1 18 4	1 6 10	11 6	85	3 1 8	1 13 8	1 8 0
45	2 0 6	1 7 0	13 6	86	3 1 10	1 13 10	1 8 0
46	2 0 8	1 7 2	13 6	87	3 2 0	1 14 0	1 8 0
47	2 0 10	1 7 4	13 6	88	3 2 2	1 14 2	1 8 0
48	3 1 0	1 7 6	13 6	89	3 3 4	1 14 4	1 9 0
49	2 2 2	1 7 8	14 6	90	3 3 6	1 14 6	1 9 0
50	2 2 4	1 7 10	14 6	91	3 3 8	1 14 8	1 9 0
51	2 2 6	1 8 0	14 6	92	3 3 10	1 14 10	1 9 0
52	2 2 8	1 8 2	14 6	93	3 5 0	1 15 0	1 10 0
53	2 4 4	1 8 4	16 0	94	3 5 2	1 15 2	1 10 0
54	2 4 6	1 8 6	16 0	95	3 5 4	1 15 4	1 10 0
55	2 4 8	1 8 8	16 0	96	3 5 6	1 15 6	1 10 0
56	2 4 10	1 8 10	16 0	97	3 8 8	1 15 8	1 13 0
57	2 9 0	1 9 0	1 0 0	98	3 8 10	1 15 10	1 13 0
58	2 9 2	1 9 2	1 0 0	99	3 9 0	1 16 0	1 13 0
59	2 9 4	1 9 4	1 0 0	100	3 9 2	1 16 2	1 13 0
60	2 9 6	1 9 6	1 0 0	101	3 12 4	1 16 4	1 16 0
61	2 11 8	1 9 8	1 2 0	102	3 12 6	1 16 6	1 16 0
62	2 11 10	1 9 10	1 2 0	103	3 12 8	1 16 8	1 16 0
63	2 12 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	104	3 12 10	1 16 10	1 16 0
64	2 12 2	1 10 2	1 2 0	105	3 13 0	1 17 0	1 16 0
65	2 15 4	1 10 4	1 5 0	106	3 13 2	1 17 2	1 16 0
66	2 15 6	1 10 6	1 5 0	107	3 13 4	1 17 4	1 16 0
67	2 15 8	1 10 8	1 5 0	108	3 13 6	1 17 6	1 16 0
68	2 15 10	1 10 10	1 5 0	109	3 14 2	1 17 8	1 16 0
69	2 17 0	1 11 0	1 6 0	110	3 14 4	1 17 10	1 16 0
70	2 17 2	1 11 2	1 6 0	111	3 14 6	1 18 0	1 16 0
71	2 17 4	1 11 4	1 6 0	112	3 14 8	1 18 2	1 16 0
72	2 17 6	1 11 6	1 6 0	113	3 14 10	1 18 4	1 16 0
73	2 17 8	1 11 8	1 6 0	114	3 15 0	1 18 6	1 16 0
74	2 17 10	1 11 10	1 6 0	115	3 15 2	1 18 8	1 16 0
75	2 18 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	116	3 15 4	1 18 10	1 16 0
76	2 18 2	1 12 2	1 6 0				

NOTE.—Owing to the difficulty in changing this table into American currency, I have left it as printed in the Oldham list of wages.

Minders spinning pin cops earn 1s. per week more.

In cases where self-actor mules are running quicker than 3 draws in 50 seconds, with 63-inch draw for any counts of yarn, twist, or weft, one-half the advantage of the difference arising from quicker speeds shall be added to total earnings, as in following list:

Number of dozens.	Amount to be added for each second quicker than 3 in 50.	Number of dozens.	Amount to be added for each second quicker than 3 in 50.	Number of dozens.	Amount to be added for each second quicker than 3 in 50.
	d.		d.		d.
36	4½	64	8½	92	7½
40	4½	68	6½	96	7½
44	4½	72	6½	100	8½
48	5	76	7	104	8½
52	5½	80	7½	108	8½
56	5½	84	7½	112	9
60	6	88	7½	116	9

Other lengths of draw in proportion.

Clause No. 1.—The mode of calculating length of yarn spun by self-actor mules to be as follows: From 56½ hours shall be deducted—

1st. An allowance of 1½ hours per week for cleaning and accidental stoppages.

2d. An allowance for doffing times, as follows: For each pair of mules, of 60 dozen spindles and under, 5 minutes; over 60 dozen spindles and less than 90 dozen, 6 minutes; of 90 dozen spindles, and upwards, 7 minutes. Number of doffings reckoned off one mule only.

3d. An allowance of 2½ per cent. for breakage.

Clause No. 2.—Mule indicators to be so constructed as to allow 2½ per cent. for breakage.

Clause No. 3.—The above list of total earnings does not apply to firms using a low quality of cotton and waste, requiring more pieces, or to firms using a superior quality of cotton, requiring fewer pieces in such cases; if any dispute arise, arrangements must be made with the consent of the two committees.

Clause No. 4.—In case of a dispute arising on account of a quick speed, or from bad work, the question shall be referred to the two secretaries; and, in the event of their not being able to settle the same, the dispute shall be referred to the two committees for a decision.

Clause No. 5.—If spinning 24's and under, 1s. to be added to the list of total earnings, but in cases of mules running 3 draws in 50 seconds, or slower, 1s. to be added for counts from 24's to 21's, inclusive, and 2s. for 20's, and all counts below.

Clause No. 6.—The above list of total earnings does not apply to double-decked mules, odd mules, three mules, or hand mules. In all cases of dispute, arrangements are to be made by the two committees.

CONDITIONS FOR EXTRA WORK.

1st. If no bobbin carrier is employed, 1½d. per 100 pounds of yarn weighed in to be added to the list; but if a hoist is in use, and no bobbin carrier, 1d. per 100 pounds to be allowed.

2d. If minder is employed on double-decked mules, 1s. 6d. per week to be added to total earnings.

3d. If minder is spinning from double rovings, 1s. per week to be added to the list. This to apply where the mules are adapted with tin guiders for double rovings, though not always working double rovings.

4th. *Breaking-out rovings and turning strings.* For mules up to 36 dozen, inclusive, 1s. per pair of mules to be allowed; for mules upwards of 36 dozen, ½d. per dozen per pair to be added. For breaking-out double rovings double the above rates to be paid.

5th. Tubing to be left for individual arrangement, and any dispute respecting payment for same to be decided by the two committees; the allowance made to be fair payment to the minder for loss of time entailed by the operation.

NOTE.—The allowances for breaking-out and turning strings are considered fair payment to the minder for loss of time entailed by those operations.

6th. For resetting or leveling up mules, minder to be paid at the following rate, if he is required and in attendance:

For mules up to 56 dozen, inclusive, 5d. per hour. For mules from 57 to 76 dozen, inclusive, 5½d. per hour. All larger mules 6d. per hour.

Piecers, if required and in attendance, to be paid their usual wages by the employer, as an equivalent for the yarn spun on one mule while the other is being reset.

7th. A month's notice of any desired alteration in the above list and conditions shall be given on either side, and all cases of dispute shall be attended to within seven days of the receipt of notice, and if, on investigation, the employer be found to have caused the dispute, he shall be held responsible for the same, and *vice versa* the minder.

JOHN RILEY, T. P.,

Chairman of Employers' Association.

SAMUEL ANDREW,

Secretary of Employers' Association.

EDWARD MELLOR,

Chairman of Operatives' Association.

THOMAS ASHTON,

Secretary of Operatives' Association.

For the information of members we publish the above list of total earnings, together with a scale of wages for minders and piecers, and all members are hereby urgently requested not to pay more than the above scale of wages for piecing; if they do so on their own account they will be held responsible for the same, and have to pay the difference out of their own wages; likewise, neither will an employer, manager, mule overlooker, nor any other person acting under their authority, be justified in interfering with a minder, so far as causing him, by instruction, to pay above

the scale of wages for piecing; if they do so, the employer will be held responsible and have to pay the same.

NOTE.—The extra allowances named for spinning pin cops, coarse counts, quick speeds, bobbin-carrying double-rovings, turning strings, breaking-out rovings, and spinning upon double-decked mules are, in every case, intended solely for the minder; therefore, no portion of the same, in any case whatsoever, must be given to the piecers.

In all cases where the members are not being paid in accordance with the list and its conditions, or are laboring under grievances which they desire should be removed, they are strongly requested to make application without delay to their local committee, who will cause action to be taken, so as to bring about an investigation such as is required by the rules of the association.

THOMAS ASHTON.

General Secretary.

Since this list was agreed upon, the following reductions and advances have been made, viz :

REDUCTIONS.

October 22, 1877, 5 per cent. reduction.
 May 27, 1878, 5 per cent. reduction.
 November 25, 1878, 5 per cent. reduction.
 October 20, 1879, 5 per cent. reduction.

ADVANCES.

February 9, 1880, 5 per cent. advance.
 From the last making-up day in January, 1881, 5 per cent. advance.
 Yours,

E. MELLOR, *Chairman.*

T. ASHTON, *Secretary.*

The following is an example of the calculations given in finding the production which the mules should turn out per week from the particular names :

Spindles	dozens..	82
Twist	counts..	32s.
Inch draw		64
Seconds in 3 draws		3 in 45
Doffings		8

(See clause 1 on list for finding production of mules.)

Dozens.		Spindles.		Draws.		3 draws.		2 mules.		Seconds in a minute.		Minutes per week mules should run.		Hanks should spin per week.
82	×	12	×	64	×	3	×	2	×	60	×	3,171	=	82,829
						30,240				45				
						Inches in 1 hank.				No. of seconds in mule running 3 draws.				
Dozen spindles														102
Wet														36s.
Length of draw, in inches														64
Seconds in running 3 draws														3 in 44
Number of doffings per week off one mule														25

Hanks the mules should spin per week.

$$\frac{102 \times 12 \times 64 \times 3 \times 2 \times 60 \times 3,047}{30,240 \times 44} = 64,580$$

After ascertaining the hanks, the amount of money which the spinner should draw from the office per week, as per list terms, is reduced to pence, to which three ciphers are added; the result divided by the hanks, gives the piece-work price at which the spinner is paid, per 1,000 hanks.

List of average wages in the cotton-mills of the district of Oldham.

Subdivisions of employment.	Men, average weekly wages.	Women, average weekly wages.
Cotton-mill engineers.....	\$3 57	.....
Cotton-mill first beaters.....	5 25	.....
Cotton-mill carders.....	9 72	.....
Strippers and grinders.....	5 47	.....
Blowing-room hands.....	5 10	.....
Blowing-room hands.....	.....	\$3 41
Drawing-frame tenters.....	.....	4 28
Slubbers and tenters.....	.....	4 14
Roving-frame tenters.....	.....	4 01
Half-time tenters (girls).....	.....	91
Little tenters (girls).....	.....	95
Spinning masters.....	9 97	.....
Self-acting minders.....	3 36	.....
Big piecers (boys).....	2 55	.....
Half-timers (boys).....	1 09	.....
Warehousemen.....	6 32	.....
Cotton-pickers.....	3 28	.....
Boys in warehouses.....	1 34	.....
Loom jobbers.....	9 48	.....
Weavers, per loom, \$1.40 (and look after 2 to 4 looms, and in latter case, have two little tenters, at 97 cents to \$1.22, per week.)	.....	.....
Cotton-mill winders.....	4 14	.....
Cotton-mill warpers.....	8 26	.....
Cotton-mill warpers.....	.....	4 38
Eulers vary from \$3.04 to \$4.86 per week, being young persons and women.		

Average list of wages taken from a cotton-spinning mill at Oldham, employing about 300 operators.

Subdivisions of employment.	Men, average weekly wages.	Women, average weekly wages.	Young persons, average weekly wages.	Children, average weekly wages.
Engine-drivers.....	\$10 22	.....	.....	.....
Firemen.....	5 10	.....	.....	.....
Carders.....	5 24	.....	.....	.....
Strippers and grinders.....	5 58	.....	.....	.....
Blowers and scutchers.....	5 22	.....	.....	.....
Drawers.....	.....	\$4 32	.....	.....
Slubbers.....	.....	4 28	.....	.....
Rovers.....	.....	3 89	.....	.....
Mule overlookers.....	10 22	.....	.....	.....
Self-acting minders.....	8 02	.....	.....	.....
Piecers.....	.....	.....	\$2 74	.....
Warehousemen.....	5 83	.....	.....	.....
Loom jobbers.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....
Weavers, per loom, about.....	.....	1 30	.....	.....
Winders.....	.....	4 01	.....	.....
Warpers.....	.....	4 82	.....	.....

Average wages in a large cotton-spinning mill at Oldham.

Subdivisions of employment.	Men, average weekly wages.	Women, average weekly wages.	Young persons, average weekly wages.	Children, average weekly wages.
Engine drivers.....	\$11 10			
Firemen.....	5 10			
Carders.....	10 22			
Strippers and grinders.....	5 41			
Blowers and scutchers.....	5 10			
Drawers.....		\$4 62		
Slubbers.....		4 50		
Rovers.....		4 01		
Mule overlookers.....	10 65			
Self-actor minders.....	7 54			
Piecers.....			\$2 55	
Warehousemen.....	5 35			
Loom jobbers.....	9 24			
Weavers, per loom, about.....		1 30		
Winders.....		3 69		
Warpers.....		4 38		

Average wages per week in a large cotton mill at Bolton, England.

[Taken from the books of the company.]

Subdivisions of employment.	Men, average weekly wages.	Women, average weekly wages.	Young persons, average weekly wages.	Children, average weekly wages.
Spinners.....	\$7 76			
Overlookers.....	9 73			
Piecers.....	4 38		\$2 43 to 2 82	
Children employed in various ways.....				\$0 81
Outdoor laborers.....	5 59			
Overseers.....	9 73			
Warehouse hands.....	7 54			
Engineers.....	8 75			
Card tenters.....		\$1 68		
Scutchers.....	4 14			
Strippers and grinders.....	5 35			
Drawing frame tenter.....		3 04 to 3 28		
Slubbing frame tenter.....		3 61		
Roving tenters.....		3 53		
Intermediate frame tenters.....		3 61		
Ring frame tenters.....		4 01		
Joiners.....	8 51			
Mechanics.....	7 06			
Molders.....	8 51			
Winders.....		3 89		
Warpers.....		4 28		
Dressers.....	10 95			
Slashers.....	9 24			
Drawers.....	4 62			
Twisters.....	3 93			
Weavers, overlookers.....	10 22			
Weavers, 4 loom (net).....		4 86 to 5 22		
Weavers, 3 loom.....		4 86 to 5 10		
Weavers, 2 loom.....		3 16 to 3 41		

Apprentice boys, some of whom are bound, from \$0.61 up.

The above mills employ 2,084 operatives, with 308 working days in a year, and averaging 56 hours per week.

Copy of the weekly pay-roll of a spinning mill at Bollington, Cheshire, England.

Subdivisions of employment in such department.	Men, weekly wages.				Women, weekly wages.				Young persons, weekly wages.				Children, weekly wages.			
	Number.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Number.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Number.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Number.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Scutching	10	\$4 86	\$2 68	\$3 77	1	\$2 68	\$2 68	\$2 68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carding	21	6 81	3 65	5 22	65	3 89	3 00	3 45	9	32 10	\$1 86	\$2 03	...	...	...	...
Throstle spinning	4	5 83	3 65	4 74	41	2 43	2 19	2 31	20	2 43	1 45	1 95	32	\$0 85	\$0 78	\$0 79
Mule spinning	35	7 78	4 14	5 95	...	...	...	...	16	3 68	2 55	2 61	...	...	...	...
Baling	1	7 78	7 78	7 78	64	3 28	1 82	2 55	24	3 28	1 82	2 55	6	1 01	57	79
Bundling and packing	6	10 95	2 43	6 68	...	...	...	...	3	3 65	2 92	3 28	4	1 00	85	9 71
Mechanics	4	8 02	5 10	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineers and firemen	4	9 97	5 10	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	12	5 83	3 65	4 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	97	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	42	...	...	...

Mule spindles	37,056
Throstle spindles	20,724
Rulers working	94
Whole number of employes in establishment for week ending November 8, 1883	382
Pay-roll (whole establishment) for week ending November 8, 1884	\$1,211 27
Number of working days in year	307
Hours of labor per week	564

AGES.

Men	21 to 60
Women	19 to 56
Young persons	13 to 21
Children	8 to 13

MINIMUM RATE OF WAGES, OLDHAM AND DISTRICT.

(Copy of official circular.)

The joint committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Steam Engine Makers' Society has drawn up the following list of minimum rates of wages to be received by the members of the two societies working in the above district, viz :

For mill-wrights, fitters, and turners in engine and tool shops, \$7.78 per week.

For mill-wrights and fitters working out of shop, \$7.78 per week, and district allowance, as per rule.

For fitters and turners in machine shops, \$7.05 per week.

For pattern-makers in all shops, \$8.02 per week.

For smiths, \$7.78 per week.

For mill mechanics, turners, fitters, and mill joiners, \$7.66 per week.

For all fitters and turners in gas-meter shops, \$7.54 per week.

All time over fifty-four hours in meter shops to be paid at the rate of not less than time and quarter.

In all mills and factories where mill mechanics are employed, and where more than fifty-four hours are required to constitute a week's work, all the time in excess of fifty-four hours must be reckoned as over-time, and paid for at no less a rate than time and quarter.

In all engine, mill-wright, and tool shops, all time over fifty-four hours must be paid time and quarter, time and half, and double time, and otherwise, as per district rules. That all members who are engaged permanently at a mill or factory, and who are required to help or take the place of contractors' men engaged on mill-wright or engine work in such mill, it must be distinctly understood that they must receive the same rate of over-time, viz, time and quarter, time and half, and double time, as per mill-wrights' rules.

Should any member of the above-named societies start in any firm, and fail to get the rate of wages here set down, they must cease work immediately on receipt of their first pay, unless a decided promise is made to pay the rate on next pay day.

In any case where a shop, mill, or factory is paying a higher rate of wages than is contained in the above list, it must be distinctly understood that our members are required to get that higher rate; failing to do so, they must immediately report the same to their respective secretaries or district committee.

These rules come into force on the 4th day of September, 1892, and should any member of the Steam Engine Makers' Society, or Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., continue to work under those rates after that date, he is liable to be proceeded against as acting contrary to the interests of his society.

This list has been printed by order of the joint committee, and must be posted in a prominent place in the club room, on branch meeting nights, for the inspection of the members.

Signed on behalf of the joint committee.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *President*,
WILLIAM SCOFIELD, *Secretary*,
Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c.

ROBERT L. MASON, *President*,
SIDNEY BORDMAN, *Secretary*,
Steam Engine Makers' Society.

HOLIDAYS OF THE DISTRICT.

	Days.
Christmas—Christmas day and New Year's day	2
Easter—Good Friday and Easter Monday	2
Whitsuntide—Whit Friday and Saturday	2
Oldham Wakes—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Wakes week	3
Total	9

N. B.—Members are desired to try and secure the co-operation of non-society men in getting and maintaining the above rates.

SPINNERS' WAGES IN BOLTON.

The following is an actual average of all the mules, good, bad, and indifferent, in the central district, i. e., a radius to 2 miles from the Bolton Town Hall. My thanks are due John Fielding, esq., of Bolton, for this valuable information.

Number of spindles in each mule.	Net wages of spinners.		Number of piecers.		Wages of piecers.	
	Hand-mules.	Self-actors.	Hand-mules.	Self-actors.	Hand-mules.	Self-actors.
600 and under	\$7 78	\$7 41½	2	2	\$4 62	\$4 62
602 to 750	8 63	7 57	2	2	4 86	4 86
752 to 800	9 24	7 09	2	3	6 29	5 10
802 to 850	9 48	7 45½	3	2	6 29	5 22
852 to 900	8 71	8 22½	3	2	6 29	5 22
902 to 950	10 20	8 84	3	2	6 29	5 35
952 to 1,000	9 84	9 00	3	2	6 29	5 47
1,002 to 1,050	9 73	9 48	3	2	6 29	5 67
1,052 to 1,100	8 67	9 79	3	2	6 29	5 59
1,102 to 1,150	None.	9 50½	4	3	9 48	6 29
1,152 to 1,200	9 84	10 82	4	3	9 48	7 54

The bulk of mules in Bolton range in size from 900 spindles to 1,050 spindles in each mule.

The principal count of any one count is 60's twist, and the bulk of our count range from 40's to 80's twists, and 60's to 150's wefts.

Yarn is spun here as low as 16's (hosiery yarn), and as high as 250's wefts, but two-thirds of the mules are spinning counts between the ranges given.

The following table represents the fair average production of Bolton mills :

	Hanks per spindle.
40's twist	24
45's twist	23
50's twist	22½
55's twist	21½
60's twist	20½
65's twist	19½
60's twist	18

There are mills, however, where the out-turn of 60's twist reaches 22½ and even 23 hanks per spindle.

CARD AND BLOWING ROOM DEPARTMENT.

	Average per week.
Cotton mixers, female	\$4 62
Lap tenters, females	2 55
Card tenters, boys and girls	2 35
Box tenters, girls	2 92
Setters-on, girls	1 95
Slubbing-frame tenters, women	2 92
Jack-frame tenters, women	3 77
Jobbers, men	5 22
Under carders, men	6 81
Carders, men	9 73
Mule overlookers	\$8 51 to 12 16
Managers	14 59 to 26 76
Secretaries	9 73 to 14 59
Engineers	8 51 to 10 94
Fire beaters	5 59 to 6 32
Bookkeepers	6 29 to 12 16
Warehousemen	6 29 to 12 16

RETURN SHOWING THE INCREASE OF THE WAGES EARNED IN LANCASHIRE BETWEEN THE YEARS 1850 AND 1883.

TABLE 1.—Cotton spinning and weaving, medium quality.

Description.	Male or female.	Wages earned weekly in—				
		1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.
Strippers and grinders	Male	\$2 55	\$3 16	\$3 80	\$4 62	\$5 10
Rovers	Female	1 82	2 68	3 41	4 14	4 38
Throstle spinners	do	1 82	2 43	3 16	3 65	3 65
Minders	Male	3 04	3 65	\$4 28 to 5 26	\$6 08 to 6 82	\$6 08 to 6 82
Winders	Female	1 70	1 95	2 68	3 89	4 26
Weavers	Male and female	3 41	3 53	4 14	4 38	4 74
Mechanics	Male	5 72	6 08	6 56	6 82	7 78
Overlookers and tacklers	do	5 36	6 08	7 30	8 28 to 8 72	8 72 to 9 24
Stone masons	do	4 86	5 60	6 82	7 30	7 80
Laborers	do	2 92	3 65	4 86	5 36	5 36
Percentage increase on 1850			16.85	43.59	64.47	74.72

Average increase in each trade between 1850 and 1883, 74.72 per cent.

TABLE 2.—*Cotton spinning, fine.*

Description.	Male or female.	Wages earned weekly in—				
		1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.
Spinners, hnd-mules	Male	\$3 24	\$3 24	\$3 73	\$12 80	\$9 73
Cyphers	do	2 68	2 68	3 65	4 01	3 80
Piecers	Female	1 58	1 58	2 68	3 08	2 68
Croelers	do	1 38	1 38	1 46	1 52	1 73
Mechanics	Male	7 30	7 30	7 78	7 78	7 73
Drawing tenters	Female	No returns.*	No returns.*	2 55	2 55	2 55
Jack tenters	do	do	do	2 31	2 43	2 43
Grinders	Male	do	do	5 22	5 72	5 72
Minders, self-actors	do	do	do	8 53	9 24	9 24
Percentage increase on 1850			Unchanged.	9.68	36.21	14.27

Average increase in each trade between 1850 and 1883, 16.27 per cent.

* To these years no returns have been made, but the difference is so slight it would not affect the general average, from which these items have been excluded.

TABLE 3.—*Fine spinning and weaving—Bolton.*

Description.	Male or female.	Wages earned weekly in—				
		1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.
Strippers and grinders	Male	\$2 43	\$2 92 & \$3 16	\$4 14 to \$4 38	\$5 10	\$5 10
Rovers	Female	1 62	1 95	3 89	4 14	3 80
Minders	Male	10 46	8 39	9 73	11 43	11 19
Winders	Female	2 19	2 43	3 19	2 05	2 80
Weavers, per loom	Male and female	1 11	1 26	1 15	1 46	1 34
Mechanics	Male	6 08	5 84 to 6 32	6 83 to 7 30	\$8 51 to 9 24	\$8 51 to 9 24
Tacklers	do	7 05	7 78	7 36	9 00	8 63
Percentage increase on 1850			Unchanged.	15.11	27.32	25.16

Average increase in each trade between 1850 and 1883, 25.16 per cent.

TABLE 4.—*A very large cotton mill, spinning No. 150 twist.*

Description.	Male or female.	Wages earned weekly in—				
		1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.
		Per 60 hours.				Per 54 hours.
Laborers		\$3 65	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	\$4 78
Mechanics		6 56	do	do	do	8 03
Strippers and grinders		3 28	do	do	do	5 19
Cardroom-overlookers		6 56	do	do	do	7 78
Roving-frame tenters		2 01	do	do	do	3 41
Drawing tenters		2 01	do	do	do	3 68
Combing tenters		2 07	do	do	do	3 77
Jack tenters		1 95	do	do	do	4 01
Spinners (hand)		9 73	do	do	do	12 65
Big piecers		3 16	do	do	do	5 39
Spinners (self-actors)		do	do	do	do	10 22
		40 98				56 21

Increase, 37 per cent.

TABLE 5.—*Fine spinning—Bolton.*

Description.	Male or female.	Wages earned weekly in—		
		1864.	1874.	1883.
Strippers and grinders.....	Male.....	\$3 65	\$5 16	\$5 84
Jack tenters.....	Female.....	2 92	3 65	3 87
Drawing tenters.....	do.....	2 07	2 80	3 59
Self-actor minders.....	Male.....	6 87	7 44	7 50
Piecers, big.....	do.....	8 16	8 18	8 18
Piecers, little.....	do.....	1 46	2 07	2 18
Average increase in 1883 on 1864, per cent.....				31.26

As this return is not for the same years as the others, it is not included in the general summary.

TABLE 6.—*Bleaching.*

Description.	Male or female.	Wages earned weekly in—				
		1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.
Dressers or singers.....	Male.....	\$7 66	\$9 06	\$10 44	\$9 04	\$9 50
Hand-crofters.....	do.....	6 66	6 99	7 72	7 21	7 80
Bleaching-machine foreman.....	do.....	5 28	6 72	5 37	8 89	8 27
Bleaching-machine minders.....	Female, say.....	1 70	1 91	2 92	3 16	2 25
Bleaching-machine pumpers.....	do.....	1 46	1 62	2 07	2 05	1 66
Bleaching-machine plaiters.....	Female.....	1 26	1 38	1 66	1 70	1 44
Stiffeners.....	Male.....	7 21	9 62	12 49	16 98	18 42
Assistant stiffeners.....	do.....	4 59	8 20	5 35	7 82	6 08
Manglers.....	do.....	5 33	7 45	6 10	8 29	6 97
Calenderers.....	do.....	5 49	9 28	8 81	9 69	7 48
Driers.....	do.....	4 78	6 46	5 33	8 43	6 74
Makers-up.....	do.....	4 48	6 50	5 31	6 60	7 04
Hookers (age 16).....	Male and female.....	1 36	1 56	1 70	2 23	2 98
Packers.....	Male.....	4 76	6 34	6 89	6 93	6 87
Percentage increase on 1850.....			32.06	31.40	56.50	50.00

Average percentage increase in each year between 1850 and 1883, 50 per cent.

TABLE 7.—*Calico printing.*

Description.	Male or female.	Percentage advance on 1850.				
		1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.
Machine printers.....	Male.....		Pr. cent. 8	Pr. cent. 25	Pr. cent. 50	Pr. cent. 5

Average increase in each trade between 1850 and 1883, 50 per cent.

TABLE 8.—*Shipping warehouse.*

Description.	Male or female.	Wages earned weekly in—				
		1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.
Hookers.....	Male.....	\$1 46	\$1 95	\$2 43	\$2 55	\$2 92
Makers-up.....	do.....	6 32	6 81	7 29	7 78	8 02
Packers.....	do.....	6 32	6 81	7 05	7 53	7 78
Cloth-lookers.....	do.....	3 65	4 38	4 62	4 68	4 66
Engineers.....	do.....	5 83	7 29	8 27	8 27	8 27
Percentage increase on 1850.....			15.46	25.77	31.44	35.05

Average increase in each trade between 1850 and 1883, 34.02 per cent.

TABLE 9.—*Mechanical engineering.*

Description.	Male or female.	Wages earned weekly in—				
		1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.
Fitters	Male.....		\$7 29	\$7 29	\$7 78	\$7 78
Turners	do		7 29	7 29	7 78	7 78
Boiler-makers	do		7 29	7 29	8 37	7 78
Smiths	do		7 29	7 29	8 51	8 02
Molders	do		7 29	8 27	8 75	8 75
Laborers	do		8 65	8 65	4 14	4 14
Percentage increase on 1850 .....	.....			2.42	12.73	10.30

* Assumed to be same as in 1860.

Average increase in each trade between 1850 and 1883, 10.80 per cent.

TABLE 10.—*Coal mining.*

Description.	Male or female.	Wages earned weekly in—				
		1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.
Colliers	Male.....	\$4 74	\$6 24	\$5 93	\$6 36	\$6 36
Engineers	do	4 48	5 35	5 77	8 67	7 90
Smiths	do	5 71	5 89	5 71	7 58	7 13
Joiners	do	5 16	5 55	5 95	8 45	7 39
Carters	do	8 73	4 05	4 16	5 29	4 42
Draymen	do	3 47	8 99	4 50	5 81	5 14
Dischargers	do	3 97	4 18	3 83	4 58	4 90
Bricklayers	do	4 58	8 75	7 83	8 47	8 16
Percentage increase on 1850 .....	.....		22.78	24.64	55.64	42.53

Average increase in each trade between 1850 and 1883, 43.53 per cent.

TABLE 11.—*Building.*

Description.	Male or female.	Wages earned weekly in—				
		1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.
Joiners	Male.....	\$5 83	\$6 32 to \$6 81	\$7 78	\$9 28	\$6 53
Joiners' laborers	do	4 14	4 14	4 88	5 26	5 59
Bricklayers	do	6 82	7 29	7 78	10 49	9 38
Bricklayers' laborers	do	4 14	4 58	4 96	5 79	6 08
Masons	do	5 83	6 56	7 29	9 03	7 94
Masons' laborers	do	4 14	4 38	4 96	5 51	4 96
Plasterers	do	6 32	6 81	7 78	9 24	8 82
Plasterers' laborers	do	4 14	4 86	5 35	5 63	5 59
Percentage increase on 1850 .....	.....		10.12	23.11	48.21	28.76

Average percentage increase in each trade between 1850 and 1883, 39.76 per cent.

TABLE 12.—*Iron manufacture.*

Descriptions.	Male or female.	Wages earned weekly in—				
		1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.
Puddlers.....	Male.....	\$10 95	\$9 73	\$9 73	\$10 95	\$11 68
Hammermen.....	do.....	17 02	14 59	14 59	15 81	15 81
Forge rollers.....	do.....	12 16	10 95	10 95	12 16	12 16
Ball furnacemen or heaters.....	do.....	19 59	12 16	14 59	15 81	12 16
Wire-rollers.....	do.....	29 19	31 62	24 33	29 19	29 19
Wire-drawers.....	do., say.....	19 46	19 46	19 46	13 65	10 95
Galvanizers.....	do.....	19 46	12 16	12 16	10 46	9 73
Mechanics.....	do.....	6 81	7 29	7 29	7 54	7 54
Laborers.....	do.....	4 88	4 88	4 88	4 88	4 88
Percentage decrease on 1850.....			8.78	11.98	19.16	14.88

Average decrease in each trade between 1850 and 1883, 14.88 per cent.

SUMMARY.

Description.	Percentage increase in wages earned in the undernoted years on those earned in 1850.			
	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.
Cotton spinning and weaving, medium.....	16.85	43.59	64.47	74.72
Cotton spinning, fine.....	Unchanged.	9.68	30.21	16.27
Cotton spinning and weaving, fine bolton.....	do.....	15.13	37.72	35.16
Cotton spinning, No. 150 wett.....	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	37.00
Bleaching.....	32.06	31.40	56.60	50.00
Calico printing.....	8.00	25.00	50.00	50.00
Shipping warehouse.....	15.46	25.77	31.44	35.05
Mechanical engineering.....	Unchanged.	2.42	12.73	10.20
Coal mining.....	22.78	24.64	55.64	43.53
Building.....	10.12	23.11	48.21	39.76
Average advance.....	11.70	22.30	43.00	39.18
	9 trades.	9 trades.	9 trades.	10 trades.
Iron manufacture decrease.....	8.71	11.98	10.16	14.88

The above tables have been courteously furnished me by George Lord, esq., president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to whom, and to the able secretary, Thomas Browning, esq., I desire to return my best thanks for many kindnesses shown this consulate during the past year. These tables are the result of most reliable and pains-taking inquiries, and are very valuable statistics.

The preceding tables are worthy of careful consideration, and prove beyond all question that improvements in machinery have greatly benefited operatives, especially in this district, during the past thirty years. This is not a result, I take it, that has been very much affected by the commercial policy of the country, but shows conclusively that perfect machinery increases the wages of operatives. Labor-saving inventions make it possible for operatives to turn off a far greater amount of work in a given time than could be done formerly, and thus it comes that multiplying the output lowers the cost per piece, and at the same time, by the increased quantity worked up, their wages are increased.

But what is true in England as regards the increase of wages from this cause applies with equal truth to all countries where the best modern machinery has been procured. Hand work was dear and slow, as compared with the present work of perfected machines, and this perfec-

tion in machinery has benefited the operatives and the consumer on the one hand as well as manufacturers on the other. This is proof of the power of the inventor, and that the genius of invention is the noblest benefactor of the working men and women in the world.

[Copy of statement which appeared in the Manchester papers.]

WAGES IN THE WEAVING BRANCH OF THE COTTON TRADE.

The president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce (Mr. G. Lord), in response to the desire expressed by the delegates of the weaving branch, at their meetings at Ashton-under-Lyne, requests us to publish the following as the data on which he based his statement to the chamber on Thursday last. The figures show the wages earned per week of 60 hours up to 1874, and of 56½ hours since:

MILL A.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.	Increase, weavers alone, in 1883 on 1850.	Increase, weavers and winders together.
						<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Weavers	\$2 32	\$3 67	\$3 36	\$4 50	\$6 80	87½	} 57½
Winders	2 01	2 61	2 68	4 14	2 02	45½	

This is a large mill, and the weavers' earnings per week are arrived at by taking the total earnings of the shed and dividing that sum by the number of weavers employed. The reduction in earnings of weavers in 1870 was due to the fact that the material used at that time was not so good as that in use immediately before and since.

MILL B.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.	1883.	Increase, weavers alone, in 1883 on 1850.	Increase, weavers and winders together.
						<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Weavers	\$1 00	\$3 50	\$3 77	\$5 30	\$6 65	83½	} 65
Winders	2 07	2 15	2 80	3 41	3 04	47	

MILL C.

In 1850 a weaver received \$2.51 for attending to one pair of looms; now she receives \$5.60 for two pairs of looms, out of which she pays a tenter \$1.28, leaving her \$4.32. Taking weavers and winders together, the increase shown at this mill is 56½ per cent.

MILL D.

In 1850 a weaver received \$1.95 for attending to one pair of looms; now she receives \$5.84 for attending to two pairs, and pays \$1.46 to a tenter, leaving her \$4.38. Taking weavers and winders together, the increase shown at this mill is 64½ per cent.

MILL E.

In 1850 a weaver earned \$2.23½; in 1883, earns \$3.36; increase, 63½ per cent.

Mr. Lord states that he has a number of other returns corroborative of those above given, but he thinks it "unnecessary to multiply proofs of facts so universally known to all in the trade."

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid in general trades per week in Lancashire.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Rate per hour.	Total earnings per week.
		<i>Cents.</i>	
Bricklayers	54½	17	\$9 28
Laborers (hod-carriers)	54½	10	5 52
Masons	49½	16	8 02
Laborers	54½	10	5 52
Plasterers	54½	16	8 83
Laborers	54½	11	6 08
Slaters	54½	16	8 82
Laborers	54½	10	5 52
Plumbers	52	16	8 35
Laborers, gas and water fitters	52	10	5 28
Carpenters	54½	16	8 82
Laborers	54½	10	6 08

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Tinsmiths	\$4 38	\$5 83	\$5 10
Assistants	97	4 38	2 67
Molders	7 29	7 29	7 29
Pattern-makers	5 83	9 73	7 78
Turners	5 83	8 75	7 29
Fitters	5 83	8 75	7 29
Hammer-men	3 41	4 38	3 29
Laborers (iron-works)	3 05	4 38	4 25
Boiler works	8 27	9 73	9 00
Riveters	6 56	6 56	6 56
Apprentices (mechanics')	73	4 38	2 55
Foremen	9 73	14 59	12 16
Draughtsmen	4 38	14 59	9 48
Teachers:			
Public schools	4 38	24 33	14 59
Assistants, public schools	24	4 38	2 55
Saddle and harness makers	4 38	5 83	5 10
Tanners	6 80	6 80	6 80
Tailors	7 03	8 75	7 89
Bakers	4 60	6 80	5 70
Brewers	4 60	6 80	5 70
Foremen	6 10	8 06	7 08
Draymen	3 41	5 83	4 62
Coachmen, draymen, cab, carriage, street-railway, and others	2 43	9 73	6 08
Brass-founders	7 29	8 51	8 40
Assistants	73	4 38	2 55
Millwrights	5 83	8 75	7 29
Foremen	10 95	19 45	15 20
Assistants	73	4 38	2 55
Coach and carriage:			
Body-workers	6 81	8 75	7 78
Painters	6 81	7 78	7 29
Trimmers	6 81	7 78	7 29
Smiths	6 81	7 78	7 29
Finishers	6 81	7 78	7 29
Working jewelers	5 83	8 75	7 29
Furriers	8 75	8 75	8 75
Gardeners (laborers)	4 38	4 38	4 38
Hatters	6 08	6 08	6 08
Horse-shoers	4 38	5 83	5 15
Weavers:			
Overlookers	10 22	10 22	10 22
4-loom net	4 86	5 22	5 04
3-loom net	4 86	5 10	4 98
2-loom net	3 16	3 41	3 28
Apprentices (boys)	61	3 16	(*)
Machinists	8 35	8 35	8 35
Mechanics' assistants	3 16	5 10	4 13
Butchers	4 86	8 51	6 68
Cabinet-makers	8 51	9 97	9 12
Chair-makers	8 51	9 97	9 12
Polishers	4 62	6 08	5 35

* From 61 cents up.

Wages paid in general trades per week in Lancashire—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Wood-carvers	\$10 05	\$14 50	\$12 77
Upholsterers	9 73	14 50	12 16
Assistants	1 06	3 49	2 28
COAL MINING.			
Colliers			6 38
Engineers			7 00
Smiths			7 12
Joiners			7 39
Carters			4 42
Draymen			5 14
Dischargers			4 00
Bricklayers			8 18
IRON MANUFACTURE.			
Puddlers			11 08
Forge-rollers			12 16
Ball furnacemen or heaters			12 16
Wire-rollers			29 19
Wire-drawers			10 05
Galvanisers			9 73
Laborers			4 25

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Printers' wages in Manchester per week of fifty-five hours.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Managers (large newspaper offices)	\$19 46	\$29 19	\$24 32
Foremen or submanagers	14 50	19 46	17 02
Journeyman	5 08	6 81	5 94
Lithographers:			
Managers	19 46	24 33	21 89
Foremen	14 50	19 46	17 02
Journeyman	5 08	6 81	5 94
Engravers (commercial works only):			
Journeyman	14 50	19 46	17 02
Apprentices	1 22	4 86	3 04
Bookbinders and stationery binders:			
Foremen	14 50	19 46	17 02
Journeyman	7 78	9 73	8 75
Rulers (i. e., paper-rulers of ledger accounts, books, &c.):			
Foremen	9 73	14 50	12 16
Journeyman	7 78	8 75	8 26
Feeders, assistants, folders, &c. (boys and girls)	97	3 16	2 06

Apprentices begin at 97 cents per week and increase to \$1.22, \$1.46, \$1.70, \$2.19, \$2.68, and, last year of apprenticeship, \$3.16 per week.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Lancashire.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers	\$4 38	\$4 38	\$4 38
Farm hands (boys)	50	1 70	1 40
Farm servants (female)	1 00	2 07	1 53
Balliffs	4 86	4 86	4 86
Overseers	4 86	9 73	7 29
Drivers, shepherds, wagoners, &c.	4 86	4 86	4 86
Head game-keepers	4 86	8 50	5 08
Under game-keepers	2 00	4 86	3 43

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per week to household servants (with board and lodging).

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Footmen	\$2 43	\$3 65	\$3 04
Coachmen	3 65	5 00	4 33
Butlers	2 75	5 10	3 93
Page	75	2 07	1 41
Private secretary	2 00	9 73	5 86
Lady's maid	1 95	4 00	2 97
General servant	97	2 43	1 70
Parlor-maid	40	1 75	1 07
Chamber-maid	40	1 75	1 07
Scullery-maid	40	1 06	73
Kitchen-maid	30	1 06	68
Man servant	2 43	3 76	3 09
Cook	1 46	5 00	3 23
Housekeeper	2 06	6 00	4 03
Governess, teachers	2 68	9 73	6 20
Nurse	1 00	1 95	1 47
Sick nurse, professional	2 07	5 00	3 53
Waitresses	1 03	2 43	1 73
Bar-maids	1 95	3 65	2 80
Grooms	2 43	3 60	3 01
Ostlers	1 80	3 25	2 53

SHOP AND STORE WAGES.

Wages paid per week in general stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Manchester and vicinity.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Boys	\$1 00	\$3 06	\$2 03
Girls	72	2 50	1 61
Assistants, male and female	3 06	7 26	5 16
Managers	7 26	19 46	13 36
Clerks	6 08	10 95	8 51
Porters	2 92	4 86	3 89
Confectioners	3 79	8 48	6 13

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Average earnings per week in spinning and weaving mills at Bolton.

[Taken from the books of one of the largest mills in the district.]

Each loom	\$1 54
Three looms, at \$1.54	4 62
Two half-timers, at 62½ cents	1 25
Net earnings of weaver	3 37
Four looms, at \$1.54 per loom	6 16
Two half-timers, at 62½ cents	1 25
Net earnings of weaver	4 91
Overlookers have charge of 72 looms, and receive on an average \$10 per week.	

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Knitters	\$4 25	\$4 50	\$4 37
Twisters			4 25
Drawers			4 25
Sizers			10 00
Dressers			12 50
Warpers			4 50
Winders (from cop)			3 50
Overseers (spinning department)	10 00	12 50	11 25
Manager (spinning department)			17 50
Overlookers (see above)			10 00

COTTON-SPINNING TRADE OF OLDHAM.

Oldham and its suburbs may truly be claimed to be the largest cotton-spinning district in the world. There are about 9,000,000 spindles using raw cotton, which is principally procured through the port of Liverpool, and these spin some 900,000 bales of raw cotton per year, averaging 400 pounds each, or a little less than one-fourth of the cotton consumed in the United Kingdom, which last year amounted to 3,770,000 bales. There are in addition 1,000,000 spindles using "waste," making a total of 10,000,000 spindles in this one district. Out of this number 4,500,000 belong to the 75 limited companies. The capital employed in this spinning trade is about \$65,000,000, and in the weaving branch, say, \$10,000,000.

Oldham was the first town in England to introduce the system of paying the operative spinner upon the principle of what the machine was capable of producing if kept in motion a given number of hours per week; and it is this system which has kept Oldham to the front ever since. Every spinner is trained to work on a mechanical plan, and in nineteen cases out of every twenty he produces more yarn than the mules are calculated to produce. This is chiefly accounted for in two ways, one of which is by the employer running his mill a little over time each day, or what is termed "cribbing time," amounting upon an average to nearly three hours per week. The factory act specifies that an employer must only work women, young persons, and children fifty-six hours per week, but in reality they often run the steam-engines fifty-nine hours per week. This is not done in all cases, but it is believed that a majority do this. The operative spinner, and all other hands in the mill who are paid by piece-work, get the full advantage of this overtime, while those who are paid weekly wages do not receive extra pay; thus all day hands will have worked nearly three weeks out of every fifty for which they are not paid, or, rather, they work overtime three weeks in this period.

Mill-owners are frequently fined for running overtime, but the inspectors are so few that only a small proportion of offenders are punished.

The factory operatives at Oldham are regarded as being among the best of their class, and the wages earned by them are representative of the earnings of first-rate spinners in England.

In the spinning mill employers and operatives have mutually agreed upon a list of wages, with certain conditions attached for extra work. The scale of wages commences at \$6.20 per week on mules of 36 dozens or 432 spindles (long) per mule for twist-counts, and for weft-counts or "filling yarns," \$6.44 per week; the scale rises two-pence (4 cents) per dozen, or for every 12 spindles more the rate of wages increases two pence (4 cents) per dozen, or for every 12 spindles more the rate of wages increases two pence (4 cents) per week. The average size of the spinning-

mules now reaches 82 dozen or 984 spindles per mule on twist, and 102 dozen or 1,224 spindles per mule for weft. The counts spun in the town vary from 4's to 100's, but the average runs from 32's to 40's twist, and from 36's to 50's weft; but for all practical purposes relating to the wages of the operative spinners 32's twist and 36's weft counts are taken as a basis. The spinners are paid by piece-work, but they pay their own piecers or "assistants" by weekly wages, and the piece-work price now is fixed by the employers' and operatives' secretaries, and made out from the speed of the mules.

The following is a practical example: 82 dozens spinning 32's twist, with a 64-inch stretch, running 3 stretches in 45 seconds, which is an average speed, and doffing eight times per week off one mule, the mules should produce in a fair working week 52,825 hanks of yarn or 1,650 pounds weight, for which the spinner is paid at the rate of 27 cents per 1,000 hanks, or 82½ cents per 100 pounds, amounting to \$13.93, out of which is paid \$5.67 to the two piecers or "assistants," leaving the spinner \$8.25 for his week's hard work. It must, however, be borne in mind that the above is calculated on the proper number of hours per week limited by law, while practically the spinner will really produce in many cases 55,800 hanks per week, realizing for himself about \$9.05.

A practical example of the weft-mules or "filling-yarn mules" is as follows: 102 dozens or 1,224 spindles per mule, or 2,448 spindles per pair, spinning 36's count, 64-inch stretch, running 3 stretches in 44 seconds, and doffing 25 times per week off one mule. In this example the employers' and operatives' secretaries would calculate the mules to produce 64,478 hanks, or 1,794 pounds weight of yarn per week, and fix the price of work at 26½ cents per 1,000 hanks, or 72½ cents per 100 pounds, realizing \$17.09, out of which the spinner pays \$7.83 to his piecers, leaving him \$9.18, and, as in the previous case, allowing for the "cribbing" time, and not stopping the mills for cleaning purposes during the engine time, for which the list allows, viz, 1½ hours per week, the spinner actually produces 68,000 hanks, or 1,888 pounds weight of yarn per week, realizing \$18 from the office, and after paying his "assistants" has a clear \$10 for himself per week. The rates named, as well as the wages, are 10 per cent. below the standard, and if trade improved so as to allow manufacturers a sufficient margin of profits, the employers would be immediately solicited to return to the standard list. If all conditions are taken into consideration, and the various counts of yarn spun, the spinner's wages will be found to average from \$8.27 to \$8.51 per week; big piecers from \$3.64 to \$3.89; little piecers from \$2.18 to \$2.67, and half-timers from 85 cents to \$1.04.

As a rule, the spinners work steady, never absenting themselves from work except at holiday times or during sickness; and a good many have lost their situations through being absent even on account of sickness.

Discipline is well maintained in the Oldham mills, and as a rule the operatives are in pretty good circumstances. A small proportion own the houses in which they live, and many have stock in the limited companies. Both males and females are noted among the operatives of Oldham for the neatness of their holiday and Sunday dress. There is a very good feeling existing between the employers and the employed, and as a result few strikes take place. Both have large and influential associations, but the ruling idea is to be just to each other, and the joint committees are seldom called together to settle disputes, as the two secretaries generally adjust all differences which arise in the various mills. These are guided in their delicate work by the conditions laid down in the wages-book, a copy of which accompanies this review. The full de-

scription given in the same, which appears elsewhere in this report, will fully explain how complicated such calculations are, and what nice adjustments are necessary to meet every question presented in respect to disputes, wages, &c., by the officials above named.

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per week to the employés of the Manchester corporation.

Occupations.	Amount.	Occupations.	Amount.
Inspectors	\$9 24 to \$9 73	Leading-sweepers	\$4 28 to \$4 86
For. man (yards)	12 16	Yard-sweepers	4 28 to 4 86
Clerks	6 08 to 7 30	Cart-filers	4 02
Surveyors	6 32 to 12 16	Watchmen	4 28
Messengers	5 83	Boatmen	5 35
Office-cleaners	3 65	Tipmen	4 02
Chemist apprentice	1 95	Wharfmen	4 28
Engineers	9 73 to 12 16	Carters	5 63
Joiners		Slaughter-house carriers	5 63
Laborers	4 38	Slaughter-house carriers	5 35
Wheelwrights	6 32	Mail carriers	5 35
Laborers	4 86	Barrow and pitmen	5 63
Smiths	7 30	Mortar-makers	5 63
Laborers	5 69	Manure-makers	5 35
Bricksetters	8 75	Mail-cleaners	4 28
Laborers	4 38	Grid-cleaners	4 28
Tinmen	8 27	Boiler-cleaners	4 28
Laborers	4 38 to 4 86	Urinal-cleaners	4 28
Painters	6 32	Dryer-tenters	5 63
Laborers	4 86	Riddle-tenters	4 86
Paviors	6 32	Engine-tenters	4 28 to 4 86
Laborers	4 86	Stokers	4 28 to 4 86
Boiler-makers	8 27	Hoistmen	4 38
Laborers	4 86	Yard-men	4 28
Mechanics	8 75	Sack-makers, &c. (females)	2 92 to 3 89
Laborers	4 38	Supernumeraries	4 28 to 4 86
Horsekeepers	10 22	Scavengers	4 02
Laborers	5 83	Draughtsmen	7 74 to 9 72
Farriers	8 75	Whitewashers	5 35
Saddlers	6 81	Pattern-makers	8 75
Laborers	4 86	Brush-makers	6 32
Sawyers	5 83	Saw sharpeners	7 79
Sawmill laborers	4 86	Machinists	6 32
Street-sweepers	4 38 to 4 86	Cook	3 41

* 16 cents per hour of 5½ hours per week.

PAVING AND HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

Paviors	\$7 78	Laborers	\$5 35
Leading paviors	8 27	Foremen	9 72 to \$10 95
Masons	7 78	Sloughmen	5 83 to 7 29
Flaggers	7 29	Carters	5 59
Beaters	5 83		

List of wages paid per week to railway employés in Manchester.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Occupations.		Occupations.	
Foremen	\$13 38	Engine fitters	\$6 02
Engine drivers	10 95	Boiler-makers	8 02
Firemen	8 02	Joiners	7 29
Foremen cleaners	6 08	Painters	7 05
Cleaners	4 38	Gas fitters	6 86
Foreman fitters	10 22	Laborers	4 14

List of wages paid per week to railway employes in Manchester—Continued.

GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Occupations.		Occupations.	
Foremen	\$7 78	Head guards	\$7 29
Warehousemen	6 56	Under guards	5 83
Checkers	6 02	Head shunters	6 81
Loaders	5 83	Under shunters	5 83
Scalesmen	5 10	Porters	4 62
Number takers	4 88	Messengers	1 96

CARTING STAFF.

Foremen	\$10 22	Under horsekeeper	\$6 81
Town foreman	8 81	Horse drivers	6 08
Town canvassers	7 80	Lutry boys	1 96
Head horsekeeper	9 48		

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Platform inspectors	\$9 24	Signalmen:	
Foremen	6 08	1st class	\$7 29
Head guards	6 81	2d class	6 08
Under guards	5 83	3d class	5 10
Porter guards	4 86	Foreman lampman	7 29
Porters	4 14	Lampmen	4 88
Carriage searchers	4 38	Foremen carriage washers	5 38
Car conductors	6 32	Carriage washers	4 38
Relief signalmen	6 08	Greasers	4 14

PARCELS DEPARTMENT.

Deliverymen	\$5 83	Parcel porters	\$4 38
Van boys	2 92		

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

Foremen	\$ 8 38	Examiners	\$2 48
Smiths	7 29	Strikers	5 83
Carriage builders	7 29	Lifters	4 62
Painters	6 32	Laborers	4 28
Oilers	4 86		

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

Permanent way inspector	\$10 85	Foreman platelayer	\$5 78
Sub permanent way inspector	8 02	Platelayers	4 38
Joiners	7 29	Telegraph linesman	7 29

SHOEING STAFF.

Shoeing smith	\$8 26	Assistant shoeing smith	\$7 29
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COST OF LIVING.

"The cost of living to the laboring classes, viz, the prices paid for the necessities of life, clothing, rent, &c. In this connection, not only should the prices of the necessities of life from an American standpoint be given—as per accompanying forms—but the prices of the articles and their nature, which are actually consumed by the work-people and their families, should also be given."

In this connection it is not easy to furnish satisfactory comparison between the cost of living in England and the United States, for the reason that the manner of living, tastes, and habits of work-people in the two countries differ so radically in so many particulars. Take, for instance, the cost of food in England, and while it is easy to give a list of the retail prices of such articles as the operatives daily consume here, it is not possible to accurately compare the style of living with our own, because the system of "boarding," which is so general in the United States, is comparatively unknown in this country. American work-people, as a whole, would not live under the conditions in force here among operatives, nor could they be induced to adopt the English system, in my opinion.

Here whole families work in mills, and are satisfied to do so, while in our country and other avenues are sought by the young in an ambitious effort to win a better position in life than their parents fill. Here the children are compelled to help pay the family expenses, while with us, less is expected or enforced in this particular. The following tables have been carefully made up from the best retail shops for work-people in this district, and furnish the prices for clothing and food at a fair average cost:

CLOTHING.

Shoes	\$1 95 to \$2 92
Clogs	85 to 1 09
Coats	4 86 to 7 29
Vests	1 46 to 2 92
Pants (good)	1 46 to 3 65
Pants (corduroy)	97 to 1 95
Shirts (white cotton)	49 to 85
Overalls (suit)	1 95 to 2 92
Shawls	85 to 1 95
Hats	47 to 1 22
Collars	7 to 12
Neck-ties	13 to 49
	paper 1 cent, and linen..

I believe that clothing similar to that which English operatives wear can be had in the United States at about the same prices. There is a great deal of misleading sentiment about this fact, for the reason that the cost of clothing worn by American work-people is known to be more than that paid by operatives here, but sufficient importance is not given to the superior quality and make-up of the former. Given the same styles, make, and quality, and we can equal the English in cheapness, if not undersell them. Surprising as this may appear, a visit to a great ready-made clothing house in New York will abundantly prove the statement here made.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The following price-lists have been very carefully prepared, and will give full particulars of the retail market price of various articles of food in Manchester and in Oldham, respectively. This may be taken as a fair average price for the same in this consular district.

I should add, that in Manchester and in the larger towns in this cotton-manufacturing center, co-operative stores associations have, by their system of business, added at least 5 per cent. to the purchasing power of their members, by furnishing provisions and clothing at low prices. All the profits of these stores and associations substantially go to subscribers in dividends.

The management of these useful enterprises is admirable, as a rule, and the expenses are comparatively very low. No high salaries are paid for figure-heads, but the work is well and honestly done.

The following is a fair average retail price of the several articles named, and which are used by the working classes of Oldham and vicinity:

Average price.		Average price.	
Good flour	per 12 pounds.. \$0 38	Good mutton	per pound.. \$0 22
Good meal	do. 38	Good pork	do. 18
Good potatoes	per 20 pounds.. 20	Good cheese	do. 16
Good cabbages	each 4	Good currants	do. 10
Good eggs	per dozen 30	Good raisins	do. 12
Good pickles	per small bottle.. 10	Good rice	do. 6
Good milk	per quart 8	Good sago	do. 6
Good lard	per pound.. 16	Good carrots	do. 3
Good butter	do. 28	Good turnips	do. 3
Good tea	do. 49	Good onions	do. 2
Good ground coffee	do. 32	Good fruit preserves	do. 9
Good unground coffee	do. 40	Good washing soap	do. 8
Good sugar	do. 7	Good washing powder	do. 8
Good molasses	do. 5	Good candles	do. 12
Good bacon	do. 15	House rents per week (average)	1 08
Good ham	do. 22	Annual borough rate	4 85
Good beef	do. 20		

Retail prices of the articles named below, in Manchester retail markets.

Bread (brown)	4-pound loaf.. \$0 12 to \$0 15	Lentils	per pound.. \$0 04	\$0 08
Bread (white)	do. 10	Haricot beans	do. 03	06
Sugar	per pound.. 05	Dried peas	do. 03	06
Tea	do. 44	Split peas	do. 03	06
Coffee	do. 28	Green peas peck of 20 lbs. in shell	12	30
Bacon	do. 10	Bread beans	do. 18	30
Butterine	do. 14	New potatoes	per pound.. 02	05
Dripping	do. 12	Old potatoes	do. 01	14
Butter	do. 20	Cabbages	each.. 02	06
Cheese	do. 12	Carrots	per pound.. 02	04
Pork	do. 12	Turnips	do. 02	04
Veal	do. 13	Paranips	do. 02	04
Ham	do. 12	Cauliflower	each.. 03	08
Mutton and beef	do. 13	Rhubarb	per dozen heads.. 25	75
Lamb	do. 20	Tomatoes	per pound.. 12	25
Tripe	do. 12	Beets	per dozen.. 02	04
Fowl	per pair.. 75	Preserves	per pound.. 07	25
Ducks	do. 75	Eggs	per dozen.. 16	48
Rabbits	each.. 25	Cherries	per pound.. 06	16
Hares	do. 50	Strawberries	do. 08	32
Grouse	per pair.. 60	Gooseberries	do. 04	08
Pheasants	do. 90	Black, red, and white currants	do. 08	20
Pigeons	do. 20	Raisins (dried)	do. 10	30
Geese	per pound.. 12	Currants (dried)	do. 06	12
Herrings and bloaters	per couple.. 03	Dates (dried)	do. 08	20
Codfish	per pound.. 05	Figs (dried)	do. 08	28
Salmon	do. 20	Prunes (dried)	do. 06	16
Brill	do. 08	Plums (various)	do. 06	16
Halibut	do. 12	Damsons	do. 12	16
Turbot	do. 12	Green gages	do. 06	16
Rice	do. 03	Oranges	per dozen.. 18	36
Flour	5 to 7 pounds.. 25	Pears	per pound.. 03	12
Macaroni	per pound.. 12	Apples	do. 02	12
Sago	do. 04	Almonds (Valentia, &c.)	do. 20	40
Tapoca	do. 04	Bilberries	do. 08	14
Oat-meal	do. 04	Blackberries	do. 06	10
Molasses	do. 03	Celery	per dozen heads.. 36	75
Barley (pearled)	do. 03	Cranberries	per pound.. 08	14

HOUSE RENTS IN MANCHESTER.

Operatives generally live in small houses, located in long, low blocks, in parallel rows, with paved, narrow streets between. These are, for the most part, devoid of gardens, and usually present a bare and cheer-

less appearance. I have repeatedly made visits to various manufacturing districts in this section of England, and carefully studied the conditions under which operatives work and live. Evidences abound in the older portions of this city where operatives reside showing how great the improvement in their homes have been during the past quarter of a century, because all cellar dwellings have been closed up by law. In passing along some of the old streets here, the bricked-up and boarded-up windows of rooms below the sidewalks can be seen, which formerly constituted the living apartments of operatives. These dark and gloomy abodes are now a thing of the past, but even yet a great majority of the poorer houses are small, wretchedly furnished, and far from comfortable. Great numbers of houses visited by me contained only one living room, and this served as parlor, kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, and in some instances also as a bedroom. Into some of these small houses large families are crowded, and their manner of life is almost necessarily demoralizing and unfortunate. The streets furnish the only easily reached playground for the children, and here they become familiarized with almost every phase of poverty, indecency, and even immorality. Lack of pure air tends to physical degeneracy, and as a result of crowded poor homes, insufficient ventilation, want of nourishing food and healthful surroundings, many of the children of operatives in crowded districts show the effects of this state of things in their weak physique. Great numbers are small, pale-faced, and sickly. The active work of zealous and able philanthropists is telling in favor of better homes and purer surroundings for operatives all over this country. Wealthy citizens are more and more turning their attention to the needy condition of the poor, and a great work is being done in their behalf. The corporation of Manchester, during the past quarter of a century, has spent vast sums of money in opening out wide streets, providing public parks, and in many ways adding to the comfort and happiness of the working classes. And this noble work is still being carried forward in a spirit and with a vigor worthy of the fame, enterprise, and wealth of this great and rich city.

House-rents vary with localities and size of rooms. It may be stated that the minimum for a four-roomed house is 63 cents per week; and for one containing an extra bedroom or two the rent would be \$1.09 per week. The average would be, perhaps, all round, \$1 per week.

The cheapest houses consist of one "living room" from 10 to 15 feet square, with a small scullery and two bedrooms up stairs. This, at best, is a "pent-up" affair, and leaves little "elbow room" for the occupants, especially if, as is often the case, the family is a large one. The larger houses have a couple of extra bedrooms and a little kitchen. The sanitary condition of these homes is generally good, as they are carefully inspected frequently by competent officials, and the board of health, in most crowded centers, does its work very efficiently, in the main.

Beyond the borders of the city limits operatives are often able to secure houses where small vegetable gardens can be had at a small additional rental, and many avail themselves of this privilege. The railway companies run cheap trains specially to accommodate working people, and thus operatives can live in the country as cheaply as they can in the city, including the extra vegetable garden, and the healthful associations to be found there.

CLOTHING OF OPERATIVES.

The fashion in dress among operatives in this country differs greatly from that of our own work-people in similar employments. Here the

women go to and from their work in their mill dress, only throwing a shawl over their heads for protection, *a la* the American squaw, in place of bonnets or hats. To this there are many exceptions, but it is the general rule.

There is no change of clothing, generally, among the operatives of either sex on leaving the mills at meal hours or at closing time. Clogs are largely worn, *i. e.*, shoes having heavy wooden soles or bottoms, with leather tops tacked on; these are much cheaper than shoes made wholly of leather. The noisy clatter made by these clumsy clogs as the wearer walks along the pavement strikes a stranger as very peculiar, and yet they are dry and warm and answer very well indeed for mill hands. Especially is this the case where the floors of weaving sheds are made of stone flags or cement, as the wooden soles keep the feet dry. Still I am sure our work-people would never consent to wear such clogs, for a variety of reasons.

To an American familiar with the neat and smart appearance of female workers in cotton-mills when going to or returning from their work in the United States—with bright dresses, hats, parasols, &c.—the contrast shown by English female operatives under similar conditions is simply astonishing. The feeling is unavoidable that another race is being passed in review, as distinct and sharply contrasted as possible. To the facts as I have stated them every impartial and competent observer can but give confirmatory evidence.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES IN MANCHESTER.

“Comparison between the present rates of wages and those which prevailed in 1878 (and since that time), when the last circular was issued from the Department, and between the conditions which then prevailed and which now prevail.”

Answering the above, I have to state that there has been little change in the wages paid in this district at present and the rate paid in 1878, or during the intervening period. The rate of wages given elsewhere in this report will show, in the wide circle reached by the report coming through George Lord, esq., late president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and which can be fully relied on, how even the wages have run during the past six years, in this district especially. When the cost of food is considered, I think that the purchasing power of operatives' earnings is greater now than it has been during the past six years. The various trade organizations keep such a keen supervision over the question of wages in this center that little change is made from year to year. An effort is now being made for an increase in the wages in the cotton trade of 5 per cent., and a threatened “strike” is presented as an alternative on the part of the operatives' committee. From present indications I conclude that a compromise or a concession will be the result. Trade is known to be so bad that operatives will not be overkeen in demanding an advance when the profits do not warrant it. There was a strong feeling in 1878 that the cotton trade of this district would soon become as buoyant and profitable as it had been years before. With this expectation in view both operatives and manufacturers looked forward to a renewal of the “good old times” when both were favored by an exceptionally lucrative trade. The years have come and gone, and still the state of trade is far from being what they expected it would be at this time. It is a period of painful solicitude on the part of many, and of hard and careful work on the part of

managers and capitalists engaged in manufacturing in this consular district. A vast trade is being done, and great enterprises are employing thousands of operatives each all over this center, but the conditions under which they work are becoming from year to year more and more difficult and perplexing. The leading nations of the world are making more and so needing less of England's colossal output of manufactures annually, and home industries, fostered by tariffs, distance, currency, and local pride, are gradually bearing their inevitable fruit. England taught the world how to do many things better than they were ever done before, and now she is finding ready and enterprising and competent imitators, who are reproducing, in other lands, most of the articles she formerly had a monopoly of, and at surprisingly low cost also.

HABITS OF THE LANCASHIRE WORKING CLASSES.

"The habits of the working classes—whether steady and trustworthy, or otherwise; saving, or otherwise, and the causes which principally affect their habits for good or evil."

The habits of the working classes in this great industrial center compare most favorably with those of operatives at any other point in the United Kingdom. In fact, so far as my observations have enabled me to judge, I believe the operatives of Lancashire and region round about head the list for general intelligence, industry, and thrift.

In the cotton trade and also in the great machine-shops the work-people are generally steady and trustworthy. The rules of all large concerns are very strict, and operatives must conform thereto or lose their situations. At present the supply of labor is in advance of the demand, and this causes work-people to very carefully attend to the regulations of their employers, for fear of being thrown out of employment.

The chief cause of much want and no little suffering among the working classes here, as elsewhere, arises from the lack of thrift and temperate habits. Those who work hardest and have the least to spend in harmful drink often lack the wisdom and courage to deny themselves in this respect. I am satisfied that intemperance leads to more suffering than any one cause among operatives, or, in fact, more than all other causes combined. Its evil effects, socially and morally, are very disheartening to all philanthropic workers among the laboring classes.

The public-house keepers too often absorb much of the hard weekly earnings of heads of families, and wife and children and husband suffer in consequence. It may be safely affirmed that the drink traffic is the one great and demoralizing element in the lives of the operatives of this district. An active and noble work is being carried on by church and temperance organizations, and thousands are now total abstainers who, a few years ago, spent a large proportion of their wages in drink. As drink habits give way to temperance teachings, thrift takes the place of folly, and a marked and happy improvement in the condition of operatives is the invariable result.

It would be impossible to fairly institute a comparison between the social condition of operatives in England and work-people in the United States in similar manufacturing occupations, because their conditions, tastes, and associations are widely different. In dress, in appearance, and general intelligence, as a rule, I think American work-people are far ahead of English operatives. I am confirmed in this view by English tourists, who have visited our great manufacturing centers and

carefully studied this question. In England the feeling among operatives that "once a mill-hand always a mill-hand," is a prospect that does not hold out a very encouraging field for the working classes. The chances for advancement are few in the old trades, and the hope of new enterprises in which better prospects will be within reach is not very satisfying. The country is thickly settled; the land is all occupied and largely held by rich proprietors, and lack of capital bars the way for those who have only their hands to help themselves with. With an increasing population, and where possession of wealth is so necessary in order that new avenues for earning a living may be opened up, it is not strange that the great mass of operatives come to regard present conditions with composure, and so uncomplainingly let their lives be measured by the monotonous daily round of the mill, the forge, and the workshop. Very few, broadly stated, save any considerable sum of money. Some do, but the proportion of those who come to possess a home and lay money by is small indeed. The great mass, at the end of each week, little more than pay their way, and trust to the future for all the necessities and comforts they enjoy in their exacting and laborious occupations.

As a provision in case of idleness or enforced illness, and in case of death, "clubs" have been established in which, on payment of a small weekly fee or "dues," a few shillings per week are allowed when the subscriber is ill or out of work on "strike," and at death enough is paid to decently bury them. In some cases a kind of mutual life insurance is kept up, by which the family of the subscriber receives a certain sum at the death of the father, but the amount is generally small, as the "dues" are not large. Beyond this, no provision is made for the future, and when death removes the "bread winner" his wife and children are left to shift as best they can for support. The wife must toil daily in the mill, and the children, first as half-timers and, when they reach the legal age, as full timers, they take their places with the mother, in the brave effort to supply themselves with food and clothing, and these of the plainest and most inexpensive kind.

To briefly sum up under this heading, it may be stated, (1) that the operatives here are comparatively, steady and trustworthy, as well as very efficient; (2) that, as a class, they are probably the best off and have more comforts and show more thrift than is the case with work-people in any other portion of this kingdom; (3) that an increasing number from year to year are becoming possessors of shares in co-operative enterprises, and are laying by money in savings banks, shares, &c. This state of things is rapidly making headway in and about Oldham, where the system of co-operation has been a powerful teacher and educator of thrift, and the ambition to save and secure shares, homes, &c., is doing wonders in the way of reforms in the habits of the operatives. Still, it is true that, looked upon in a broad view, the great majority of work-people here save little over and above their current living expenses; (4) that intemperance is the one great curse that robs work-people of their hard earnings and demoralizes both mind and body; (5) that a marked and cheering improvement in the habits and thrift of the operatives is taking place, the fruit of the great temperance and religious reforms which are being so zealously carried forward in this city and its suburbs.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

"The feeling which prevails between employé and employer, and the effects of this feeling on the general and particular prosperity of the community."

The relations between employé and employer are at present greatly improved and promise further improvement. Much of the bitterness formerly existing has ceased, to the great benefit of all concerned. The causes of this improvement are several.

1. Both labor and capital are now better organized; that is, partake more of a character covering each particular trade throughout the whole country, instead of being merely of a local character. A result of this has been to necessitate longer deliberations and preparations before a "strike" or a "lock-out," takes place, thus giving time for mediation and for wiser counsels. Further, this enlargement of the scope of trade organizations has brought an abler class of men to their management, which insures a larger and safer perception of both sides of any question in dispute.

2. The influence of public men, ministers of religion, and of the press, has been freely used to discourage extreme measures on the part of either employer or employed, and to encourage concession, or a reference of the question in dispute to arbitration.

3. Boards of conciliation have been established, composed equally of employers and employed. These endeavor to fix a sliding scale of wages, regulated by the price of the commodity of the trade or by the condition of the trade as certified by independently chosen auditors, who have access given them to the account books of principal employers in the particular trade.

4. The spread of the co-operative system among workmen has made them better acquainted with the actual condition of the trade from time to time; better acquainted with its difficulties and adversities, and, therefore, less disposed to arbitrarily conclude that an employer can always afford to maintain the rate of wages or to advance the rate. The same result has followed in the cotton trade from the large investment by workmen of their savings in spinning companies worked under "the limited liability acts," such companies being in many instances managed mainly by workingmen directors. The lesson taught in this center during the past quarter of a century points strongly in the direction of the mutual advantages which capital and labor receive from intelligent understandings of all questions affecting either. Many of the unfortunate contests of the past between employers and employed might doubtless have been avoided had there been a perfectly frank and full investigation as to the issues involved; and the present healthy, and on the whole assuring, relations between capital and labor are of a character to give promise of a still closer and safer union between these two controlling factors in the manufactures of this great industrial district.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR IN LANCASHIRE.

"The organized condition of labor; the nature of organization and its effect on the advancement and welfare of the laborers. In this connection it would be well to refer to counter organizations of capital, and on the local or general laws bearing on such organizations."

On the part of workingmen their trade organizations generally partake of the same character, namely, regular contributions per member to

a central fund, such fund being under the control of the central committee, chosen by the general body of members.

In some trades membership of "the society" is very general; in other, and especially the larger trades, membership is perhaps the exception. With two or three exceptions the accumulated funds available at any time to sustain a strike or resist a lock-out, are very inadequate; and resource has to be had to collections from other and sympathetic bodies of workmen when a long contest is inaugurated by strikes. The effect of such "organization" is believed to be of doubtful good, so far as the work-people are concerned. In some well-managed organizations the effect is beneficial, tending to the avoidance of dispute. In other cases it is contrariwise, much, of course, depending upon the experience, wisdom, and honesty of the trades-union or organization officials. This is a point of much importance and scope, for a great deal of matter is here opened up. The limits of this report, however, permit of only a general survey of the subjects propounded for review, and for this reason fuller details are not entered upon here and now.

The organizations of capital are much less numerous and less complete than those of labor; but in any great labor dispute in any particular trade the employers combine fairly as a whole to assist each other in resisting the action of the labor organizations.

And, here again, comes in one of the greatest questions of the age—how best to fairly hold the scales of justice in the interest alike of capital and labor. It is a question intimately interwoven with the rights and duties and privileges of a rash multitude of men and women who earn a living by honest toil alone, on the one hand, and of colossal capital, with its due rights and privileges, on the other. The solution of this vexed and commanding question still perplexes the ingenuity and defies the wisdom of the great economists of our time; and it must rest with the intelligence and patriotism of labor, as well as with the confidence and justice of capital, to arrive at a happy adjustment honorable to labor in every right way, and giving "its just due" to willing and necessary capital.

There are no local laws affecting the organizations of either capital or labor, and the general laws of the land permit any such organization, only prohibiting and punishing any attempt to coerce on either side by intimidation, threats, or violence.

STRIKES IN LANCASHIRE.

"The prevalency of strikes, and how far arbitration enters into the settlement or disagreements between the employers and employés, and the manner and nature of such arbitration.—The effects of strikes on the advancement, or otherwise, of labor, and the general effects thereof on the industrial interests affected thereby."

I have received a letter from Mr. Thomas Ashton, a practical and experienced authority in all trade disputes, and as it very clearly puts the case as seen from his stand-point, I feel that I cannot do better than to furnish his letter and let it speak for itself. It is no doubt true that a clearer idea of the difficulties and many perplexing questions which beset manufacturers is having an increasing influence in favor of calm, deliberate and reasonable action on the part of operatives, and altogether, there is a greatly improved feeling existing at present between employers and employed on the vexed and great question of "strikes." Co-opera-

tion opens out one avenue for the settlement of this friction, in part, between capital and labor, and it may finally settle the question.

SPINNERS' OFFICES, ROCK STREET, OLDHAM,
June 10, 1884.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of the 6th instant, my delay in answering same arises through Whit holiday, having been absent from home. Now, respecting strikes and arbitration, I must say there has only been two cases in our trade where arbitration has been brought to bear in the settlement of same. One was in Oldham in 1869, when the employers gave notice to reduce wages by 10 per cent. It was agreed by the employers and employed to have the question settled by arbitration, and the county court judge of Wolverhampton, then Mr. Rupert Kettle, was the umpire. Each side got up their own evidence to submit to the arbitrators, and the case was heard in the Oldham Lyceum. I may say both parties collected all the information they could from other cotton-spinning towns, and endeavored to justify their action in respectively proposing and resisting the reduction. Employers attempted to show that they were paying higher prices than employers in other towns, and that they could not afford to do so. A large amount of printed evidence was submitted on each side, and the question was discussed for several hours. No lawyers were employed. Ultimately the judge decided that the reduction must be 5 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. This decision gave much dissatisfaction on both sides, and the operatives said they had been sold and declared that they would never have any more arbitration. Now, my opinion was that the decision was a very fair one, but no one could convince the operatives that such was the case.

Another arbitration took place in Bolton. The employers gave notice to reduce wages by 5 per cent. The question was arbitrated upon, and each side engaged lawyers to put their case before the umpire, who was Mr. Russell, Q. C., of Manchester. Both sides went to great expense in collecting evidence, and a large number of witnesses were examined, the proceedings lasting three days. The case was heard in the Bolton town hall. The decision was against the operatives, who then declared that they would never have any more "arbitration;" and I may say, so far as the cotton trade is concerned, there will never be any more questions submitted to arbitration. as the Amalgamated Spinners, &c., Association, which extends throughout the country have struck the word "arbitration" out of the preamble of their rules.

My experience has taught me this: that however fair and honest a decision may be, it gives dissatisfaction, and the working classes, as a rule, have little faith in such settlements, and for the past few years they seem to have lost all faith in such proceedings. I am afraid there will be few disputes in this country submitted to arbitration in the future. General strikes, as a rule, are disastrous, and are best when avoided. Still there are times when they cannot be resisted or avoided, and I have found them to be beneficial to the workmen; but when the operative cotton spinners of Oldham resorted to a strike, which was in 1875, it lasted six weeks, and ended in the revision of the list of wages and conditions, and the terms obtained were such that, calculating the number of spinners and piecers, their financial position was improved upwards of \$500,000 per annum.

Speaking as a trade-union secretary of nearly twenty years' experience, I have come to the conclusion that strikes are ruinous modes of settling differences between employers and employed, and some other system ought to be adopted whereby justice can be done to both sides. Now, I think the best plan is for employers and employed to agree upon a rule of wages as a standard, and let the general state of trade afterwards govern such rate of wages up or down, always allowing reasonable profits to capital. If the state of trade was such that no profit could be made, and the employers proposed a reduction in wages, I should consider it would be worse than madness on the part of the workmen to strike against the proposition. On the other hand, if trade was prosperous and *large profits the rule*, I think the employer should grant an increase in wages; but if he refused, then, in my opinion, a strike would be a proper course to pursue under such circumstances.

If there was more of that forbearing spirit "which is necessary" brought into play, there would be fewer ruptures between labor and capital. Most of the strikes arise through not understanding the real state of trade, and the causes which require an alteration in the rate of wages, "up or down." I find that by educating the workmen in these matters they act reasonably, and with us hereafter strikes will be few and far between, to the benefit of all concerned.

Yours, truly,

T. ASHTON.

To Col. ALBERT C. SHAW,
United States Consul, Manchester.

FOOD PURCHASES.

"Are the working people free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose, or do the employers impose any conditions in this regard? How often and in what kind of currency is the laborer paid?"

Working people are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they please, and stringent laws are in force, which protect the operatives from any kind of payment, saving the "coin of the realm." Formerly, payments in goods, &c., caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and no little distress, and the abuses in this direction led to the enactment in 1831 of "1 and 2 W. IV, chapter 37," commonly called "the truck act," which put a stop to all such practices. Section III of the said act is as follows:

And be it further enacted, that the entire amount of the wages earned by, or payable to, any artificer in any of the trades hereinafter enumerated, in respect of any labor by him done in any such trade, shall be actually paid to such artificer in the current coin of this realm, and not otherwise; and every payment made to any such artificer by his employer, of or in respect of any such wages, by the delivering to him of goods, or otherwise than in the current coin aforesaid, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be, and is hereby, declared illegal and void.

This act, with stringent and ample powers, covers a wide field, and it is strictly enforced. A later act was passed extending the same provisions to the mining industry of the Kingdom.

The following important legislation is found in 46 and 48 Victoria, chapter 31:

III. From and after the passing of this act no wages shall be paid to any workman at or within any public house, beer shop, or place for the sale of any spirits, wine, cider, or other spirituous or fermented liquor, or any office, garden, or place belonging thereto, or occupied therewith, save and except such wages as are paid by the resident owner or occupier of such public house, beer shop, or place, to any workman bona fide employed by him.

So far as the security for payment of wages is concerned—and these are usually paid once a week—the laws here are admirable; and the hours of labor, also, are closely guarded in every way.

The acts in relation to the regulation of factories, mines, &c., are very voluminous, precise, humane, and severe on all offenders. The work-people are protected in many ways, and their wages, hours of labor, and supervision are keenly and well guarded. I firmly believe that the oversight of the work-people by the state is, on the whole, the wisest, justest, and most careful of any country in the world. The result is that operatives and laborers are independent, and have the law on their side to protect them from over hours of labor, all kinds of makeshifts in payment of wages, and in such official supervision as experience and long study suggests for their comfort and safety by the Government.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

"Co-operative societies: Give full information concerning their formation and practical working; whether they are prosperous, or otherwise; to what extent they have fulfilled the promises held out at their formation of enabling the work-people to purchase the necessities of life at less cost than through the regular and business channels; whether the establishment of co-operative societies has had any appreciable effect on general trade, &c."

The first conspicuously successful co-operative society was established in Rochdale, England, in 1844. It was called the "Rochdale Pioneers"

Society," and commenced with twenty-eight members, who subscribed £1 pound each. From this small beginning it has grown rapidly and steadily until its present annual turnover amounts to more than \$1,200,000. The share capital is now £307,000, and a yearly profit of £47,000 is earned.

This historic society, although not the first to practically put in force the principles of co-operation, were the first to win such success as made the future growth of the system possible and safe. In managing the affairs of the Rochdale Pioneers, the profits of the enterprise were divided among the shareholders upon the basis of the amount of their purchases from the society.

FORMATION OF RETAIL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The usual course followed in the formation of a co-operative society is for a number to subscribe the necessary amount of capital that is deemed necessary to supply the needs of the locality in which the "store" is located. The common course is to seek advice from the general secretary of the co-operative union, who furnishes a copy of a very carefully prepared set of rules, founded on long experience.

When the desired capital is secured a meeting is held, and the registration of the society, as provided for and required by act of Parliament, follows. Each society is at liberty to make such provisions as it deems best, as to the number of shares which shall form the limit of individual holdings, if any, and whether the member shall be at liberty or not to withdraw the whole of his shares, or transfer them at will.

It has come to be regarded as the wisest course to provide that each member shall have one share which he cannot draw out, and any remaining shares, under suitable conditions, to be "withdrawable." The reason why it is thought best to require each member to have one share that cannot be withdrawn, is to lessen the danger which a panic might cause, in the case of a "run" on the society through the fears of its shareholders. Many societies have a rule which enables committees to stop withdrawals in case of a panic, and this is looked upon as a very proper and important provision, as it not only protects the loyal members, but it also prevents general distrust through the "panicky" action of a few easily excited shareholders. The one share is transferable, but cannot be withdrawn, hence the equity of the rule. In some societies the committee, in case a shareholder wishes to sever his connection with the same, have the power to buy up the share and extinguish it on behalf of the society.

OFFICERS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The officers of co-operative societies or "stores" are chosen by the shareholders, and consist of a chairman (or president), a secretary, treasurer, and auditors. A committee of management, usually consisting of eight persons, is selected from the shareholders, and the rule of service varies in different societies. In some cases the committee retire in rotation every quarter, in others yearly. Generally the retiring committeemen are eligible for re-election at once, but in some societies this is not allowed, and some little time must elapse before they can serve. This is done to widen the circle of the shareholders, who may become perfectly familiar with all the details of the society, and thus provide against any one-man power in the same. The fees paid the committee vary from 12 to 24 cents for each weekly meeting, and for

subcommittees or adjourned meetings nothing is paid. It will thus be clear that the running expenses, so far as the committee is concerned, are very small. The reason why such small fees are paid members of the committee is to avoid the danger of having men get on the same simply for the weekly fees. This plan is to seek to secure the services of men who have the best interests of the society at heart, and who are so situated as to be able to work for the common good without special regard to the compensation offered. Where the common avocation of operatives only occupy them for ten hours a day it is easy to find plenty of competent and desirable committeemen in every society who are pleased to serve in the capacity named. Indeed, it is found that this kind of employment is very popular, and it is looked upon as a mark of special confidence to be selected as a committeeman in a well-ordered and prosperous co-operative society.

The committee of management has ample powers under the rules, mainly such as a general and special supervision over all details of the business; appointing subcommittees, determining what goods shall be purchased, the amount of stock to be carried, and of what these shall consist; sanctioning all contracts, and, in brief, their functions correspond closely to the powers and authority of a chartered corporation, as represented by a board of yearly elected directors.

THE VOTING POWERS OF MEMBERS.

Experience concerning a wide range has led to the adoption of the rule that every member of a co-operative society shall have one vote for one share, and only one, no matter how many shares he or she may possess therein. This unique rule is considered a vital and important principle, and it is believed by those best competent to express an opinion, that this provision is really the secret of the great success that has attended co-operation in this Kingdom during the past quarter of a century.

Under this rule the poorest member, owning only one share, has precisely the same voting power as a wealthy possessor of a hundred shares. In theory this is founded on the view that what is designed for the well-being and happiness of the many should be controlled by the many, irrespective of individual wealth. Voting is held to be a privilege—a personal favor, so to put it—and so the owner of one share is equal in voting power to the holder of many shares. It follows the law in the United States, where a poor man has one vote the same as the millionaire has one, and no more. It is a privilege which allows *the man* and not the *money* to vote. Women are allowed to vote the same as men, where they own shares, and are frequently placed on the managing committees. In selecting some lines of goods women render valuable assistance, as their knowledge of textile fabrics is generally excellent.

This voting principle is so very closely identified with the later safe and strong growth of co-operation in this Kingdom that I feel that I should add a fuller exposition of its purposes. It is claimed for this plan of allowing owners of one share each to exercise as much voting power as the owner of many shares that it tends greatly to strengthen the system of co-operation. The rich and the poor thus have a common interest in all co-operative enterprises, and fitness, not fortune, is sought in selecting committeemen to supervise their practical working. There can be no careless claim made that the few large shareholders out-vote all the single shareholders, and thus no one can fear that pov-

erty will be a bar to honorable preferment in conducting the affairs of the society. The old adage of "what is everybody's business is nobody's business" is in these societies, at least, non-applicable, for no more carefully or wisely conducted financial and commercial enterprises exist any where at the present day than the co-operative societies of this United Kingdom. The closest scrutiny is observed in every detail of the business, and the quarterly audits and balance-sheets render any considerable frauds impossible. The practical working of this co-operative system is strikingly shown among the Oldham cotton-spinning companies. The first co-operative mill for producing yarn was established in Oldham about twenty years ago. Previous to this date some attention had been given to the manufacture of calicoes there in this way, but the venture soon gave place to the spinning of yarn. During the past twenty years some seventy spinning-mills have been built in Oldham on what is popularly called the "limited liability" principle—i. e., co operative mills in fact—and more than 5,000,000 spindles are in full operation there, representing a capital of over \$30,000,000. The shares are usually limited to \$25 each, and workmen and small capitalists own a considerable proportion of the same.

The practical management of these mills is probably the most inexpensive and the most perfect of any similar enterprises in the world. The directors are usually five or seven in number, and are chosen by the shareholders out of their own body. It is the rule to select expert and practical workmen for these positions of trust, and this plan insures the most capable and best informed supervision over all details that it is possible to select. The average compensation for directors averages less than \$100 per year; probably \$90 would be nearer the amount paid each. I think it a very surprising and most complimentary fact that during the the past twenty years in the history of these Oldham mills, covering an output of hundreds of millions of dollars, not a single criminal investigation has been necessary into the conduct of any director. I look upon this as a most remarkable showing, and one that does high honor to the workmen of Oldham. These workmen have conducted these vast enterprises with marked and conspicuous success, and without a single defalcation or fraud of any noteworthy character. Such a record is indeed a proud one; and it speaks volumes for the practical sagacity, general intelligence, integrity, and business ability of these men. It must not be overlooked that nowhere in the world is competition keener than in the district where these co-operative spinning-mills are located. There is an almost endless detail of points to be looked after in these concerns. The purchases of raw cotton; the freight accounts; the sale of yarns; the payment of wages; the perfection and renewals of machinery; the repairs and supervision of mills; and, in brief, all the delicate minutia which enters into a business where to such an important extent trifles make perfection, and where perfection is no trifle. Should the above necessarily brief reference to the Oldham spinning-mills lead to a desire on the part of any reader to know more of the special features of their organization, a full report can be found in the annual report from my consulate on the "cotton-goods trade of Lancashire, for 1882."

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

It may be set down as a general principle of successful co-operation, as established by practical tests in Great Britain, that co-operative stores flourish mainly where there are large centers of population. I was re-

cently shown a map of Great Britain on which were plainly marked the points where co-operative stores are in operation. I was especially struck by the fact that few stores of this character are located away from great industrial towns. In Wales, outside of the coal-fields and great mines, no encouraging success has attended this system. This would seem to prove that it is necessary to have a large industrial population to insure any considerable success to co-operative stores. A dense population, with large demands for goods and with abundant assistance near at hand to supervise the business, are indispensable requisites. To place the facts, as shown by results here, in few words, this can be truthfully stated: That what is needed to insure success to a co-operative store here is a constant demand for food products and all articles entering into the daily wants of the working classes. Where there is such a demand co-operative stores are making excellent headway and are proving a great boon to the working people. The minimum of expenses in the cost of management, coupled with cash sales and the purchase of supplies from first hands, enables these stores to furnish their customers with cheap and good articles at low cost, and at the same time return to purchasers a considerable bonus on their outlay in the shape of surplus profits. The net saving all round is estimated to average nearly or quite 8 per cent., and this is a very important advantage to the class benefited by the system.

THE ENGLISH WHOLESALE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The establishment of a wholesale co-operative society in England was a necessary sequence of the success of retail co-operative societies. Rivalries and jealousies among shopkeepers who were naturally strongly opposed to the new co-operative movement made constant complaints to the wholesale dealers, of whom both then had to make purchases, and caused great friction and ill-will.

This state of things led to the formation of a wholesale co-operative society for England, which enabled the retail co-operative societies, who were shareholders in the wholesale society, to obtain their supplies direct from first hands, and where the price and quality could always be relied on.

The aim of wholesale societies is to secure all supplies direct from producers, and to dispense with the cost of middlemen as far as possible. To this end buyers are stationed at all producing points, both on the Continent and in the United States, who make large purchases for cash direct from the mills, the factory, and the farm, nearest where the needed articles are produced.

This enables the retail co-operative societies to keep constantly on hand an unfailing supply of the necessary stores, and to purchase the same at the best possible advantage. The system now well organized for securing the vast supplies needed by co-operative stores in Great Britain is a most admirable and extensive one, and is being brought to a point of perfection unrivaled in many respects.

They have their own banking facilities and necessary branches, and own several coasting steamers, which are employed in freighting butter, eggs, &c., from Ireland and from the Continent. To carry the principle of independence into as many branches of supply as possible, a biscuit and confectionery establishment near Manchester was purchased in 1873. To this the manufacture of dry soap was added, the annual output of both being about \$100,000.

In the same year a boot and shoe manufactory was opened at Leicester. This has been a marked success, and the annual production is now

fast approaching \$1,000,000. In 1880 another similar work was opened at Hockmondurke. Here the production is about \$100,000 a year. Soap works were also opened at Durham in 1874, the output of which amounts now to something like \$100,000 a year.

It is the policy of the leading minds of this co-operative movement in this country to gradually meet the wants of retail co-operative stores by co-operative manufactories as fast as these can be safely and wisely established. The present purpose is to supply the demands for a few articles of general consumption, such as boots and shoes, confectionery, soap, &c.

The wholesale co-operative society is made up of shares subscribed by retail co-operative societies, each of the latter taking shares in the former, and so sharing in its profits. The unit of the retail society is, in a sense, the unit of the wholesale society. The net profits of the wholesale society are paid pro rata to the retail societies, and the profits of the retail societies are in turn paid to the shareholders and purchasers of goods at a pro rata percentage on the amount purchased. Five per cent. is the dividend aimed to be paid by the wholesale society on its shares, and this is the average dividend paid on the shares of the retail co-operative societies. The net surplus profits of the wholesale society, after due allowance for contingencies, &c., of various kinds, including a safe reserve and the payment of 5 per cent. interest on share capital, is paid pro rata to the various retail societies comprising its shareholders. This same plan is followed by the retail societies, and what surplus is available, after the payment of the shareholders' 5 per cent., goes in the shape of a bonus to the purchasers of goods. It will thus be seen that the shareholders of retail co-operative societies have, first, the benefit of the profits of the wholesale society which come to the society from its subscribed shares in the wholesale society and, second, the profits of the retail society after the payment of 5 per cent., which go to the shareholders who purchase goods. This system has now become very popular, and the organization and management are admirable. The ordinary rule is to charge the common prices which rule in any district for all articles, and the saving secured by "co-operation" comes back in the shape of dividends on shares and on purchases made.

BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION.

The system of co-operative societies has had a remarkable influence in educating workingmen to become careful and very critical examiners of the quarterly balance sheets of the various enterprises in which they are interested. It is a rule of co-operative societies to furnish quarterly balance sheets to all members, and these are sharply investigated by all holders of shares. To enter a public house in a quarter where operatives congregate and listen to the intelligent criticisms which are made on the last quarter's balance sheet would astonish a stranger unacquainted with the habits and keen, practical business insight of this class. The result is that all operations of the society are perfectly understood, and a safe, supervisory control is thus kept over its business. There is no concealment or mystery about it, and publicity tends to prevent the perpetration of frauds, and to render any considerable wrongdoing next to impossible. This interest in the affairs of co-operative societies on the part of operative shareholders educates young men as to the great importance and desirability of becoming possessors of shares in well-to-do concerns, and is, in brief, a powerful incentive to the practice of thrift among the working classes.

I believe that co-operation is bound to have a great growth in the near future, and that the plan of paying a few favored persons about a

mill or factory large salaries must soon be a thing of the past. The useful and important lesson taught in Oldham by co-operation points strongly to this conclusion. There, at present, yarn is turned out in vast quantities, and for quality and cost of production it cannot be surpassed in the whole world.

The mills are managed honestly and very ably, and no large salary is paid in connection with them. I believe that no official connected with the Oldham spinning-mills receives to exceed \$2,000 a year, and very few, if any, are paid this amount. I submit that the facts embodied in this report should be closely studied by all who have at heart the best interests of American working men and women, to the end that our wealth producers may be as favorably surrounded as English operatives are, so far as the aids afforded by co-operation affect the great and commanding question of securing for the laborer the best possible rewards for intelligent and happy toil.

The following letter was written me in reply to inquiries about the practical working of co-operation in Oldham by the secretary of a leading cotton spinner's association there, and I give it in this connection as a very valuable contribution to this discussion. Mr. Ashton was for some years an operative, and speaks from practical knowledge of an extended character. I wish to thank him sincerely for his clear and practical letter.

ROCK STREET, OLDHAM,
July 27, 1884.

SIR: In reply to yours of a recent date I beg to state that the success of co-operative societies and the limited liability cotton-spinning companies is due more to the principle of "one man to one vote" than to any other cause. It is quite true that we in Oldham are very democratic in all our business transactions, and the man with one £5 share claims and gets the same power in voting at all meetings as the man with one hundred shares of £5 each. At the commencement of the great movement of company operation and limited liability concerns the rules were so drawn as to give a rich shareholder votes in accordance with the number of shares held, but it was found out that the system did not work well, besides giving dissatisfaction to the poorer shareholders, and the system gradually broke down. All our large concerns are now acting upon the principle of equal voting power to each shareholder, and it has proved to be the best plan by far. The cotton-mills managed by workmen as *directors*—and there are hundreds of them—are the most successful; and it would do you good to hear them discuss the various matters pertaining to the economical working and management of the different mills. The manner, also, in which quarterly balance sheets are perused and criticised, and the expenditure compared with other mills of a like character, is deeply interesting to all who study these co-operative questions. The shareholders at the quarterly meetings often keenly question chairman and directors, if they are not satisfied with the result of the quarter's operations.

A cotton-mill with 70,000 to 80,000 spindles will be managed by a board of directors, seven in number, and some have only five, all of whom are workmen, such as brick-makers, brick-setters, joiners, mechanics, cotton-spinners; in fact, all kinds of trades are represented on the different directorates of our numerous companies. The salary of a director ranges from £3 to £5 per quarter, and the chairman only receives the same salary as his colleagues. The auditors are elected by the shareholders for twelve months, but are eligible for re-election, and all the books of the company have to be carefully gone through each quarter, being, in a great many instances, kept upon the double-entry principle. Each auditor receives from £2 to £3 per quarter, according to the size of the mill. The secretary and salesman receive £4 per week, and the manager £5 10s. per week. He buys the cotton and attends Manchester market as well, and is considered a good man at his business. I am one of the auditors of one company with nearly 80,000 spindles, producing over 50,000 pounds of yarn each week, and my salary is £3 per quarter. The wages of the other officers are given above. I am well acquainted with most of the managers in and near Oldham, and I know that in their younger days they received their education mostly in the night schools; but I can assure you that the most difficult part in managing a cotton-mill in Oldham "is getting the situation." All the hands in a cotton-mill out here are so thoroughly well trained and taught to work on a mechanical principle that they can turn off the work, both in quantity and quality, without the aid of a manager; so the latter is more useful in giving orders and maintaining proper discipline, really, than anything else.

There are very few mill managers in Oldham who earn £300 a year, the majority receiving nearer £250, and still they attend Liverpool cotton-market and Manchester yarn-market. There is scarcely a business but what workmen can manage with success, and more so than by the privileged class, because they are so mindful of little details and always look after getting on in the world and checking all unnecessary expenditure.

I am, respectfully, yours,

THOMAS ASHTON.

To Col. ALBERT D. SHAW,
United States Consul, Manchester.

Public attention is more and more being focused upon the possibilities and benefits of co-operative societies in this kingdom, and some of the leading economists of the age are giving the wide and important subject a great deal of attention. It is one of the living and growing questions of the time, and one that has passed the stage of experiment.

The following, taken from the London Times, forcibly and truly describes the situation here at present :

THE CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

The Co-operative Congress at Derby comes opportunely to claim attention during a momentary lull in political warfare. There are many questions warmly contested in party politics whose intrinsic importance is far beneath that of the future of co-operation in this country. Every one has heard of the Rochdale Pioneers, and the marvelous success of co-operation as applied to distribution is recorded in every text-book of political economy. But a glance at our report of yesterday's proceedings of the Co-operative Congress at Derby is sufficient to show that the thoughts of those interested in the co-operative movement are now turning seriously to other fields than that of distribution. In this field the co-operative principle has long ago established itself as a potent and pregnant factor in the social economy of the age. It needs no explanation and calls for no Apology. It sometimes exhibits itself in spurious forms, as when a joint-stock company chooses to masquerade in the guise of a co-operative society, and furnishes idle persons with a harmless and more or less useful occupation in making out their own bills and carrying home their own parcels. But co-operation, pure and simple, as applied to distribution has now taken its place as an established fact of society, and no longer furnishes even a holiday theme for practical discussion. The main object of yesterday's gathering at Derby was the discussion of a fresh application of the co-operative principle. It has long been foreseen by those who have given attention to the subject that sooner or later a serious attempt would be made to apply the principle of co-operation, which has proved so successful in the field of distribution, to the field of production. If the principle of giving to every purchaser a share in the profits of retail trade proportioned to the extent of his purchases has proved so successful and so easy of application, why should not a similar principle be applied with equally good effects to the profits of production? This was in substance the question asked by Mr. Sedley Taylor in his address on "Profit sharing" delivered yesterday at the congress, at Derby, and his treatment of the subject is eminently worthy of consideration.

To my mind, the probability that co-operative production will win a commanding position in this country in the near future is a settled conviction, and in view of this change it will be wise for our people to be up and doing, to prepare for similar action in our own country at the earliest practicable moment.

The genius of manufacturing supremacy is both "born" and "made," and experience and age greatly add to the advantages which skilled labor and wisely applied capital bring to producers.

The children of skilled operatives, as a rule, take naturally to following the pursuit of their parents, and easily acquire a delicacy of touch and swiftness of execution which others of equal brightness, but lacking inherited gifts, never can or do equal. This favoring element is well understood in all difficult and delicate lines of manufactures, as some of the most sensitive astronomical instruments made in France can only be produced by workmen who have descended through three or four generations of these instrument makers.

In a less degree, but still of great value to manufacturers, is the

skilled labor which is the growth of generations in any general line of manufactures. To secure fixity of purpose in those who as children grow up from the ages of twelve to fourteen years in the mill, is an ever-important consideration. To follow any line of manufacturing merely as a makeshift never will lead to safe and strong results. It is necessary for steady, intelligent, and fixed employment to be secured before the manufacturer can be sure either of commanding orders or a permanent market. To this end, everything that tends to cultivate a satisfied taste for any line of manufactures is laying the foundation of a successful career and rendering competition from abroad less and less dangerous. Co-operation, by securing to those who do the work an adequate share of the rewards of merit and of toil, will do much to elevate the standard of working men and women, and thus compensate them for the wealth-developing power which they so nobly exert in every civilized land. Labor is fast asserting its rights and its power. To meet its just claims promptly and wisely is the work for statesmen, and there is no time to lose in preparing a satisfactory answer to the loud demands which are sure soon to be made, in the interest and for the advancement of those who work with their hands.

I am indebted to a very useful and well-written little book by Arthur H. Dyke Acland and Benjamin Jones, entitled "Workingmen Co-operators," for valuable data in preparing the above report, and also for Table No. 1, showing "Progress of the Co-operative Wholesale Society." The amounts have been reduced to American currency.

Table No. 2 is taken from the "annual" of the Wholesale Co-operative Society of England, and the amounts in this have been reduced to American currency also.

These tables present full and reliable data of great value in connection with the history of co-operative societies in this United Kingdom. I am much indebted to Mr. Thomas Wood, an official of the Wholesale Co-operative Society, for much valuable information concerning co-operation in general.

TABLE 1.—Progress of the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Year ending—	Number of members in share-holding societies.	Share capital paid up.	Loan capital.	Reserve funds.	Sales.	Increase of sales over corresponding period of previous year.	
						Amount.	Rate per cent.
Oct., 1864*	18,337	\$11,947 25			\$252,362 09		
Oct., 1865.	24,005	34,951 20			587,649 34		
Oct., 1866.	31,030	53,375 77		\$399 05	854,016 71	\$266,267 87	45
Jan., 1867†	59,349	54,874 15	\$69,858 60	3,318 95	1,614,432 17	548,396 15	51
Jan., 1868	74,734	72,452 45	78,151 12	5,426 14	2,006,165 96	603,752 58	43
Jan., 1870	79,245	80,569 77	111,063 26	6,229 12	2,468,371 53	462,205 57	23
Jan., 1871‡	89,880	92,536 49	108,634 87	13,752 72	3,298,192 51	775,617 90	31
Jan., 1872	114,588	118,791 26	125,399 97	9,295 01	3,692,525 00	421,239 37	13
Jan., 1873	134,276	152,574 00	547,914 36	14,190 71	5,611,716 87	1,919,191 87	52
Jan., 1874	168,985	234,205 17	719,993 80	18,888 48	7,966,217 17	2,354,500 29	40
Jan., 1875	198,608	296,515 84	942,125 20	42,620 80	9,561,840 32	1,595,623 15	23
Jan., 1876	249,516	380,798 75	1,394,807 03	71,751 67	10,936,947 78	1,375,107 43	14
Jan., 1877§	276,522	460,332 23	1,456,480 18	117,321 58	18,126,731 63	1,951,928 81	17
Jan., 1878	274,649	501,692 25	1,399,293 94	135,765 61	13,757,848 55	919,267 25	7
Jan., 1879||	305,161	572,577 79	1,420,721 14	158,248 84	13,166,924 08	\$590,923 62	4
Dec., 1879¶	331,625	635,637 89	1,565,407 05	204,611 99	12,873,503 81	110,829 67	1
Dec., 1880	361,523	710,805 85	1,760,724 03	282,198 60	16,242,557 58	2,974,803 85	22
Dec., 1881	367,973	759,427 05	1,882,478 99	180,887 80	17,393,333 31	1,140,765 73	7
Dec., 1882	404,006	836,746 01	2,028,512 92	211,256 96	19,652,185 22	2,258,751 90	13
Dec., 1883	433,151	908,536 61	2,218,535 15	236,560 56	22,127,435 31	2,475,350 09	13

* Thirty weeks. † Sixty-five weeks. ‡ Fifty-three weeks. § This is a decrease. || Fifty weeks.

TABLE 2.—*Co-operative societies United Kingdom—general summary of returns for each year from 1862 to 1881, inclusive.*

Year.	Number of societies.			Number of mem- bers.	Capital at end of year.		Sales.	Net profit.
	Registered in the year.	Not making returns.	Making re- turns.		Share.	Loan.		
1862.....	354	68	333	90,341	\$2,084,691 80	\$265,219 38	\$11,356,089 67	\$895,707 47
1863.....	51	78	381	111,163	2,822,093 08	268,382 47	13,011,940 63	1,051,188 22
1864.....	146	118	394	129,429	3,329,571 70	433,712 21	18,804,343 09	1,092,374 59
1865.....	101	162	403	124,659	3,967,449 50	521,995 38	16,418,826 42	1,359,853 32
1866.....	163	240	441	144,072	5,091,887 61	574,358 62	21,717,612 75	1,811,872 61
1867.....	137	192	577	171,897	7,179,055 93	685,416 01	29,204,611 07	1,939,679 68
1868.....	190	83	673	211,781	8,329,710 65	804,806 24	34,680,964 94	2,065,439 66
1869.....	65	133	754	229,461	8,840,834 28	871,366 29	35,785,141 03	2,132,018 51
1870.....	57	153	748	248,108	9,906,373 92	818,841 62	39,913,500 05	2,683,291 43
1871.....	66	235	746	262,188	11,219,910 54	1,048,502 02	46,055,441 67	3,243,030 73
1872.....	141	113	935	330,550	14,451,427 00	1,808,104 27	63,323,481 98	4,558,523 54
1873.....	226	188	983	367,765	17,428,907 43	2,417,823 19	76,110,668 18	5,405,017 15
1874.....	190	232	1,081	412,733	19,004,135 08	2,858,299 84	79,684,328 92	5,976,244 82
1875.....	117	285	1,170	480,076	21,429,861 47	4,136,476 33	90,029,768 21	6,954,606 48
1876.....	82	177	1,167	508,067	25,020,578 93	4,476,070 43	96,845,814 29	8,487,078 67
1877.....	67	246	1,148	529,081	26,500,277 55	5,223,092 78	104,096,610 32	9,365,827 44
1878.....	52	121	1,185	560,993	27,463,281 35	5,575,631 78	104,153,898 76	8,942,972 39
1879.....	52	146	1,151	572,621	28,069,247 80	7,281,953 20	99,192,759 93	9,040,985 08
1880.....	69	100	1,183	604,063	30,328,480 58	6,527,887 78	113,137,920 08	9,063,537 08
1881.....	66	.....	1,240	643,617	33,774,351 90	7,219,856 66	121,395,148 83	9,641,086 94

STATEMENT OF A MANCHESTER RAILWAY PORTER.

Question. What is your age?—Answer. I am thirty-two years old.

Q. What is your business?—I am a foreman porter of the ——— Railroad at Manchester.

Q. Are you married or single?—A. I am married and have a wife and two children, one five and the other seven years of age.

Q. What wages do you receive?—A. Six dollars and eight cents a week.*

Q. How many hours a day and how many days in a week do you work for these wages?—A. Eleven hours a day is the rule, every day in the week.

Q. What are the hours, generally speaking?—A. From 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., change and change about.

Q. How much time is allowed out of your eleven hours for meals?—A. One hour at noon and half an hour for lunch.

Q. Can you give me an average description of your way of living, particularly as to the kind, cost, and variety of food, &c.?—A. Yes, cheerfully. Taking an average for one week in the year I should say that the following is a fair idea of our way of living, viz: Monday—breakfast, bread, butter or treacle (molasses), tea and milk; dinner, roast beef or mutton, potatoes and cabbage, or cauliflower; tea, similar to breakfast; supper, bread, cheese now and then, and milk. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday we have the same general food, only meat has to be cut close mostly; but on Sunday we indulge a little, as a rule. Such as roast-beef or mutton, potatoes, cabbage or cauliflower, custard, and some kind of pudding. I estimate the actual expenses of a day's food, on the average, month in and month out for my family of four, at 61 cents. When it is more it comes from our loved Sunday dinners.

Q. What rent do you pay?—A. I pay for my house with one living room, two bedrooms, scullery and kitchen, \$1.09 per week. Now, adding cost of food to cost of rent amounts to \$5.36. This leaves us 73 cents per week to pay for coals, lamp oil, and all sundries required for washing, cleaning, &c. I may say that it costs us 36 cents a week for coals and oil alone. This leaves 37 cents per week extra for clothing and all other expenses, sick or well.

Q. How do you manage to clothe yourself and family on such a small weekly balance?—A. Well, you see the railway company furnish us one new business suit or uniform each year, and we get one more for Sundays, which serves us pretty well; and then my wife works out and earns a good bit by day's work. She was a fustian

* The wages and cost of living named have been reduced to American currency.

cutter before I married her, and she works at that now more or less to help us on. If it was not for this I don't know how we could keep up with our expenses. The wages I earn all go as I have told you, only I pay 13 cents a week to my club, and the extra earnings of my wife help us to buy our clothing and pay our way. Manage as we may, it is a hard thing to do to make both ends meet, and we pay for boots, clothing, and so on, by weekly installments.

Q. What do you mean by being a member of a club?—A. I am a member of a "club" or friendly society, called the "Ancient Order of Foresters," to which I pay 13 cents a week, and this entitles me to the sum of \$2.43 per week during sickness and a doctor free for a period of twenty-six weeks, and a further grant of \$1.22 per week for twenty-six weeks afterwards, when all sick benefits cease. At my death my wife or family will be entitled to \$48.66. On the death of a first wife I should be entitled to \$48.66. If I married again and the second wife died I should receive \$34.06. I have also my children in the same company, and at death \$24.33 are paid. I have lost one and received this sum to pay for its burial.

Q. Is there much hope of a man in your line of employment saving up money to enable him to buy a home and lay by something for old age?—A. No, sir; there is very little. I have given you a plain and faithful account of the wages earned by me and my mode of living, and these fairly represent the average of my class employed on railways in this country at this time, and from the figures I have given you can see that with these wages, good health, and full employment the husband and father will have his hands full to feed, clothe, and house his family. As to saving anything beyond paying one's frugal way, as things go now it is utterly impossible. Remember, the figures I have given you are for a "blue-ribbon family," and there has been no allowance for beer or drink. Where these come into the calculation then hardships multiply and much suffering follows, I can assure you. The fact is we, as a class—and there are many of us in England—be we ever so careful we cannot get ahead much, and there is little prospect of our ever being in possession of a bank-book unless, after long service, one secures one of the few superior positions on the line at better pay. But few of us great army of railway employes reach these rare berths. The great majority, therefore, work away to find themselves at the end of the year as poor as they were when the year began.

Q. Do not the "tips" help a good deal?—A. Yes; but these vary, and where there are many porters the average receipts per man are not large. No, sir, the grand total all around from this source is not as much as people generally think; and, sir, it is a kind of "receipts" that is not very elevating to character, either. Our life, sir, is an existence merely; it is not hopeful, manly living at all. I wish I could get to the United States, so that I could become somebody. Can't you help me over, sir? Here the road is a long and a hard one.

INTERVIEW WITH AN ENGLISH GARDENER.

An intelligent and very competent gardener living near Manchester, with whom I am personally acquainted, and who has charge of the flowers, plants, and also the oversight of the vegetable garden of a wealthy gentleman, has given me the following particulars, which present a fair and graphic picture of the condition, cost of living, and prospects of his class of laborers. It may be well for me to mention that the term "gardener" in England refers to the person who has charge of the flowers, ornamental plants, &c., of wealthy people, answering to the "florist" in the United States. Those who work in vegetable gardens come under the head of "market gardeners," and as a class receive considerably lower wages than "gardeners."

Question. How old are you?—Answer. I am fifty-four years old.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a gardener, and have been one all my life.

Q. What wages do you earn?—A. Seven dollars and twenty-nine cents per week (30 shillings sterling).

Q. What are the average wages of head gardeners and their helpers in this part of England?—A. Well, the wages I receive, \$7.29, is a round average for head gardeners, a few receiving more, but many less, and my pay is a safe average. Second gardeners or "helpers" are paid from \$4.86 to \$5.59 per week. This is as close an estimate as I can give, and it is not far from right.

Q. What are the hours of labor for gardeners?—A. They vary somewhat—from 6.30 a. m. to 5 p. m. is the general rule, except on Saturdays, when work ends at 4 p. m.

Q. What time is allowed for meals?—A. Half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner; this is all. The gardener goes home at 5 p. m. and has his own time afterwards.

Q. What is the average rent paid by your class for houses?—A. One dollar and nine cents per week is the rule; this for two up and two down rooms, with a little scullery.

Q. What food constitutes your daily "bill of fare"?—A. Well, we have to live very plainly, I can assure you. I have only a wife, no children, and so I can get along and live better on my wages than those can who have children, for children wear out clothes and eat up food very fast. We live about like this: For breakfast, one egg each, tea and bread and butter; for dinner, some kind of meat as a rule, ham or beef, and potatoes, or an egg, with bread and cheese, and now and again a bit of jam; for tea we have bread, butter, and tea, with occasionally a bit of currant loaf. I don't have meat every day because I don't care for it always, but those who have families of children can't have meat on an average twice a week on the wages our class receive. The cost of the plainest food and clothes for the little ones and the big ones, and the trifle weekly for "club" and "burial societies" use up every penny of the bread-winner's weekly wages, and often more too. The wife and some of the children have to take in washing or do odd jobs of scrubbing, &c., in order that the expense of the plainest kind of food and the cheapest clothing can be provided for.

Q. What does it cost you for your clothing yearly?—A. Let me see. I usually buy one pair of corduroy pants each year, costing \$3.04, one coat at \$8.51, and a vest for \$2.02. This does me pretty well. I wear this suit one year for best, and the next year for every day work, so that one new suit a year keeps me going pretty comfortable like.

Q. What does it cost to clothe your wife?—A. That I can't tell exactly; it takes so many fixings to rig her out, hats and bonnets, and so on. Still, my wife is a saving kind of woman, and she dresses in prints, cheap like, and has a best dress once a year. Her bonnets and such things cost, I suppose, a bit more than my clothes do, but not a very great deal.

Q. Are you a member of any club?—A. Yes; I belong to two—the Odd-Fellows and to a burial society.

Q. What are your dues to these societies?—A. In the Odd-Fellows I pay 42 cents every four weeks; in the burial society I pay 1 cent a week, and the same for my wife.

Q. What does this insure you?—A. In the Odd-Fellows' society, at my death, for my family, \$48.66; in case of severe sickness, for first six months, \$2.43 a week; for second six months, \$1.82 per week; for third six months, \$1.22 per week; and in case of permanent disease, 73 cents per week for life. In the burial society, which is only for providing expenses of interment, \$26.74 is paid at death of man or woman or both. For children special rates are charged, so that a man with a family can, at small weekly cost, secure means at their death for their burial. No sick money is paid by the burial society, the fees being made low so as to allow even the poorest to be insured, young and old, to meet the cost of burials.

Q. What do you think of the system of friendly societies for the benefit of the laboring classes here?—A. I am greatly in favor of them, and I always urge work-people to join them. They teach the poor to save money that might be spent in drink, and so secure enough to provide for bodily comforts when sick and to pay for their decent burial when they die. Yes, sir; these friendly societies are a great blessing to us poor people. We could not well get along without them, I can assure you. There is more than \$50,000,000 invested in our friendly societies, and over half of this is held by Odd-Fellows. Aye, it is a grand thing for us, it is.

Q. Is it often the case that laborers in your class lay up money to buy homes and provide for old age?—A. Why, bless you, as a rule, no; for, just think of it, on the pay they get all goes for expenses of food, clothes, and the like. Look for yourself. The average pay of our class is, say, \$5.83 per week. The cost of living is about as follows:

	Per week.
Food for two persons, 49 cents per day	\$3 41
Rent of house	1 09
Coal and oil	49
Society dues, average	13
Sundries, soap, &c.	10
Total for family of two	5 21

This leaves a balance of 62 cents per week for clothes and any other extras necessary, let alone the burden of sickness. This will prove to you clear enough that, with families, it takes a keen manager to make weekly incomes cover the outgoings with our class. No; saving up money under present conditions is out of the question. It is hard work, low pay, plain fare, cheap clothes, and a tight fit to make the year end free from debt. This is the honest condition of things with us as gardeners and with laborers, too, for that matter, on farms here in this country. In fact, the farm day-laborers are even worse off than gardeners are, and how they manage to live on the pay they get is almost a mystery to me. Their fare is of the plainest, and they cannot save up anything.

A FARM LABORER'S STATEMENT.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a farm laborer.

Q. How old are you?—A. I am forty years old.

Q. Have you always worked on a farm?—A. Yes; I am the son of a farm laborer before me.

Q. What wages do you earn?—A. For the past two years I have had — per month and "beer allowance" during summer.

Q. Have you any family?—A. Yes; a wife and five children, aged as follows: one boy fifteen, one twelve, and one girl ten, another eight, and baby seven years old.

Q. How do you manage to live and support your family on — per week?—A. Oh, I don't manage at all on my wages. You see my wife takes washing and sometimes goes out working in the fields, and the children too work to help us get along. No, sir; we live poor enough as it is, and have a hard time all the year through.

Q. What house rent do you pay?—A. I pay — per week, as I live in one of master's little cottages.

Q. What are your hours of labor?—A. In summer, as a rule, from 7 in the morning till 8 at night; at times when work is pressing, and it looks like bad weather, then I work earlier and later.

Q. What time is allowed you for meals?—A. It varies. When work is not particularly pressing I get half an hour for lunch at 10 a. m., an hour for nooning, and half an hour for tea. When in a hurry, I have to cut it short a bit.

Q. What food do you live on chiefly?—A. It varies some; but potatoes, vegetables, bread, cheese, with a good deal of porridge and milk, and now and again some meat. You see, on our wage, we have to be pretty close like, and we eat mostly the cheapest food we can get.

Q. Can you tell me the items that go to make up your living expenses?—A. Well, not very fully, may be. I don't buy everything, but all I get goes for food, living, and clothes, and we all work pretty hard, too. If we get to the end of the year out of debt, sir, we feel happy enough, we do. There are seven of us, you see, and seven is a large family to be supported on small hand earnings, sir.

Q. Can farm laborers lay up money on present wages?—A. No, not a penny, if they have families. They don't expect to, for it all goes as fast as it is got for food, clothes, and expenses. If a farm laborer comes to the end of the year with a sovereign ahead, and no debts, he would feel rich, I can tell you.

Q. Do you ever think of emigrating?—A. Yes, often enough; but I have no money to go with, and how could I get away? Enough would go to America or Australia if they had money to do so, but this they lack. We are too poor to go, and so we have to stay here and work for a bare living.

Q. Do farm laborers ever purchase land and work it for themselves?—A. Oh, dear, no; hardly ever. Land is so dear, and no one would, or does, trust farm laborers for it. No; those who own the land keep it, and only the rich can do this, and we laborers have to do the work, which we are glad to do.

Q. You tell me you can't lay up any money. What will you do when you cannot work?—A. The parish will have to grant me relief. There is nothing else to look to, unless my children can take care of me. This is the way us laboring poor has to do. There is no other way.

LANCASHIRE VS. AMERICAN FARM LABORERS.

The average wages of this class appear in their order. The contrast between the average agricultural laborer in the United States and England is sharp enough and most suggestive. Here the laborer furnishes his own food and eats it, as a rule, in the fields. It is plain and cold, and the pot of beer washes it down. In the harvest season large numbers of laborers come over from Ireland and aid in gathering the crops. Their pay averages \$1 per week, with a daily grant of a quart of beer, and frequently a dish of porridge added. At this pay they must "find themselves" in food and lodging. The farmer usually sets apart some room for them in an out-house, where they "bunk in" at night in the roughest fashion. They cook their own food in the grate furnished by the farmer, and few American farm laborers could be got to live as these men are compelled to, in order that they may save something to subsist on after returning to Ireland. I have seen hundreds of these poorly-clad and weary-looking laborers making their way

back to their homes, after the season here was over, with little bundles of clothing tied up in colored handkerchiefs slung over their scythes, and the sight made my heart sick. They were brave fellows, who manfully did their best, under discouraging conditions, to earn a livelihood, and I could but feel that, if they found it necessary to leave their native Ireland to labor in England as they do at such wages, their condition at home must be pitiful indeed. The contrast to this truthful picture supplied by the way farm laborers in the United States are paid, boarded, and treated is remarkable. It amounts to an entirely different system, and there is room for no fair comparison between the two phases of a farm laborer's life as presented in our country and in this.

SAFETY OF FACTORY EMPLOYÉS.

"What are the means furnished for the safety of employés in factories, mines, mills, on railroads, &c., and what are the provisions made for the work-people in case of accident? What are the general considerations given the employers to the moral and physical well-being of the employés? What are the general relations which prevail between the employer and the employed?"

The general means furnished for the safety of operatives, so far as their surroundings when at work are concerned, are of an efficient and complete character. Fire escapes are fitted to the outside of mills, and stairways are provided in ample accommodation as a rule. The weaving sheds are generally placed on the ground floor, and have separate one-story buildings with a glass-covered roof. This prevents any danger from fire, as it is impossible for a fire to endanger the lives of weavers under these conditions. The usual supply of hose and chemical apparatus is also provided in all or nearly all cases. In mines, the rigid and efficient inspection by duly qualified and efficient inspectors is regarded as careful and competent. In connection with the weather report daily sent out to all points within the Kingdom, special warning is given in the mining districts when the dangerous areas of low pressure are indicated by the information gathered at the chief signal and meteorological office. The ventilation and care of mines within this consular district are best shown, perhaps, by the statement of the fact that it has been a long time since any serious loss of life has resulted from a colliery accident here. The press constantly keeps the subject of proper ventilation, &c., as regards mines before the people, and I believe the English system of inspection and ventilation admirable. Recently Mr. Ellis Lever, of Manchester, has offered a prize of \$2,500 for the best electric safety lamp, and the examination of the inventions sent in is now taking place. It was his aim to encourage inventors to invent a lamp that would be perfectly safe in mines, under all conditions, a point which the celebrated Davy lamp cannot compass. It is to be hoped that Mr. Lever's enterprise and liberality may be rewarded by the discovery of such a life-saving lamp as he seeks.

The railroads in this country are very carefully managed, and the "block system" of signals on all the main lines is probably the most complete and perfect of its kind in the world. The use of air-brakes on all trains is also very effective and general. The Westinghouse brake is as well known and generally used here as it is in our own country, and the use of a cord, by pulling which a passenger can alarm the engineer and so stop the train in case of any emergency, is similar in all essential respects to the custom in the United States. The provisions made for work-people in case of accident vary in different concerns and on different lines of railways.

In broad and general terms it may be affirmed that so far as is possible, both in mills and on the railways, servants who have been injured while in the line of duty are cared for as well as circumstances will permit by the proprietors. In mills work is often found of a light character or of a kind suitable for one who has been injured, and on the railways this same general statement holds good. While there is no law compelling proprietors to support those who have been disabled by accidents for which the owners of mills, &c., are in no way responsible, yet there is a pretty general custom among all interests which causes care to be taken of unfortunate work-people who by accidents become helpless. In case of accidents resulting from the neglect or carelessness of proprietors in any way ample damages are always readily obtained, as the courts of law stringently enforce the rights of operatives in all cases where they have suffered illegally.

In some instances, in fact in very many, employers of labor in this consular district take a great deal of interest in the moral and physical education and well-being of their work-people, and manifest it in a practical way. School-rooms are provided near mills where the children of operatives attend for half a day and work as "half-timers" the other half. These schools are provided by the mill owners, and great care is taken to insure the attendance of the children of operatives, in order that intelligent and educated labor may in due time be secured for the mills. I have frequently visited schools of this class, and have always been greatly pleased with the evidences of happiness and intelligence shown by the scholars at their tasks and in their appearance.

In addition to schools for the smaller and younger children, there have been established "mechanics' institutes" and "technical schools" in many of the chief towns about this city, mainly intended for the use and instruction of working people of either sex. Great good is done in these higher and capital institutions. Evening classes are kept up and no one who has ambition, a taste for study, and capacity, need lack for opportunities to acquire a good practical education. The fees are very low, and the instruction is of a really useful and high class. Prizes are given by wealthy manufacturers and others, and the usefulness and value of these generous contributions are frequently surprising in number and amount.

The general relations which prevail between the employer and the employed are of a friendly character. Naturally, in large mills where many hundreds and often thousands of operatives are employed, the heads of firms see little of the social life of their employés and have small intercourse with them. Yet the respect and esteem shown by the employés of great mills for their employers are evidence of the kindly and cordial relations existing between them. In many large establishments a great deal of interest is shown in the welfare of the work-people both by employers and by philanthropic citizens who attend during noon hours and speak to the operatives, generally in some public hall or room set apart for the purpose. Twenty minutes or half an hour is allowed extra time for such addresses, and the influence thus exerted is most valuable. These gatherings usually are held once or twice a month, and prominent ministers and speakers are gratuitously engaged to deliver the addresses. I have been frequently invited to address meetings of this kind, and the attention shown rendered the occasion, specially pleasing, combining as they did an opportunity to see the work-people in their daily occupation, and to speak of the civilization and hopes of our own people and land to those who would fully realize the sacredness of the trust committed to our keeping. I believe this custom worthy of being tried in the United States.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN.

“What are the political rights enjoyed by workingmen, and what are their influences, through such rights, on legislation? What is the share, comparatively, borne by the working people in local and general taxation? What is the tendency of legislation in regard to labor and the working people?”

Operatives who pay for house rent £10 a year are entitled to vote. Those having votes exercise a voter's influence, and where party politics are keen the workingman exerts a very potential influence in every locality. Trade organizations cultivate and to a certain extent control the action of the operatives by insisting on legislation supposed to be in their interest. This course, with pretty evenly balanced parties, enables workingmen to become important factors in every great party contest at the polls.

The working people bear in the main only a comparatively small share of local and general taxation. The householders or property-holders usually pay all taxes, where houses, &c., are rented at so much per week. These cover poor rates and other taxes of a local character, leaving only a small annual tax to fall on the operatives for school purposes, &c.

The tendency of legislation is always in favor of the safety, protection, and freedom of the working people. There is a keen interest taken in the welfare and happiness of this class in this country, and a public sentiment responds sharply to any oppression or omission, when either is brought before the public, affecting the working people of the Kingdom. This results, no doubt, in some measure from the growing power of work people in this country exerted through their influence at the polls. Those who toil and are fortunate in saving money have learned to make use of an independent and commanding vote, and this is rapidly placing working people on a more influential plane, so far as the Government and law-making power is concerned. An extended franchise means a powerful and fostering interest in behalf of working people. Free trade in votes, and a fair trade too, where one man shall have one vote, will level up the rights and privileges of the laboring class as nothing ever has before in the history of the domestic legislation of this country.

This is perfectly understood by the statesmen of the day, and an enlarged franchise bill is at present on its way through Parliament. Its final adoption is only a question of time, as is admitted by the thoughtful leaders of both political parties.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

“What are the causes which lead to the emigration of the working people, and which influence their selection of their new homes? What are the principal occupations of the emigrants, &c.?”

The causes which lead the working classes in England to emigrate are, generally speaking, two, viz: (1) Lack of steady and well-paid employment, owing to an over supply of labor; and (2) a desire to find a new home in a country where better and more promising prospects can be found for their own and their children's future.

It is natural for intending emigrants to look about so as to settle upon some point where they can go and find similar employment to that with which they are familiar in England. This, in the main, is the controlling consideration of a great majority of emigrants from this

consular district. The principal occupations of emigrants from Lancashire and Cheshire are those of mill operatives and machinists, in the wide range of the employments in these leading branches of manufactures in and about Manchester.

The yearly increase in the population of England, with the rate of wages in force, renders it almost impossible for the husband and father to support a family on his own earnings, even in the most humble way. This fact renders it necessary for the wife and mother, in a vast majority of cases, to take her place in the mill or to turn her hand to some toil in order that additions may be secured to the living fund. In doing this small children are often left inadequately cared for at home during the absence of the parents. I saw, in a recent visit to a manufacturing district, many groups of young children in the bare streets, near their homes, whose parents were away at work in the mill, leaving their little ones of tender age to shift for themselves from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 or 6 p. m. Such sights were very sad, and yet they are common all over this district. It is not to be expected that the social, moral, and intellectual condition of children reared under such unfavorable surroundings can be of a safe or satisfactory character. The school of the street is the graduating ground for vice, crime, and every social weakness possible to the state.

Many parents here appreciate fully this fact, and so long to escape from a state of things so discouraging by emigrating to some country where better conditions can be found. Thousands from this district have found homes in the United States, and are contented and happy there. Many more would follow if they were able to do so, but, alas, the needed funds cannot always be had. Some go, and after a time return, not so much because they could not do better, but mainly for the reason that their associations and habits of life here unfitted them for the employment of other and widely different surroundings in the United States. They could not adjust themselves to new associations, and so come back to their old haunts, and walk the weary round of the old mill as their fathers did before them.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

In preparing this report amid a multitude of consular duties, I have availed myself of the advice and assistance of several experts, in order that the data furnished may be both full and reliable. At my request Mr. Henry W. Sales, editor of the *Textile Manufacturer*, of Manchester, consented to prepare replies to this portion of the report called for in Part II of the circular from the Department of State, to whom I wish to tender my best thanks for the intelligent manner in which he did the works.

1. "State the number of women and children, or the closest possible approximation thereto, employed in your district in industrial pursuits, not including ordinary household duties or domestic servants, classifying the same somewhat as follows: (a) Manufacturing and mechanical; (b) commercial, including transportation; (c) professional and personal, including Government officials and clerks, teachers, artists, chemists, hotel and boarding-house keepers, journalists, laundresses, musicians, inventors, bankers, brokers, lecturers, public speakers, &c.; (d) agriculture; (e) mining; (f) all other pursuits."

In the following statistics the order of occupation given in the circular is followed as closely as possible, but there is nothing so unsatisfactory

as returns of the occupation of the inhabitants of a large area where the ramifications of employment are endless. In the table a general classification has been adopted, and it may be regarded as trustworthy for all practical purposes. When dealing with the occupations of females in a statistical return it is necessary to remember that a large number are married women who assist their husbands in their business, but are not paid specially for their services. The husband may be a clerk or warehouseman in the city, but he has a small draper's, or tobacconist's, or some similar shop which is looked after by his wife during the day, and is virtually the shopkeeper, still the husband returns himself as the shopkeeper and his wife of no business occupation.

FEMALE OCCUPATIONS IN MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

Total number of females in Manchester, 177,939; total number of females in Salford, 91,625.

Statistics of occupations in Manchester and Salford.

Occupations.	Manchester.	Salford.
<i>(a) Manufacturing and mechanical</i>		
Workers and dealers:		
Machinery	98	47
Tools and implements	16	4
Watches and philosophical instruments	8	2
Tacklers for sports and games	45	9
Builders, house furnishers, &c.	706	223
Chemical manufacturers, druggists	82	26
Workers in textile fabrics:		
Wool and worsted	144	153
Silk	900	700
Cotton and flax	13,633	10,228
Hemp and other kindred fibers	133	64
Mixed or unspecified textile materials	2,970	1,138
Dressmakers, shoemakers, haberdashers	13,282	2,984
Workers and dealers in precious metals, jewelry, &c.	30	7
Blacksmiths, ironmongers, &c.	58	36
Tin-plate workers	16	—
Workers and dealers in various metals unspecified	50	23
Workers and dealers in vegetable substances:		
In oils, gums, resins, including water-proof clothing	283	32
In cane, rush, and straw	33	8
In wood and bark	78	23
In paper, including stationery	815	375
<i>(b) Commercial, including transportation.</i>		
Booksellers and stationers	500	343
Tobacconists	401	41
Hotel and boarding house keepers	808	108
Retailers of alcoholic liquors	250	58
Retailers of food generally	1,714	625
Merchants and agents	388	90
On railways	11	7
Carriers	4	—
On barges	3	1
Warehousemen	183	31
Messengers, telephonists, &c., other than Government officials	146	64
Dealers in carriages and harness	25	3
<i>(c) Professional and personal, &c.</i>		
Government officials and clerks	33	5
Parochial officials	13	22
Scripture readers, local missionaries, &c.	66	22
Medical profession:		
Physician	1	—
Medical students	2	—
Midwife	57	85
Subordinate (including professional nurses)	216	151
Teachers and lecturers	1,343	683
Journalists	8	4

Statistic of occupations in Manchester and Salford—Continued.

Occupations.	Manches- ter.	Salford.
<i>(c) Professional and personal, &c.—Continued.</i>		
Artists and engravers	24	12
Teachers of music	291	68
Art students	11	6
Photographers	23	4
Actresses, public singers, &c.	100	3
Domestic service, office-keepers, charwomen	16, 539	7, 655
<i>(d) Agriculture.</i>		
Farmers and farm servants, gardeners, and engaged about animals	21	20
<i>(e) Working and dealing in various mineral substances.</i>		
Coal mines	1	.....
Coal dealers	27	19
Stone and clay dealers	13	10
Earthenware and glass dealers	146	20
Salt	2	.....
<i>(f) All other pursuits.</i>		
General shopkeepers, hawkers, street saleswomen	1, 715	419
Rag gatherers	152	3
Undefined laborers other than those above specified	245	119

In the above table are not included single women who derive their living from property, investments of various kinds, or who are supported by their parents and are occupied with domestic duties. The number of these, together with the married women who do not profess to have any business occupation, are: In Manchester, about 95,131; in Salford, about 50,840.

The remainder of the female population of Manchester and Salford consists of children at school or at home, of whom there are in Manchester 23,241 and in Salford 12,645 under five years of age.

FEMALE WAGES.

2. "What are the minimum, maximum, and average wages paid to female adults?"

Colonel Shaw has dealt with all matters pertaining to the Lancashire cotton industry so exhaustively in his able report, pages 1-62, in *Cotton and Woolen Mills of Europe* (No. 23, September, 1882), and again in his report page 601, *United States Consular Reports* (No. 38, February, 1884), that no further statistics can be given respecting wages in the cotton mills. A few brief remarks may, however, be made with special reference to female operatives.

Women are for the most part paid by the piece in cotton mills here, and their wages vary much according to their aptitude and industry. The weekly wages may be stated generally within the following limits:

Drawing-frame tenters from \$2.43 to \$3.89 or \$4.38; slubbing-frame tenters from \$3.65 to \$4.38; throstle spinners, about \$2.92; winders from \$2.43 to \$4.86; beam warpers from \$4.33 to \$4.86; weavers from \$1.22 to \$1.46 per loom; average looms 3; wages therefore from \$3.65 to \$4.38. Wages vary in different factories, but the average weekly wages of an adult female in a Manchester mill is \$3.65 per week. And a close examination of the wages paid to adult females in all other oc-

cupations in Manchester leads to the conclusion that \$3.65 per week may fairly be taken as the average amount. A very large number engaged in shops only receive \$2.43 a week, while a fair number earn from \$4.86 to \$7.29 per week. Many forewomen in the large warehouses receive as much as \$14.59 per week. None of these remarks apply to domestic servants.

HOURS OF LABOR.

3. "What are their hours of labor?"

In mills the hours of labor for the first five days of the week are from 6 a. m. until 5.30 p. m., or from 6.30 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an interval of half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner. On Saturday work ceases at 1 p. m. The hours of labor therefore are fifty-six and one-half per week. It is impossible to give the hours of female labor in other occupations in detail. Dressmakers and such like are under the workshops act, by which their working hours are limited. In retail shops the females are at work from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., and in some cases later. But it may be said generally that female labor in Manchester commences at 8 a. m. and continues to 6 p. m., with an interval of one hour at mid-day.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

4. "What is the moral and physical condition of such employés?"

The morality of the adult female population in Manchester will bear favorable comparison with other large centers of industry. To the facilities now afforded for country excursions and the increase of public parks may be attributed the healthier physical condition of females in this and other industrial districts. The great drawback to a fine physique is early marriages which seem to be on the increase, and resulting in the production of a stunted and feeble-bodied offspring. Were it not that Manchester has a constant inflow of recruits from the agricultural districts who intermarry with the natives, the results of early marriages on the physical condition of the female population would be still more prominent than they are.

5. "What are the means provided, and by whom, for the improvement of these employés?"

There are no special means provided beyond what is done for the population at large, by the city corporation, and school board. It is only in isolated cases that an employer of labor takes any personal interest in the moral and social improvement of the persons in his employ.

6. "What are the means provided in case of fire or other dangers for their safety?"

All the safeguards against fire or other dangers are those insisted on by law, which does not specially recognize danger from fire. What is done in this respect is for the employer's own security, and in accordance with his insurance policy. The law provides for the secure fencing of upright shafts and other dangerous machinery, and the "employers liability act" makes the employer responsible for injuries to his work-people.

7. "What are the provisions made by the employers in regard to sanitary measures and for the care of the sick and disabled?"

Employers, as a rule, do not do anything for their female employés directly with respect to their sanitary welfare beyond what is required by law. Work-rooms are required to be whitewashed annually, or in case of paint be washed with soap and water. Factories are kept for the most part in a good sanitary condition. With respect to diseases, employers generally subscribe to one or more of the hospitals and dispensaries and give "recommends" to their work-people. As employers, they do nothing only what the law requires, as men or women, they are neither more nor less charitable than other people.

8. "Has there been any increase during the past five years in the wages paid women and in the price of the necessities of life or otherwise?"

No.

9. "What are the effects of employment of women on the wages of men, and on general, social, and industrial conditions?"

This is more of an academical than practical question, and cannot be answered in a few sentences. It may be said that in this district men's wages are not affected by the employment of women. On general, social, and industrial conditions their employment increases the wealth of the community, using here the term wealth in its widest sense, and not restricting the term to mere "riches."

10. "What is the state of education among the women employed and among their children, &c.?"

Compulsory attendance at school being enforced by the education act for all children, the standard of education is becoming higher every year. The remainder of the question is of a general character, and has no special reference to female employment in Manchester.

Table showing the occupation of females in the principal towns of the consular district of Manchester, England.

[The total female population is given beneath the name of each town.]

Occupations.	Man- chester (177,639).	Salford (91,025).	Stock- port (31,966).	Bolton (55,452).	Bury (27,520).	Oldham (57,807).	Burnley (30,353).	Black- burn (54,881).	Preston (52,279).	Rochdale (36,881).
Workers in textile fabrics.										
Wool and worsted.....	144	153	13	58	566	14	19	10	31	2,274
Silk.....	960	700	78	8	34	70	3	4	6	348
Cotton and flax.....	13,633	10,228	7,900	13,083	6,449	16,437	9,956	20,283	17,171	8,075
Hemp and other fibrous materials.....	133	64	39	7	4	6	4	2	8	7
Mixed or unspecified textile materials.....	2,970	1,138	222	190	110	113	113	223	361	657
Dressmakers, haberdashers, hatters, shoemakers.....	13,262	3,984	2,098	1,330	1,143	1,325	702	1,168	1,539	916
Workers and dealers in machinery.....	98	47	4	111	4	115	.....	.....	5	1
Workers and dealers in tools and implements.....	16	4	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1
Workers and dealers in watches and philosophical instruments.....	8	2	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	2
Chemical manufacturers and druggists.....	82	25	7	4	9	8	4	3	1	1
Tacklers for sports and games.....	45	9	1	4	2	.....	.....	4	7	.....
House builders, furnisiers, decorators, &c.....	705	223	21	36	10	31	9	28	45	29
Dealers and workers in vegetable substances.										
In oils, gums, and resins, including water-proof goods.....	283	33	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....
In cane, rush, and straw.....	83	8	2	4	1	2	.....	4	9	9
In wood and bark.....	76	23	20	4	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2
In paper, including stationery.....	815	375	14	112	276	29	31	60	21	12
Dealers and workers in precious metals, jewelry.....	30	7	1	.....	4	.....	.....	9	123	.....
Blacksmiths, ironmongers.....	58	36	2	15	3	10	.....	3	.....	8
Turnplate workers.....	10	.....	1	2	1	.....	4	1	.....	1
Workers and dealers in various metals unspecified.....	59	23	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	8	1
Tobaccoists.....	401	41	64	89	13	4	8	14	34	7
Dealers in food and lodging.										
Hotel, boarding-house, and restaurant keepers.....	866	166	101	113	65	91	81	186	231	65
Retailers of spirituous drinks.....	250	58	23	48	11	30	14	82	28	28
Food generally.....	1,714	625	285	516	208	380	184	382	540	318
Merchants and agents.....	888	90	18	25	3	14	.....	22	15	10
Employed on railways.....	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Employed on canals.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Employed on barge.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Warehouse women.....	122	81	6	6	2	.....	1	1	2	9
Maiden-servants, other than by Government.....	146	64	6	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....
Dealers in marriage and business.....	45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Booksellers.....	586	343	9	34	11	41	7	19	27	33

Government officials and clerks	33	5	1	1	3	2	1	6	.....	1
Parochial officers	13	22	7	2	7	5	.....	.....	.....	18
Scripture readers, house missionaries, &c.	68	22	8	53	5	11	5	46	.....	18
<i>Medical profession.</i>										
Physician	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical students	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midwife	57	15	13	77	35	80	56	44	.....	48
Subordinate including professional nurses ..	316	131	53	77	35	80	56	44	.....	75
Teachers and lecturers	1,243	692	168	335	136	300	118	314	.....	75
Journalists	8	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	384
Artists and engravers	24	12	8	2	1	3	2	2	.....	1
Teachers of music	291	68	15	41	9	18	14	17	.....	18
Art students	11	6	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	43
Photographers	23	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acrobats and public singers	100	3	0	.....	8	13	5	0	.....	1
Domestic servants, office-keepers, charwomen	18,539	7,653	3,042	2,699	1,337	2,441	1,200	3,182	.....	16
Farmers and farm servants, gardeners, and engaged about animals.....	21	20	8	6	7	15	4	30	.....	3
<i>Workers and dealers in various mineral establishments.</i>										
Coal mines	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	1	.....	1
Coal and coke dealers	27	19	4	6	3	3	1	1	.....	8
Stone and clay dealers	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Earthenware and glass	146	20	4	10	5	5	2	4	.....	16
Salt	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
General shopkeepers, hucksters, and street sellers	1,715	419	188	294	94	170	70	125	.....	186
Undefined laborers other than above specified	245	119	9	15	5	21	26	47	.....	59
Rag gatherers	152	3	16	28	3	7	.....	4	.....	6
<i>* Workers and dealers in animal substances.</i>										
Grease, gut, bone, horn, ivory	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Skins	89	30	3	6	4	2	4	1	.....	4
Hair and feathers	231	22	23	23	2	29	.....	6	.....	14

It is believed that this report fairly covers the important queries propounded by the Department of State, and while I have been more or less troubled by illness in my family during its preparation, I have endeavored to make my report worthy of the high aspirations of the Department, and the useful character of consular reports in general.

ALBERT D. SHAW,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Manchester, June 26, 1884.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

REPORT BY CONSUL LOCKE.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report upon the condition of labor in this consular district, in compliance with the terms of the labor circular issued by the Department February 15, 1884.

The importance of the subject and the necessity for the utmost accuracy in every detail demanded the most careful study and investigation, and to the thoroughness with which this has been done, must be attributed the apparent delay in forwarding the report.

WAGES NOW AND IN 1878.

In making "a comparison between the present rate of wages and those which prevailed in 1878 (and since that time) when the last labor circular was issued from the Department, and between the conditions which then prevailed and which now prevail," it is necessary, for a full understanding of the matter to briefly review the condition of the general trade of the district from the time mentioned to the present. For some time previous to 1878 business was greatly depressed in all branches. Ship-building, one of the greatest factors in Newcastle's prosperity, was in a languishing state; the coal trade suffered by reason of strikes; iron workers were short of orders; chemicals were lower than they had been at any time since the foundation of the trade on the Tyne, and everywhere and in everything there was a dullness that could not be overcome. The culminating point was reached in the latter part of 1878 and the first of 1879, and then there was a slight improvement noticeable. This improvement was not in any way speculative, but was entirely legitimate, being the reaction that business men of energy and talent will always make follow a season of great depression. During 1879, 1880, and 1881, the trade in all branches was better than it had been for years, and 1882 and the first half of 1883 the flood of good times reached its height. Business never was so good. The hard times of 1878 were forgotten, and every one used his utmost endeavors to profit to the fullest by the unprecedented prosperity. Manufacturers of all kinds enlarged their capacity, increased their forces, and shared with the men their good fortune by raising wages in all departments. New ship-yards were established and old ones enlarged. And they all had every berth filled and long orders ahead. The chemical trade felt the influence of the revival, iron and coal trades regained their old-time standing. In short, the whole north of England was prosperous to a degree. But unfortunately, the good times had not come to stay. An era of heavy returns on short-time investments began at last to make

itself felt. There was too great an eagerness to go into all sorts of business ventures, and the inevitable result followed. Trade began to fall off, employers found they could not live and pay the wages they were doing, an occasional failure added to the feeling of uneasiness that became greater and greater each week. The entire business community began to see that everything had been overdone, and there was a consequent rush in the opposite direction. Result, the condition of trade on the Tyne to-day is even worse than at the same time in 1878, and there is no prospect of its immediate recovery. This great depression has naturally affected labor in all branches, and, as will be seen by the accompanying tables, the wages of laborers have fallen in proportion to the decline of business.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid in Newcastle per week of fifty-four hours.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers.....per hour			\$8 10
Hod-carriers.....	\$5 00	\$6 00	5 50
Masons.....per hour			8 10
Tenders.....	4 86	6 07	5 54
Plasterers.....			8 72
Tenders.....	5 48	6 00	5 50
Slaters.....	7 30	8 24	7 75
Tenders.....			2 43
Plumbers.....	7 00	7 78	7 35
Assistants.....	1 00		5 00
Carpenters.....per hour			8 10
Gas-fitters.....			8 02
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers.....			7 44
Blacksmiths.....			7 78
Strikers.....			4 28
Book-binders.....			7 80
Brick-makers.....	5 83	7 29	6 56
Brewers.....	5 34	6 56	6 07
Molders.....			7 75
Butchers.....	4 38	5 48	4 88
Cabinet-makers.....	5 24	7 78	7 50
Confectioners.....	5 83	7 78	7 00
Coopers.....	5 32	7 80	6 25
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters.....			6 08
Cab and carriage.....	4 37	4 85	4 60
Street railways.....			6 08
Dyers.....	6 07	7 29	6 50
Engravers.....	6 07	8 75	8 00
Gardeners.....	4 38	7 29	5 84
Hatters.....piece-work	5 32	7 30	6 30
Horse-shoers.....floormen	5 32	7 00	6 25
Jewelers.....	7 29	10 00	9 30
Laborers, porters, &c.....	2 43	4 28	3 40
Lithographers.....	6 07	7 78	7 00
Potters.....			5 32
House painters.....per hour			7 00
Teachers, public schools.....per annum	215 00	978 30	
Saddle and harness makers.....			7 00
Sail-makers.....	5 32	7 00	6 16
Stevedores.....piece, \$1.56 per day			9 26
Tanners.....	6 00	8 24	7 00
Tailors.....	7 30	8 75	7 29
Tinsmiths.....			7 30
Rope-making.....	6 00	7 30	5 32

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid in factories or mills in the chemical trade in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

[Per week of fifty-six to eighty-four hours.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chambers:			
Burnermen (week of fifty-six hours)	\$5 58	\$6 56	\$6 06
Columnmen (week of eighty-four hours)	6 00	6 24	6 10
Bleaching powder, (week of seventy-two hours):			
Stillmen	7 30	14 58	11 00
Chambermen	7 30	14 58	11 00
Lime-burners	8 48	9 72	9 12
Lime-timbers	7 30	14 58	11 00
Ball furnace-house (week of seventy-two hours):			
Mixers, bogies, and revolvers (per ton sulphate balled)	27	27	27
Tanks	5 34	6 32	5 82
Tramway boys	3 42	3 42	2 42
Black salt (week of seventy-two hours):			
Pans on revolver work	7 06	7 06	6 80
Drawers on carbonate	5 58	5 58	5 58
Limestone crushing (per ton sulphate balled)	06	06	06
White alkali (week of seventy-two hours):			
Evaporating strong	5 58	5 58	5 58
Mothers	5 58	5 58	5 58
Driers	7 30	7 30	7 30
Packers and grinding	19	19	19
Dissolvers	12	12	12

[Per week of seventy-two to eighty-four hours.]

Gas-house (week of eighty-four hours):			
Gasmen (per 1,000 cubic feet gas produced)	\$0 00	\$6 00	\$0 00
Soda crystals:			
Taking out	14	14	14
Packing	08	08	08
Liquor runners	5 00	5 00	5 00
Dissolvers	02	02	02

* Per ton gross weight.

† Per ton special weight.

[Per week of fifty-four hours.]

Boiler-smiths	\$5 48	\$7 78	\$6 36
Brick-layers	7 18	7 18	7 18
Joiners	7 18	7 18	7 18
Masons	7 18	7 18	7 18
Millwrights	6 80	7 78	7 30
Plate-layers	6 00	6 00	6 00
Plumbers	6 00	7 00	6 74
Smiths	6 48	7 78	7 06
Strikers	5 48	5 48	5 48
Laborers	4 38	4 38	4 50
Cartmen	5 24	5 24	5 24
Enginemmen (week of eighty-four to ninety hours)	6 80	7 30	7 06

LEAD WORKS.

Following is a schedule of wages paid per week of fifty-four hours, when on time, in the lead works of Messrs. Cookson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne :

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Simple laborers (very few employed).....	\$5 10	\$6 00	.....
Potmen.....	7 30	9 00	.....
Pipe-makers.....	6 00	7 00	.....
Head millman (piece-work).....			\$12 00
Helpers to millman (piece-work).....			9 36
Mechanics.....	7 30	8 00	.....
Smelters (piece-work).....			9 12
Red-lead men (piece-work).....			7 30
Enginemen and firemen.....			6 56
Refiners (piece-work).....			6 12
Coopers (piece-work).....			8 48
White-lead women.....			3 00

IRON-WORKERS.

The condition of this important class of laborers is and has been for some time past the reverse of prosperous. The dullness in the shipping trade has had its effect in the iron works, necessitating the restriction of the output, the discharge of men, and reduction in wages, though it may be said that, as a rule, the iron-works of the district have not as yet felt the depression to such an extent as other branches of trade. There has not been that universal closing of business noticeable in the ship-building trade, and there are comparatively fewer laborers out of employment. But there is a slackness in the trade, as is shown by the fact that many works which last year at this time were running full forces full time, are now working a much smaller staff three-quarter to half time, while in a few instances firms have been obliged to suspend work altogether. This state of affairs has, of course, had its effect on wages, which have been gradually reduced (usually by means of arbitration) from 1878 to the present time.

Wages paid per day to men employed at blast furnaces in iron works in this district.

Occupations.	No. of shifts per week.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Barrowmen.....	7	\$0 86	\$1 38	\$1 12
Onsetters (men at lift or hoist).....	7	1 20	1 38	1 28
Chargers.....	7	1 04	1 66	1 36
Keepers.....	7	1 66	2 72	2 18
Slaggers.....	7	88	1 70	1 28
Laborers (men).....	7			74
Laborers (boys).....	7	86	88	50
Stovemmen.....	7	86	1 02	84
Metal carriers (pig-iron men).....	7			84
Weighing minerals on top of blast furnaces.....	7			1 46
Tipping minerals.....	6			1 03
Driving metal-flag locomotive.....	7			1 02
Firing metal-flag locomotive.....	7			80
Blast enginemen.....	7	1 16	1 30	1 22
Hoist enginemen.....	7	74	92	84
Minding gas-boilers.....	7	80	94	92
Blast engine cleaners.....	7	66	76	70
Driving mineral locomotive.....	6			1 24
Firing mineral locomotives.....	6			84
Sand-boy, mineral locomotive.....	6			82
Limestone breakers.....	6			84

Wages paid per day to men employed at forges in iron works in this district.

Occupations.	Hours per shift.	Lowest.		Highest.		Average.	
		Men.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.
Puddlers	11	\$1 58	.....	\$1 80	.....	\$1 69	.....
Underhand puddlers	11	84	.....	1 00	.....	92	.....
Hammermen	11	2 48	.....	3 88	.....	3 21	.....
Assistant hammermen	11	96	.....	1 74	.....	1 35	.....
Rollers	11	1 80	.....	4 08	.....	2 94	.....
Assistant rollers	11	60	.....	1 32	.....	96	.....
Bogging, shearing, and stocking hot puddled bars.	11	1 00	.....	1 52	.....	1 26	.....
Breaking and wheeling pig-iron to puddling furnaces.	10	1 40	.....	1 44	.....	1 42	.....
Dragging and filling taps	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....
Cleaning hammers	10	72	.....	81	.....	76	\$0 36
Grinding and wheeling fettling to puddling furnaces.	10	79	.....	87	.....	83	40
Burning tap cinder	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20	.....
Wheeling taps	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....
Wheeling scrap to puddling furnaces	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Wheeling coals and ashes	10	88	.....	96	.....	92	.....
Charging and drawing ball-dog kilns	10½	96	.....	1 00	.....	98	.....
Sundry labor	10½	80	\$0 28	84	\$0 40	73	33
Sundry account-keepers	10½	86	32	1 12	52	99	42
Forge-enginemn	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 04	.....
Forge-hammer attendants	11	71	.....	91	.....	81	.....
Forge-boilermen	12	91	.....	97	.....	94	36
Forge-engine cleaners	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Wages paid per day to men employed at plate mills in iron works in this district.

Occupations.	Hours per shift.	Lowest.		Highest.		Average.	
		Men.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.
Heaters	12	\$2 50	\$3 88	\$3 88	.....	\$3 34	.....
Assistant heaters	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 02	.....
Heaters' fire-boys	12	.....	40	.....	\$0 48	.....	\$0 44
Rollers	12	4 84	.....	10 00	.....	7 16	.....
Rollers' assistants	12	1 00	48	2 52	56	1 76	32
Shearmen	10½	4 68	.....	6 00	.....	5 34	.....
Shearmen assistants	10½	68	.....	2 00	.....	1 84	.....
Pilers	10	96	52	1 54	56	1 28	54
Wheeling iron to piling benches	10	1 32	.....	1 66	.....	1 49	.....
Cold chargers	11	52	.....	1 24	.....	1 08	.....
Hot chargers	12	1 02	.....	1 38	.....	1 20	.....
Bogiemn	12	1 02	.....	1 44	.....	1 22	.....
Coal wheelers	10	80	.....	1 04	.....	92	.....
Scrap wheelers	10	80	36	96	48	78	42
Plate loaders	10½	72	.....	88	.....	80	.....
Sundry labor	10½	80	28	84	56	72	42
Plate inspectors	10½	96	.....	1 40	.....	1 18	.....
Stock takers	10½	80	24	1 36	56	1 08	48
Mill-enginemn	12	1 04	.....	1 16	.....	1 10	.....
Mill-boilermen	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....
Mill-firemen	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....
Reverse crabmen	12	1 21	.....	1 36	.....	1 28	52
Steam-crane attendants	10½	78	.....	86	.....	82	.....
Boys attending to steam lifts and cleaning engines	12	.....	36	.....	48	.....	42

GLASS WORKS.

In giving the rates of wages paid in this important branch of Newcastle manufacturing trade, it is thought advisable to explain in detail the figures in the accompanying table.

Pot-makers, whose wages are given at \$7.30 to \$8.72 per week of fifty-nine and one-half hours, are paid at the rate of \$1.08 to \$1.20 per pot. Furnacemen and casters are paid upstanding wages.

Grinders, smoothers, polishers, cutters, and packers are paid so much per 1,000 feet, according to the situation of the department and the work to be done, the respective wages averaging, per week, \$7, \$7.24, \$6.68.

The mechanics and laborers attending the machinery are paid at the usual rate per hour. Laborers make about \$4.48 to \$5 a week. Mechanics, such as fitters, engine-drivers, joiners, masons, &c., from \$6.34 to \$8.48 a week.

Wages paid per week of fifty-nine and one-half hours to glass-workers in the Tyne Plate-Glass Works, South Shields.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Pot-makers.....	\$7 30	\$8 72	\$8 24
Furnacemen.....	7 30	9 72	8 48
Casters.....	8 00	11 06	9 00
Grinders.....	5 58	8 48	7 00
Smoothers.....	5 00	12 16	7 00
Smoothers, women.....	72	3 76	2 42
Polishers.....	5 10	9 00	7 24
Cutters and packers.....	6 00	8 00	6 68

MINES AND MINING.

Coal has played a most important part in the commercial history of the north of England ever since it was first mined in a small way, during the reign of Henry III, in 1239, when that sovereign granted a license to certain Newcastle men "to dig coals and stones in the Castle-field and the Forth." It is beyond the province of this report to attempt a history of the development and growth of the industry from the small beginning, six hundred years ago, to its present enormous proportions. But there is such a vast population dependent entirely upon the produce of the miners, and there are so many phases in the question of those peoples' wages, that it may not perhaps be out of place to carefully review the condition of coal miners in this district during the past ten years, referring briefly to their wages at different periods during that time, their hours of work, the reductions and advances that have been made, and such other facts as will indicate the actual present condition of one of the greatest of the laboring classes of England.

Up to 1874 the coal trade in Northumberland and Durham had been exceptionally prosperous. There was a great demand both at home and abroad, and both owners and miners made large profits. While the owner received 23 shillings per ton for his coal; the hewer obtained 9 shillings per day. But the reaction came. The demand fell off; prices declined and the wages of the hewers suffered. First, there was a reduction in April, 1874, of 6½ per cent., followed by another in October of the same year, 10 per cent. During 1875 there was a further reduction of 8 per cent., and in 1876 one of 7 per cent. and another of 8 per cent. In 1877 wages remained steady, but in the following year they were reduced 12½ per cent. in February and 10 per cent. in November. The next year, 1879, showed an improvement. The very hard times had passed, and trade was beginning to revive. In January, 1880, there was a reduction of 2½ per cent., followed by an advance of the same amount in July; 1881 saw the same reduction and advance, and 1882 was worked throughout at the previous year's figures; 1883 opened with an advance of 2½ per cent., followed by a reduction of 1½ per cent. in April, with advances of 1½ per cent. and 2½ per cent., respectively in July, and October.

Then came the depression in ship-building, with its low rates, the falling off in the iron trade, consequent upon the empty berths in the

Tyne ship yards, and, of course, a dullness in coal, which the hewers felt by a reduction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in January of the present year, followed by another of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the present month (April). These great reductions have, of course, caused no little dissatisfaction among the miners, but, owing to the system of arbitration, referred to in another paragraph of this report, by which these matters have been settled, there has been no disturbance of the amicable relations existing between masters and men; the only strike at all serious being in Durham, in May, 1879, which lasted a little over a month, and was finally settled by arbitration.

The following table shows the number and amount of reductions in the wages of hewers in Northumberland and Durham, from April, 1874, to April, 1884:

Northumberland.				Durham.			
No.	Date.	Reduction or advance.	Per cent.	No.	Date.	Reduction or advance.	Per cent.
1	Apr., 1874	Reduction	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Apr., 1874	Reduction	10
2	Oct., 1874	do	10	2	Nov., 1874	do	9.1
3	Mar., 1875	do	8*	3	Apr., 1875	do	5
4	Feb., 1876	do	10†	4	Feb., 1876	do	7
5	Oct., 1876	do	7	5	Sept., 1876	do	6
6	Feb., 1878	do	8	6	Apr., 1877	do	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Nov., 1878	do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	May, 1879	do	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Jan., 1880	do	10*	8	July, 1879	do	12
9	July, 1880	Advance	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	9	Dec., 1880	Advance	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	Apr., 1881	Reduction	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Apr., 1882	do	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	Sept., 1881	Advance	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Aug., 1882	Reduction	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	Mar., 1883	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	Nov., 1882	Advance	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	Apr., 1883	Reduction	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Feb., 1883	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	July, 1883	Advance	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
15	Oct., 1883	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
16	Jan., 1884	Reduction	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
17	Apr., 1884	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				

* Steam.

† Manufacturing.

The period of prosperity that followed the depression of 1878-'80 brought back to the coal-pits vast numbers of miners who left in the bad times to seek employment elsewhere. The coal trade revives rapidly when once improvement sets in, and miners who counted on bettering themselves in other branches quickly came back to their work when demand enabled employers to work the pits to the full capacity.

Compared with 1873 and 1878, 1883 showed a very marked falling off in the average wages paid, though the number of hours worked per day was much larger. But these details may best be understood by a glance at the following:

General view of the trade.

Occupations.	Number of men employed under ground.	Hours worked by coal-getters in the face.	Wages earned by coal-getters.	Wages earned by off-hand men.	Hours worked per day by off-hand men bank to bank.	Days worked per week by coal-getters.	Days worked per week by off-hand men.
Northumberland:							
1873	16,000	6	\$2 16	\$1 68	8	5	4
1878	12,000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 28	84	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
1883	19,542	6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 16	\$0.60 to 96	10 to 11	5 to 6	5 to 6
Durham:							
1883	60,585	6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	62 to 1.02	10 to 11	5 to 6	5 to 6

A comparison between the figures paid coal laborers in 1878 and those now paid shows that there is not a great difference in the general average, although in almost every branch a decline is noticeable. This comparison may be easily made by referring to the following table, which shows the number of hours worked and the average wage per day over both counties of Northumberland and Durham in 1878 and 1884 :

Occupations.	Hours worked.	1878.		1884.	
		English money.	United States money.	English money.	United States money.
Hewers	7 to 7½ bank to bank ..	£ 0 4 9½	\$1 15	£ 0 4 8	\$1 12
Deputies	8 hours	£ 0 4 5	1 06	£ 0 4 7	1 10
Engineers:					
Winding	do	£ 0 3 10	92	£ 0 4 1	98
Hauling	11 to 12 hours	£ 0 4 1	96	£ 0 4 0	96
Pumping	12 hours	£ 0 4 8	1 12	£ 0 4 0	96
Fan	do	£ 0 3 6	84	£ 0 3 11	94
Locomotive	do	£ 0 4 2	1 00	£ 0 4 4	1 04
Shifters	8 hours	£ 0 3 9	90	£ 0 3 3	78
Stonemen	do	£ 0 4 1	98	£ 0 3 11	94
Firemen	12 hours	£ 0 3 3	78	£ 0 2 9½	87
Furnacemen	8 hours	£ 0 18 6	4 50	£ 0 2 8	64
Hand putters	10 to 11 hours	£ 0 3 11	94	£ 0 4 0	96
Pony putters	do	£ 0 3 11	94	£ 0 3 2	76
Keekers	do	£ 0 3 4	80	£ 0 3 6	84
Screeners	do	£ 0 2 9	66	£ 0 2 11	70
Ordinary smiths	64 hours per week	£ 0 3 6	84	£ 0 3 8	88
Boiler smiths	do	£ 0 3 8	88	£ 0 3 8	88
Joiners	do	£ 0 3 6	84	£ 0 3 8	88
Masons	do	£ 0 3 10	92	£ 0 3 10	92
Fitters	do	£ 0 3 7	86	£ 0 3 8	88
Laborers	10 to 11 hours per day ..	£ 0 2 9	66	£ 0 2 10	68
Coke drawers	8 hours	£ 0 4 8	1 12	£ 0 4 9	1 14
Coke fillers	do	£ 0 3 11	94	£ 0 4 0	96
Coke laborers	10 hours	£ 0 3 0	72	£ 0 3 1	74

* Per week.

The majority of all the above classes of labor, that is, all married men, with the exception of putters and cokemen, are supplied with *free* houses and coals, they paying 6d. per fortnight for loading the coal.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Northern Division, Northeastern Railway Company.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.			
Inspectors (yearly salary)	\$428 00	\$851 68	\$644 72
Station masters (yearly salary)	253 00	1,708 28	1,022 00
Station masters' assistants	4 00	10 00	8 24
Booking and parcel clerks	1 38	15 44	8 38
Telegraph clerks	1 38	10 00	5 68
Guards	5 48	8 12	6 64
Guards' assistants	4 40	5 48	5 00
Foremen porters	4 64	6 24	5 43
Parcel porters	4 00	5 72	4 76
Excess porters	5 24	6 24	5 72
Porters	4 00	4 64	4 36
Lampmen	4 24	5 00	4 60
Carriage cleaners	4 24	4 48	4 36
Ticket collectors	5 00	7 30	6 24
Signal men	5 00	7 00	6 00
Galemen	4 00	4 24	4 12
Water closet attendants	4 00	4 48	4 24

Wages paid per week to railway employé, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
GOODS DEPARTMENT.			
Inspectors	\$6 48	\$15 44	\$8 16
Goods agents	9 12	20 20	17 82
Goods guards	5 72	7 30	7 06
Foremen	5 48	11 00	7 04
Porters	4 40	6 00	5 20
Timber loaders	5 00	6 24	5 60
Shunters	4 40	6 00	5 72
Rollymen	4 24	6 24	5 62
Horsemen	4 64	6 00	5 48
Number takers	1 20	6 00	4 12
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.			
Inspectors	7 80	12 16	8 48
Gaugers	5 72	7 78	6 48
Navies (pickmen)	4 48	6 48	5 48
Navies (shovelers)	4 48	6 48	5 48
Plate layers	4 64	6 24	5 00
Plate layers, extra gang	4 48	6 48	5 48
Joiners	6 72	7 78	7 54
Joiners' laborers	5 00	5 72	5 36
Brick layers	7 04	7 04	7 04
Plumbers and gas-fitters	7 80	7 78	7 54
Signal fitters	6 72	7 78	7 04
Gas makers	4 24	6 48	5 48
Painters	5 24	7 80	6 36
Smiths	7 04	7 78	7 42
Strikers	4 64	5 72	5 34
Masons	4 48	8 00	6 72
Masons' laborers	5 00	6 00	5 48

Wages paid per week to railway employé, &c.—Continued.

[Per week of fifty-four hours for men in repairing departments.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.			
Foremen	\$6 72	\$11 00	\$12 16
Chargemen (erectors)	8 48	8 72	8 60
Fitters	4 64	8 72	7 38
Boiler smiths	6 72	9 48	8 30
Boiler smiths' assistants	4 48	7 54	6 63
Tin and copper smiths	5 24	9 36	8 00
Blacksmiths	5 24	8 72	7 18
Strikers	3 64	6 24	4 51
Turners and machinemén	4 24	8 72	6 30
Brass molders	6 24	8 72	7 18
Brass finishers	6 48	8 36	8 12
Carriage builders	4 48	7 78	6 36
Wagon builders	4 48	7 78	6 36
Carriage painters	5 00	8 00	4 51
Engine painters	4 64	8 00	6 12
Pattern makers	6 00	8 36	7 30
Sawyers	4 24	7 78	5 27
Laborers	3 64	6 00	4 60
Engine drivers	7 20	11 00	9 45
Firemen	4 48	6 72	5 60
Mineral guards	5 72	6 72	6 36
Engine cleaners	1 44	4 48	3 66
Boiler cleaners	4 48	6 48	4 70
Lighters-up	4 48	6 24	5 37
Stationary engine-drivers	3 64	7 20	5 45
Coke and coal fillers	3 40	6 00	4 76
Wagon greasers	3 40	5 24	4 30

The above rates are irrespective of piece-work profits, overtime, &c. Boys and apprentices have been disregarded in this return, except in the case of engine cleaners.

SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

The building of ships is one of the most important of the many industries in the North of England. The three North of England rivers, Tyne, Wear, and Tees, are lined with ship-yards wherein thousands of men are, or have been, employed. With the introduction of iron and steel in place of wood, an incredible impetus was given ship-building, and all the branches of trade accessory to it. New yards sprang into existence everywhere, and orders were looked for months ahead. High wages prevailed. Heavy prices were asked and received by builders. Large dividends were declared to share-owners, and every one was on the high road to fortune.

This great tidal wave of prosperity began about two years ago, but did not reach its height till the latter part of 1883, and then it receded even more rapidly than it had come up. The whole market was overdone, and there was a sudden and serious collapse. The smaller yards went to the wall first, and then the larger ones found themselves unable to withstand the impetuous backset that threatened to overwhelm everything in its way. They could not obtain fresh orders. No one would order new vessels when hundreds were lying idle for want of remunerative freights. The dividends began to grow smaller and finally ceased altogether. Builders saw empty stocks staring them in the face, and they discharged their hands and reduced the hours of work. Laborers, skilled and unskilled, who dreamed their good times would last forever, found themselves without work, or, at the best, on short time and low wages. Such is the condition of affairs here at this writing (April, 1884). There are over one hundred steamships laid up on the Tyne alone. There have been numerous failures both here and at Sunderland. The ship-yards present a very suggestive scene of idleness. Briefly, ship-building is at very low ebb.

Wages now paid in the yards, where there is work, are quoted as follows, noting the fact that iron workers in a ship-yard can make, on piece-work, about 2 shillings an hour. They do not work fifty-four hours per week when they are on piece-work, but they probably do twice as much work in an hour as when working on time wages.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Newcastle.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Carpenters	\$8 51	Riveters*	\$8 08
Joiners	8 09	Sawyers*	7 78
Painters	6 80	Pattern-makers	8 51
Smiths*	7 78	Fitters	8 15
Plasters*	8 03	Machinists	7 42
Calkers*	7 54		

* A great deal of piece-work is done by these classes.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week in dry goods and grocery stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Newcastle.

[Dry-goods stores, clerks in various departments, working from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. on Saturdays, from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Fridays, and from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. on other days.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Males	\$4 87	\$24 32
Females	4 00	14 80
Grocers' clerks	4 87	8 52

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Newcastle.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Housekeepers	\$97 33	\$145 99	\$121 06
Cooks	97 33	145 99	121 06
Housemaids	58 39	77 86	68 13
Chambermaids	58 39	77 86	68 13
Maid-of-all-work		58 39	
Nursemaids	48 06	58 40	
Grooms or coachmen	97 33	145 99	121 06

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

There still prevails in this district the old system of half-yearly hiring of servants and farm laborers. In the first week of May the corn market in this city was the scene of the hiring for the ensuing half year. There was a large attendance of both masters and men, women, and girls. The latter were all decided as to the wages they were to receive, and in almost every instance their terms were accepted by those seeking labor. Male farm laborers were engaged for the half year at from \$48.65 to \$73; boys at from \$17 to \$24.33; females from \$31.64; girls to \$43.80.

This system of public hirings is gradually coming into disfavor, and will soon be done away with entirely. The recent hirings here were disgraceful to a degree, there being continual disturbance of the peace, free fights, and general disorder, that necessitated the calling in of a large force of police, who were only able to quiet matters by locking the doors and using their staffs in the most effective manner. May hirings have degenerated into a mere pretext for unlicensed carousing on the part of the country people and the lower classes in the city. Public sentiment is strongly against them, and they will soon become a thing of the past.

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week of fifty hours to the corporation employés in the city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$7 30	\$13 00	\$10 22
Masons	6 58	8 08	7 58
Brick-layers	7 30	8 08	7 70
Pavers	7 10	8 08	7 56
Laborers	3 40	6 56	5 48
Cartmen:			
Day	5 34	5 34	5 34
Night	6 00	7 00	6 34
Roadmen	5 12	5 58	5 20
Scavengers	5 64	5 58	4 74
Plate-layers	7 00	7 30	7 12
Cartwrights	8 08	8 08	8 08
Carpenters	8 08	8 08	8 08
Smiths	8 00	8 00	8 00
Horse-shoers	7 48	8 24	8 00
Strikers	4 00	5 34	4 60
Joiners	8 08	8 08	8 08
Painters	6 56	7 34	7 14
Plumbers	8 28	8 36	8 30
Cranemen	6 56	7 48	7 06
Firemen	5 34	5 34	5 34
Weightmen	6 34	6 34	6 34
Roads engineers	7 30	7 30	7 30
Horse-keeper	6 36	6 36	6 36
Stablemen	5 34	5 34	5 34
Saddlers	6 58	6 58	6 58
Gardeners	5 34	5 34	5 34

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

In the Newcastle post-office the postmaster receives a salary of \$3,700 per annum. The chief and senior clerks are also paid by the year. Sorting clerks and telegraphists are divided into two classes. In the second the pay is at first \$3 per week; proficiency brings an increase by 48 cents up to \$9.24 per week. Then when vacancies occur the second-class men are promoted to the first at a salary of \$10 per week, which is increased from time to time to \$12, thus making the pay of sorting clerks and telegraphists from \$3 to \$12 per week.

Letter-carriers or postmen receive from \$4.38 to \$6.32. Postmen of good character having served fifteen years and upwards receive 72 cents in addition to their regular salary; those having ten years' service get 48 cents extra per week, and the five years' men 24 cents extra.

The ordinary duty of post-office employes in eight hours per day or a maximum of forty-eight hours in a week of six days. On Sundays the average of duty is two hours.

Wages per week of forty-eight hours to employes in the post-office in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Postmaster..... per annum.....			\$3,700 00
Chief clerk..... do.....	\$1,411 28	\$1,608 00	
Sorting clerks and telegraphists..... per week.....	4 00	12 00	
Letter-carriers..... do.....	4 38	6 32	
Telegraph clerks, females..... do.....	3 00	8 00	
Country postmen..... do.....	4 00	5 00	

PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors.....	*\$7 78		
Stereotypers.....	8 48	\$16 12	\$11 00
Employes in press-room.....	5 12	17 00	2 28
Employes in mailing department.....	5 00	10 22	7 00
Job-room compositors.....	7 78	8 72	8 24
Engineers.....	6 08	8 72	7 28
Firemen.....	6 08	6 08	6 08
Mews-room compositors.....	8 24	12 64	9 72
Job-room pressmen.....	7 78	8 72	8 24

* And 18 and 20 cents per hour overtime.

COMPOSITORS.

		Night-work.	Day-work.
Long primer to emerald..... per 1,000 ens..		\$0 16	\$0 14
Nonpareil..... do.....		17	15
Ruby..... do.....		18	16
Pearl..... do.....		19	17

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Seamen are beginning to feel the effects of the general dullness in all branches of trade very strongly, and they will be obliged to draw upon earnings they laid by during the more prosperous times of the past

three years. English seamen are more provident, it seems, than their fellow-laborers in other callings, and have husbanded the high wages of 1881 and 1883, recent official statistics showing that the amount of seamen's money-orders issued has increased considerably in the past three years, and the amount received and paid at the seamen's savings banks has also largely increased in that time, so that it is safe to say that during the past three years the sailors have been in receipt of larger wages than before that time, and that they have saved more out of those wages. But with the laying up of vessels that began at the commencement of the present year, wages began to fall. Despite the low figures at which they are now quoted, there are hundreds of sailors at this port eager to accept them if they could only find a berth. But there is no demand for seamen. Where there is one berth there are dozens of applicants. A careful estimate places the number of sailors and sea-going men idle in the United Kingdom at 3,500, and it is in contemplation to increase that number by additional withdrawal of carrying tonnage.

Following is a statement showing the wages paid per week by the Tyne Steam Shipping Company for coast navigation, as compared with the wages of 1878, together with the average wages paid per month for sail and steam, ocean and coast navigation in Newcastle-upon-Tyne:

Occupations.	Steam coast-navigating.		Steam coast-laid up.		Ocean navigation, 1884.		Coast navigation, 1884.
	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	Steam.	Sail.	Sail.
Master	\$12 12	\$19 46	\$14 58	\$14 58	.....	.....	.....
Chief mate	11 00	11 44	7 54	7 54	\$9 10	\$7 00	\$7 00
Second mate	8 24	8 24	6 36	6 32	7 00	5 10	5 10
Carpenter	8 72	8 48	8 24	8 24	6 00	6 00	5 10
Boatswain	7 06	7 30	5 72	5 60	4 10	4 05	5 00
Seamen (able-bodied)	7 00	7 06	5 72	5 60	3 10	3 00	3 00
Cook and steward	7 00	7 06	7 00	5 60	5 00	5 00	4 15
Cook	5 72	5 60	5 72	5 60	5 00	4 10	4 10
Chief engineer	15 80	17 00	9 72	9 72	18 00	.....	.....
Second engineer	9 72	10 34	7 30	7 30	12 10	.....	.....
Third engineer	8 00	7 78	6 36	6 32	7 10	.....	.....
Fireman	7 00	7 06	5 72	5 60	8 15	.....	.....
Trimmers	6 36	6 56	5 72	5 60	8 10	.....	.....
Watchmen	5 34	.....	5 00	5 36	.....	.....	.....

* Eight nights.

THE COST OF LIVING.

As will be seen by the subjoined table, there is no material change in the cost of living now as compared with 1878. There have been quite wide fluctuations in that time, and during the general boom of 1882-'83 prices went up in proportion to the advance in wages. But the condition of affairs now very closely resembles those of 1878, when trade was dull and prices of all kinds were low. In the provision market there is but very little change, the ruling quotations being, if anything, a trifle lower than those of a corresponding period of 1878. Groceries are steady at about the same figures. Dry goods show the most marked decrease, prices for the various grades ranging considerably lower than those quoted five years ago. Flour is lower and better now than it ever has been in the history of Newcastle. There is comparatively little made here, the greater portion of it coming from America, though no inconsiderable quantity is imported from Hungary. This is one branch of

trade to which especial attention should be called. American flour takes the highest rank in this market, on account of its purity and its cheapness. It is the prime favorite, and every year sees a steady increase in the amount of its importation. There is still room for a vast increase in the sales here and in this neighborhood, and a little effort on the part of our millers would drive all other manufacturers out of the market.

PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the prices paid for the necessities of life in 1878 and in 1884:

Articles.	1878.		1884.	
	Unit of quantity.	Value.	Unit of quantity.	Value.
PROVISIONS.				
Flour, wheat:				
Superfine	per barrel	\$7 66	per stone	\$0 50
Extra family	do	8 03	do	do
Ordinary	do	5 71	do	\$0 42 to 46
Flour, rye	do		do	43
Beef:				
Fresh roasting pieces	per pound	20	per pound	20
Fresh soup pieces	do	14	do	16
Fresh rump steaks	do	24	do	22 to 24
Corned	do	16	do	do
Veal:				
Forequarters	do	18	do	14 to 16
Hindquarters	do	20	do	16
Cutlets	do	24	do	20
Mutton:				
Forequarters	do	18	do	18
Leg	do	20	do	20
Chops	do	22	do	22 to 24
Pork:				
Fresh	do	16	do	18 to 24
Corned or salted	do	16	do	do
Bacon	do	14	do	18
Hams, smoked (Wiltshire)	do	24	do	do
Shoulders (American)	do	10	do	11
Sausages (ham)	do	16	do	16
Lard	do	16	do	16 to 24
Butter	do	\$0 24 to 26	do	24 to 26
Cheese	do	16 to 22	do	12 to 16
Rice	do	8 to 10	do	04
Beans	per quart	16	per stone	73
Milk	do	07	do	do
Milk (condensed, pint tins)	do	15	per pound	12
Eggs	per dozen		per dozen	24
GROCERIES.				
Tea, colony and good black	per pound	40 to 60	per pound	32 to 38
Coffee:				
Rio, green	do	22	do	24
Rio, roasted	do	32	do	32
Sugar:				
Good brown	do	05	do	06
Yellow C	do	07	do	07
Coffee B	do	07	do	05
White A	do	08	do	do
Molasses:				
New Orleans	per gallon	40	per stone	72
Porto Rico	do	48	do	do
Sirup	do	60	per gallon	72
Soap, common	per pound	07	per pound	05 to 06
Starch	do	10	do	10
Coal	per ton	2 91 to 3 64	per ton	2 55 to 3 40
Oil, petroleum	per gallon	48	per gallon	42
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.				
Shirts:				
Brown, 44-inch, standard quality	per yard	09	per yard	07
Bleached, 44-inch, standard quality	do	15	do	09

Articles.	1878.		1884.	
	Unit of quantity.	Values.	Unit of quantity.	Values.
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.—Continued.				
Sheetings:				
Brown, 72-inch, standard quality.....	per yard	\$0 18	per yard	\$0 14
Bleached, 98-inch, standard quality.....	do	21	do	\$ 28 to 32
Cotton flannel, good quality.....	do	16	do	00
Ticking, good quality:				
Single linen	do	24	do	34
Double linen	do	60	do	47
Union single	do	16	do	12
Prints	do	10	do	
Mousseline de laine	do	24	do	05 to 23
All wool cloth:				
Suitable for working men	do	72	do	72
Unions	do	48	do	46
Boots, men's heavy.....	per pair	2 55	per pair	1 56 to 2 55

House rent—1878.	Price.	Board and lodgings—1878-1884.	Price.
Four-roomed tenements .. per week ..	\$1 20-\$1 80	For men per week ..	\$2 91-\$3 86
Two-roomed tenements .. do ..	84- 1 20	For women do ..	2 19- 2 91
Six-roomed tenements .. do ..	1 92- 2 43		

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

In speaking of the habits of the working classes, paragraph 4, it must be understood that in this district there are a great many miners whose hours of work are necessarily irregular, and blast furnacemen, glass-workers, and iron-puddlers, whose work is done in shifts. This system throws a greater proportion of men into the temptations of the "public houses" than does the system of a continuous day's work in the strictly manufacturing districts. All things taken into consideration, their methods of work, the peculiar hours for relaxation and amusement, the opportunities afforded them for legitimate and harmless entertainment, the working classes here may be safely said to be steady and trustworthy, though they are but little inclined to be saving. Many of them, it is true, own their little patches of ground, and a little house, but the great majority of them are tenants, who, so long as they can satisfy the monthly demands of the landlord, and can decently clothe and feed themselves and families week by week, seem to be satisfied to let the future take care of itself. This is very clearly shown in the case of the engineers in Sunderland, a city near here. They went out on strike some nine months ago, and their ranks have been steadily increased by laborers thrown out of employment on account of the closing of works dependent upon the works of the engineers, until the number of idle men in Sunderland now amounts to over 5,000. For a while the funds of their various labor unions supported them; they could not support themselves. But as month after month rolled on those funds were reduced to such a point that they have been obliged to appoint committees to canvass the town soliciting aid. Great destitution and misery prevails, and as both strikers and employers are firm in their respective positions, there is no telling what the end will be.

The "public house" is, unfortunately, the bank in which most of the

deposits of the working classes are made, and it is a bank that pays no interest.

In nearly all the great corporations the workmen are paid off Friday night or Saturday noon, and are given the Saturday afternoon for a half holiday. Then it is that the public houses reap their golden harvest. There are in the city of Newcastle alone three hundred and ninety-four public houses, where wine, beer, and spirits are sold, and from 12 o'clock Saturday noon until 11 at night they are crowded, the counters often being four and five deep. The laborer (female, unfortunately, as well as male), has half a day on his hands with nothing to do. The public house is always free to him, and there he sits and smokes, and talks and drinks, until turned out by the closing of the place at 11 o'clock. Beer and whisky are the tipplers, the former a very strong, heady stuff, totally unlike the lager beer of Germany, being nearly as conducive of drunkenness as the latter. The women drink beer and gin, oftentimes in company with the men, but more frequently in little side rooms. The amount of drinking among all conditions of the laboring classes is appalling.

On Sundays the streets are deserted till half past 12, and then, as if by magic, with the taking down of the public-house shutters, the laborer springs into sight, only to be lost within the saloon until half past 2's closing puts him out. From 6 to 10 the saloons are open on Sunday nights, and the experience of Saturday night is repeated.

There are in Newcastle one public library and small reading-room, free to every one who is indorsed by a known citizen, one place where free concerts are given every Saturday evening during the winter, and three hundred and ninety-four public houses.

THE FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

"The relations existing between employers and employés" is of the most amicable nature. Employers do not, as a rule, simply require the regular attendance of their employés, and the faithful performance of the duties to which they are assigned—they go beyond that, and interest themselves in the home life of the people who work for them, not infrequently visiting their houses, and in an unobtrusive kindly way making suggestions for the improvement of their surroundings. These attentions are taken in the spirit in which they are offered, and greatly enhance the relations of mutual confidence between the two classes. The workingman feels that he is not a mere machine, of which a stated amount of work is required each day. He realizes that his industry, frugality, and correct habits will not only be known, but appreciated by his employers, and this knowledge is oftentimes the one thing that stimulates him to renewed efforts and strengthens him in a course of life, which under different circumstances he would find full of temptations he could not easily withstand.

The few masters who are harsh, tyrannical, and overbearing are known to have the most dissipated workmen, men who spend their spare time and money in the public houses, and whose work is never so satisfactory as that of the steady trustworthy laborer who works for his own and his master's interests, knowing that by advancing the latter he is helping himself. Employers are always accessible to even the humblest of their men. If any one has a grievance he may state it clearly and freely, without any fear of prejudice, and it will be investigated. All questions affecting the rights of workingmen are discussed in the most friendly manner by representatives of the workmen and of the em-

ployers, and if they cannot arrive at an understanding arbitration almost invariably follows, thus doing away with the long and disastrous strikes that were formerly used to force a settlement of differences.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

The various trades and industries in the north of England are most perfectly organized, and these several organizations are a power in the community. Their influence is very great, and it makes itself felt on every possible occasion. In the lesser societies rates of wages are fixed and maintained by the united action of the members, who not only determine what wages they themselves shall receive, but also what shall be paid those who are not members of their organizations.

The larger associations, such as the miners, the amalgamated engineers, the iron ship-builders, and boiler-makers, who number their members by tens of thousands, have very wisely abandoned the old-time policy of striking to enforce their decrees, but almost invariably refer whatever they may have in dispute to a board of arbitration, as is noticed in another portion of this report. But they are, nevertheless, most perfectly organized, and have an immense capital with which to carry out any plan of action that may be decided upon.

The principal object of these trades associations, next to the protection of themselves in the matter of wages, is provision for members in case of sickness, disability, or want of employment, and almost every society has a large fund for this purpose, kept up by voluntary monthly payments of the members and outside donations. As showing the extent to which this is done, it may be stated that in the engineers' strike at Sunderland, which has been on for forty-six weeks, the relief committee reported for the week ending May 17 the total income for the week was \$2,254.63, and the expenditure \$2,075.68, leaving a balance on hand of \$178.95.

The societies are non-religious and non-political, though there is no denying the fact that they exercise a very considerable influence in molding public sentiment about election times.

THE PREVALENCY OF STRIKES.

The north of England is particularly free from strikes; that is to say free from those great contests between labor and capital that entail great misery and suffering on the one and great pecuniary loss on the other. Of course, there are in some trades occasional differences of opinion between masters and men, when the men decline to work until such differences are adjusted. But for the past eighteen years there has been no great strike here. This very fortunate state of affairs has come about through the masters and men learning, after long and expensive lessons, that there is as much business method to be observed in treating the labor question as in any purely commercial transaction. Hence, when there is a disagreement between the purchasers of labor and the disposers thereof, the matter is treated as similar difficulties in other branches of business would be. Instead of following the old plan of attempting to force a settlement of the trouble by long and costly strikes an entirely different method of procedure is now resorted to.

Perhaps this method, which obtains in all the great industries of the north of England, especially in the coal and manufactured iron trades, where differences of opinion are constantly arising, might best be illustrated by briefly reporting a case in the manufactured iron trade, which

has just been decided here in Newcastle. It must first be understood that these enormous industries, representing millions of capital and armies of laborers, have what is known as a board of conciliation and arbitration, consisting of two members representing the employers, two members representing the employés, and an umpire.

The employers, in the case referred to, claimed a reduction of one shilling per ton on puddling, and 10 per cent. on all other forge and mill wages.

This claim the employés contested, and at a meeting of the board of conciliation and arbitration, it being impossible to come to an agreement, the whole matter was referred to Dr. Spence Watson, as arbitrator, his decision to regulate wages for a period of three months.

Both sides appeared before Dr. Watson, and a representative of the employers stated their side of the case, arguing, among other things, the fall in the net realized price of iron of 6s. 11.46d. per ton, and in the current market-price since the last arbitration in January; the depression at present prevailing in the finished iron trade, as evidenced by the number of works that are standing still and the shortness of work at those that are still able to keep going; the absence of the sliding scale; the necessity that the cost of production should be lowered if works are to be kept going, which is not the case, as is shown by the fact that at the last arbitration there were 1,157 puddling-furnaces in operation, whereas now there are but 852.

The representative of the workmen replied by maintaining that no alteration has taken place justifying any reduction, nor have the employés any right to claim a reduction in lieu of the sliding-scale, entering into a full explanation of previous awards and the cause that did away with the sliding-scale. He argued that the lying idle of the furnaces should tend to increase the price; that reduction in wages and reduction in prices never created confidence nor brought better trade; that the reduction of 5 per cent. in November, 1882, with the addition of 7½ per cent. in October last, failed to secure orders, and the employers now complain of depressed trade; that, owing to the low cost of manufacture and their unusual facilities northern manufacturers are underselling the manufacturers in other districts, and are compelling them to close their works; endeavoring to prove (1) that comparing the past with the present the claim of the employers is unjustifiable; (2) that reductions never stimulated nor improved trade; and (3) that the employés views on the basis of the sliding-scale are in accordance with the basis awarded and the principle laid down at the previous arbitration.

Dr. Watson, after carefully considering the employers' case and the workmen's reply, awarded as follows:

That for the period beginning April 12 and ending June 23, 1884, there shall be a reduction of 3 pence per ton on puddling, and 2½ per cent. on all other forge and mill wages.

Although this award was not made until the 18th of April, it was accepted by both sides, and the wages of the men—who had been working right along through all the meetings and discussions of their representatives—were paid from the 12th of April on that basis.

The benefit, both to employers and workmen, of this system of arbitration, by which all their disputes are settled, is incalculable, and it is to this system alone that the great coal and iron industries, the base of the mighty commercial power of the north of England, are so free from the demoralization invariably attendant upon labor strikes.

The awards made during the past six years are as follows :

August 2, 1877.—Employers' application for a general reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. Awarded that "the present rate of wages continue till either party give to the other not less than three months' notice for a change.

January 13, 1879.—Employers' claim for a reduction in the wages of iron-workers. Awarded a reduction of 6 pence per ton in puddling, and 5 per cent. in all other wages.

September 18, 1879.—Employers' claim for a special reduction of 15 per cent. in certain plate mill wages. Awarded that "the tonnage rates payable to rollers, heaters, and shearmen in plate and sheet mills be from the pay commencing next after the date of this award $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than the rates in effect on the 12th of April last."

September 18, 1879.—Employers claim for a reduction of 6 pence per ton in puddling and 5 per cent. in other forge and mill wages. Award against any reduction.

December 17, 1880.—Workmen's claim that the $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction taken off October 6, 1879, be returned. Claim disallowed.

April 29, 1882.—Workmen's claim of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. advance for the current three months ending April 29, 1882. No sum due the operatives.

"Future rates of wages for six months commencing May 1, 1882." Award: Operatives entitled to no advance for the first three months, but on the final three months there shall be an advance of 3 pence per ton on puddling and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on other wages up to the 16th of September, and from that date to October 28 a further sum of 3 pence per ton on puddling and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on other wages.

November 23, 1882.—Operatives claim for an advance of 9 pence per ton on puddling and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in other wages. No advance awarded.

Employers claim for a reduction of 9 pence per ton on puddling and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in other wages. A reduction awarded of 6 pence per ton on puddling and 5 per cent. on other forge and mill wages.

CO-OPERATION.

From the year 1844, when twenty-eight men, with a capital of £28, started a co-operative grocery store in the town of Rochdale, co-operation has made most rapid strides all over England, and in the north in particular. At the time of the passage of the industrial societies act, in June, 1852, there were no fewer than forty co-operative societies in existence, all of them more or less prosperous, a prosperity that greatly increased under the protection of this act.

As the system developed and new societies were established all over the country, it became necessary for the benefit of the system to unite the various forces and thus secure advantages which single stores could not obtain. Accordingly, in 1863, fifty different societies, representing 17,545 members, formed the Wholesale Society of Manchester, with a capital of £999. This Wholesale Society grew rapidly in members, sales, capital, and profits. Other large societies joined it, and finally the Co-operative Union was organized at a meeting of the delegates from the different large societies held in Newcastle in 1873, a large branch of the Manchester Society having been established here the year previous.

From that time to this the union has been extending its field of operations in every direction, and is becoming stronger and greater every year. Within two years from its organization its membership increased to 31,030, and a buyer was sent to Ireland to furnish the society with pure Irish butter, a trade that has since increased so rapidly that they now have buyers in Kilmallock, Limerick, Armagh, Waterford, Clonmel, and Cork, and are the largest purchasers of Irish butter in the United Kingdom. In 1876 a buyer was stationed in New York to purchase American produce for the union, and that branch has been largely extended.

The growth of co-operation since the consolidation may best be shown by the following table, which is an exhibit of the number of members

holding shares in the wholesale society or union, the capital, net sales, net profits, and average dividends paid during the years named :

Year.	Number of mem- bers.	Capital.	Net sales.	Net profit.	Average dividend paid per £.
					<i>Pence.</i>
1864	18, 337	£2, 455	£51, 857	£267	1½
1869	74, 787	32, 062	412, 240	4, 863	2½
1874	168, 965	200, 044	1, 630, 950	14, 232	2
1879	305, 161	442, 114	2, 705, 625	94, 959	2½
188 (three quarters)	421, 482	674, 458	3, 319, 108	32, 919	2½

The wholesale society to which the above table refers is composed of sections, formed of the different local societies within certain boundaries. The local societies send delegates to the stated meetings of the sections, which are in turn represented by delegates in an annual congress.

The northern section comprises the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and part of the North Riding of York. It is one of the most important sections in the union, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the growth of the co-operative movement in the north during a period of six years ending December 31, 1883.

Summary of societies in northern section.

Year.	Societies.	Members.	Trade.	Profit.
1878	126	68, 552	£2, 168, 361	£231, 707
1879	126	71, 674	2, 112, 652	241, 644
1880	141	78, 283	2, 552, 179	286, 176
1881	130	83, 078	2, 694, 173	314, 774
1882	122	90, 166	3, 126, 268	359, 758
1883	129	97, 943	3, 371, 989	399, 402

The returns for this section for the year 1883 have just been issued, and show that there are 97,943 members. There is a share capital of £714,568 and a loan capital of £45,805. The value of land, buildings, and fixed stock amounts to £288,752. The sum of £3,371,369 was received for goods sold, producing a net profit of £399,402, of which £1,460 were applied to educational and £546 to charitable purposes.

The following table summarizes the year's business by counties:

Name of society.	Number members.	Share capital.	Value of land, build- ings, &c.	Goods sold.	Net profit.
Northumberland	21, 696	£156, 612	£61, 890	£820, 898	£290, 444
Durham	50, 250	405, 526	154, 611	1, 965, 918	247, 774
Cumberland	11, 762	116, 454	52, 997	879, 065	96, 566
Westmoreland	2, 107	12, 430	4, 889	49, 961	2, 929
York	6, 128	28, 468	14, 365	165, 537	12, 749

Of all the societies in Northumberland County the one at Newcastle is by far the most important and did the largest amount of business during the past year. It has 5,850 members; a share and loan capital of £45,603. The value of its land, buildings, and fixed stock is £14,476.

During 1883 it received for goods sold the sum of £239,872; has no accounts owing and owes nothing for goods. The net profits for the year were £31,677.

That the movement is still growing here is shown by the fact that a large addition has just been made to the society's already large building, and even now they are cramped for room. There is a committee in America making arrangements for the further increase of their purchasing territory, and this committee will either make an arrangement with American millwrights to come to Tyneside to erect flouring-mills or will increase the facilities for the rapid shipment of American flour to this district.

From the simple beginning of supplying groceries only, the field of the co-operators has gradually extended until now the wholesale society, which is really the fountain-head from which all other societies draw, can supply everything. In Manchester it has a bank, a central grocery and provision and furnishing warehouse, a large drapery, woolen cloth, and boot and shoe factory; it has very large and perfectly equipped branches in Newcastle and London; biscuit and sweet factory at Crumpsall; boot and shoe works in Leicester and in Heckmondwike; soap works at Durham and purchasing and forwarding works at Liverpool, Leeds, Goole, and Garston in England, Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Kilmallock, Waterford, Tralee, and Armagh in Ireland, and at New York, Calais, Rouen, Copenhagen, and Hamburg. These depots are in charge of representatives of the society and personally attend to the buying, packing, and shipping of the articles sent here.

FEMALE LABOR.

This district being given up almost entirely to those branches of manufacture in which the work is too severe for women, has not that large proportion of female laborers noticeable in the districts further south. Coal-mining, iron-working, and ship-building are the three great industries of this district, and in none of them can women be profitably employed. In glass works there is some female labor, and tobacco factories, of which there are but few, also employ women. There are a few females employed in the Government telegraph office, but the largest field, by far, is in the dry-goods shops, where they serve as clerks, and in the establishments for making ladies' garments. There is no way of ascertaining the number of women and girls so employed.

Wages paid women are invariably lower than those paid to men occupying similar positions, and are from 5 to 10 per cent. lower now than in 1878. The hours of labor are substantially the same for men and women, both having the Saturday half holiday when employed in factories. A movement is now on foot here to give all clerks in shops one afternoon of the week for recreation. The matter is being very extensively agitated and will eventually succeed.

The moral and physical condition of the employes is good, and there is a steady decrease in the prejudice against women who are compelled to earn their living behind a counter or in a factory, a prejudice that only a few years ago was exceptionally strong in this district. This has been brought about by the employes themselves, who, by their industry, intelligence, and upright conduct, have shown themselves worthy of confidence and respect.

In many of the larger establishments, where large numbers of women are employed, there are clubs, social and literary, whose regular meetings are well attended and conducive of much good. Most of these

clubs have libraries, or make arrangements whereby members may enjoy the privileges of circulating libraries, and the opportunities for self-improvement thus afforded are very generally taken advantage of. The proprietors of the establishments take great interest in these societies and often contribute very materially to their support, both by financial aid and personal attention.

The manner in which the large buildings of this city are constructed renders fire an almost unheard-of affair. They are as nearly fire-proof as possible, very little, if any, wood entering into their construction; still all reasonable precautions are taken, and every family provided for a rapid and safe exit in case of any sudden alarm.

Sanitary matters are, as a rule, well attended to, the premises in which women work being kept clean, well lighted, and well ventilated. There are numerous benefit societies for the assistance and care of sick members, and the employers' liberty act provides for the care of those disabled through accident while in the discharge of their duty.

The prices of the necessities of life, as noted in another portion of this report, show but little change now from the ruling prices at the time of the last report. Wages increased during the era of extreme prosperity, and prices went up; but when, in sympathy with the general depression, wages decreased, the prices of the necessities also came down, until now they show but little change from those of a corresponding period in 1878.

With the inauguration of the school-board system, the education of female laborers has vastly improved. Under the existing law employers cannot engage females to work in factories, shops, &c., if they are under fourteen years of age, unless they have been passed by the school board, and if over that age they must have attended school a certain length of time. If they have not been passed the employer is obliged to send them to school so many days a week, and rather than suffer the inconvenience of such irregular hours, they are careful to engage only those who have passed the board. In this way the mental standard of female workers has been greatly raised, and with the continually growing desire on their part for an advance in their position, as is shown by their eagerness to accept any means of self-improvement, there is every prospect of this change for the better in the educational status of women workers being an enduring one and of incalculable benefit to them and to the world.

ROBINSON LOCKE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 20, 1884.

NOTTINGHAM.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT SMITH.

In compliance with the instructions in your circular of the 15th of February last, concerning the condition of labor throughout the world, especially in Europe, I have the honor to forward the annexed tables of wages in this district: (1) general trades; (2) hosiery manufacture; (3) cotton doubling; (4) leather manufacture; (5) fancy lace and curtain manufacture; (6) railway employes; (7) mines and mining; (8) iron work and foundry; (9) post-office employes; (10) board school employes;

(11) corporation employes; (12) prices of provisions, &c.; (13) agricultural laborers; (14) assistants in retail shops and stores; (15) household employes.

The tables will show the wages of labor in this district as correctly as I have been able to obtain them. I have spent much time in collecting the information from which this report has been compiled. I cannot hope that it will be absolutely correct, but I feel sure that it will be found as reliable as such a report can be made.

PAST AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

I do not see any great change in the cost of living or wages of labor now and five years ago, when the last circular was issued.

In 1878 trade in this district was just beginning to recover from a severe depression.

Up to 1882 there was a constant improvement in the demand for Nottingham goods, and that improvement was especially seen in the demand for the American market. That increased demand made employment for a larger number of hands, and as the employers were prosperous they were able and willing to pay fair wages. But the increase of wages was not great, except that those who worked by the piece had more constant employment and therefore could earn a greater amount of money. During the last five years, with the increase of trade, there has been a very large increase of population in Nottingham. But building operations have kept pace with the increase so that rents have not advanced. During the last year there has been a perceptible falling off in the staple trade of the town, not only with the United States, but with other countries and in the home market. If this depression continues, many persons must be thrown out of employment and much suffering will probably be the consequence during the next winter. There is, however, a probability that building operations have outrun demand and that rents will be likely to decline, which will favor the operatives.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

It is difficult to speak of the habits of the working classes, as those habits vary with the individual. That there is much improvidence and much intemperance is undoubtedly true. Yet there are thousands who are industrious and prudent and lead exemplary lives. But my observation leads me to think that the British workmen, as a class, drink more intoxicating liquors than is good for them. In fact, intemperance prevails to a large extent, and I am sorry to say that it is not confined to men. The dark, damp, and gloomy winters, together with the absence of comfort in their own houses, drive many working people to the public houses where they find good fires and boon companions, which, together with the mug of beer, helps them to forget the hardship of their lot. Of course such habits lead to improvidence and intemperance.

FEELING BETWEEN THE EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

I think a fairly good feeling has prevailed between the employer and employé during the last five years. Occasional strikes have occurred, but they have generally been of minor importance. During prosperous times strikes are not usual, because, as the employer makes money freely he is usually able and willing to give fair remuneration to his workmen. But a strike of an unusual kind has lately occurred in this

district. A large manufacturer of lace curtains here finding that labor was cheaper in Scotland, moved some of his machinery there and was contemplating moving more when his employes threatened to leave in a body if the removal was continued. As strikes have not been frequent nor formidable here within the last few years, their effect has not been great on the prosperity of the community. So far as I can learn, strikes have usually resulted in little good to the operative, accompanied with heavy loss of wages while unemployed, and consequently with much distress in their families.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

As to the organization of labor and the nature of the organizations, I propose to report fully in answer to your circular of the 18th May last.

FREEDOM OF PURCHASE AND MANNER OF PAYMENT.

Working people here are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they please. The employes in factories and warehouses are generally paid weekly in gold and silver coin.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Co-operative societies are not common here, and those that have been started have not been very successful. I do not know that there are any co-operative productive societies in this district.

CONDITION OF WORKING PEOPLE, ETC.

From my observation for six years past, I do not regard the condition of the working people in this district as being particularly bad. Their wages are sufficient, ordinarily, for the purchase of the necessities of life, and in many cases much more. If they have families grown up the younger members can generally secure employment. Household servants are always in demand, and good and faithful ones can always command good situations.

The climate is much milder in winter than that of the Northern States of the Union. Coal is cheap, coal-mines being within the bounds of the corporation of Nottingham. Clothing is cheap, and as the climate is cool in summer, very little change between winter and summer clothing is necessary. Gas is sold by the corporation at 60 cents per 1,000 feet. These are advantages of no small consequence, and they alleviate the condition of the working classes very much. They almost always appear to be comfortably dressed. The young women employed in the lace and hosiery factories manage, in some way, to be always comfortably clad, and often show much taste in dress on Sundays and holidays. Barefooted or ragged children are rarely seen in the streets of Nottingham. On the whole I think that with industry and economy there is little need for suffering among the operative classes here.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES, ETC.

The laws of England with regard to the safety of employes in factories, mines, mills, and on railways, are very careful of their rights, and the tendency is to make them more so. I am not now prepared to make a full report upon those laws.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN.

As to the political rights enjoyed by workingmen, it may be said generally that they are less than in the United States. Here a certain property qualification is required to secure a vote; that is, a voter must be a payer of rates or taxes. But in towns the qualification is liberal enough to include a large part of the working classes, and the tendency is to extend the franchise. For this reason the operatives have considerable political influence now, and that influence is likely to increase. The tendency of legislation is decidedly in favor of the extension of the franchise, consequently towards increasing the influence of the working classes. I am not able to say what is the share, comparatively, borne by the working people in local and general taxation.

CAUSES THAT LEAD TO EMIGRATION, ETC.

So far as I can learn the causes which lead to the emigration of the working people are the general ones of dissatisfaction with their condition here and an idea that that condition will be better in the United States or in some of the colonies. They know that wages are higher in the States and that land is cheaper, and they hope in some way to improve their condition, without, as a rule, having any definite idea of how it is to be done. Perhaps I may properly mention here that the Mormons have a mission here, which holds its regular meetings and secures many emigrants to Utah. How far those emigrants are governed by religious ideas or by other motives, I am unable to say. But I believe this district has, for some years past, been rather a successful field of operation for the Mormon missionaries. The emigrants are mostly from the operative classes.

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN EMPLOYED, ETC.

After a careful study of the matter, I have concluded that I cannot state the number of women and children employed in this district in industrial pursuits with any such approximation to truth as to be reliable. There are in this district the towns of Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, containing, respectively, 200,000, 135,000, and 85,000 in population. Then there are many smaller towns, such as Grantham, Belper, Long Eaton, &c., in which are factories of various kinds. In almost all the villages in the district there are large numbers of female operatives working hand knitting-machines, or doing various work upon lace, hosiery, and other articles. To undertake to estimate the number of females thus employed over this large and thickly-peopled region of Central England is entirely beyond my power. I have therefore concluded not to make the attempt. I can only say, generally, that the number of females so employed in this district is very large, being many thousands. They are employed in various occupations, but principally in the lace and hosiery factories and warehouses. But there are hundreds employed at their own houses in clipping lace, seaming stockings, putting bands upon drawers, finishing undershirts, &c., besides those who are employed on hand knitting-machines at their homes, though under the pay of the large manufacturers in the towns. As this condition of matters spreads over four counties in this district, I think you will see how impossible it is for me to get at any approximate estimate of the number employed and the nature of their employment. I have given in the annexed table the wages of female employes so far as I have ascertained them and also

the hours of labor. I am aware that the figures do not cover the whole field, but they are as full as I have been able to make them.

THE MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE EMPLOYÉS.

Of the moral and physical condition of the female employés above referred to, it is difficult to speak. Personally I can have very little knowledge of them. I see them at their work and in the streets, and I hear what is said about them. At their work in this town they do not appear to suffer either from unwholesome atmosphere or unreasonable hours of labor. In the street they are generally well dressed, and their appearance does not indicate physical weakness. Young women seem to prefer factory work to domestic service, in which they are always in demand. As they can get good wages and good food at the houses of those who are willing to employ them, and yet prefer the factory and warehouse work, I think their lot cannot be a hard one in their chosen employment. I do not think the moral condition of women employed in factory work here is worse than it is in every place where there is a large number of that sex employed.

THE MEANS EMPLOYED AND BY WHOM FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EMPLOYÉS.

As a rule I do not think the employers take much care for the improvement of their employés. Generally they are satisfied if they do their work well and appear at the opening time in the morning. But there are exceptions to this general rule. There are at least two large lace warehouses which employ chaplains and have a service of their own every morning. They also try to exercise some control over their moral conduct generally. There is the general provision for moral instruction in the town which is active and fairly efficient.

THE MEANS PROVIDED IN CASE OF FIRE OR OTHER DANGERS FOR ESCAPE.

I am not aware that there is any special means provided for escape in such cases. But it must be remembered that the buildings are generally constructed with more care than are similar ones in the United States. They are always built of brick or stone and the stair cases are generally of stone. Fires are much less frequent than they are at home. Of course they do occur, but the danger from them is comparatively small. During nearly seven years that I have resided in this place I have ever seen a house burned down and have rarely seen a fire-engine in the streets.

PROVISIONS MADE BY EMPLOYERS IN REGARD TO SANITARY MEASURES.

I am not aware that there are any special provisions made by employers here in this regard, aside from the general construction of factories and warehouses being good and substantial, with ordinarily good sanitary arrangements. The town has its health officers, who are expected to devote their time to their departments, and I believe they are fairly efficient. Then there are factory inspectors whose duty it is to see that all laws for the welfare of the operatives are observed. There are hospital accommodations, and there is also a law making employers liable in case of accidents under certain circumstances.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

"Has there been any increase during the past five years in the wages paid women and the prices of the necessities of life? What are the effects of employment of women on wages of men and on general social and industrial conditions?"

I do not think there has been any material increase in the wages of women or in the prices of the necessities of life during the last five years. Active trade here has kept both men and women well employed during most of that time, and they have thereby been able to earn more money. As I have before said that trade prosperity seems to have reached its height, and a time of depression is prevailing in the district, the employers are now more able than formerly to name the wages they will pay. The wages of women being lower than those of men, their employment has a tendency to depress the wages of the latter. I cannot say how the employment of women affects social conditions. Their employment affects the industrial conditions materially. Without female labor the manufacture of lace and hosiery here would be impossible. The cheaper labor of the continent, which now creates strong competition, would probably drive all Nottingham lace and hosiery out of foreign markets, and perhaps out of domestic markets to a considerable extent. A large share of the work in lace factories and warehouses can only be well and profitably done by female labor, as you will readily understand.

STATE OF EDUCATION—GENERAL EFFECTS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MILLS, ETC.

The younger female employes are generally fairly educated, as the laws of the country compel the attendance of all children at some school. These laws are pretty strictly enforced, and the consequence is that the rising generation is better educated than any before it. Among the older employes there is less education, but, as a rule, they are able to read and write.

It is difficult to say what effect the employment of women in factories, mills, stores, &c., has upon their physical condition and that of their children. Of course the confinement has its physical disadvantages, but at the same time its compensations. The air which they breathe may not be as pure and wholesome as in the open air, but they are able to earn more money and to provide better food and more physical comforts for themselves and their children. Large numbers of women and children could not be employed in any other way in this country than in factories, mills, &c. They cannot all go into domestic service, nor can they be employed on the land. There is, therefore, no alternative but that they accept such employment or emigrate. Without such employment the greater part of them would not have the means wherewith to leave the country.

JASPER SMITH,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Nottingham, June 20, 1884.

GENERAL TRADES.

Weekly wages (of fifty-four hours per week) paid the general trade in Nottingham.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$7 56	\$8 64	\$8 00
Hod-carriers	5 94	7 02	6 25
Masons	9 18	9 73	9 50
Tenders	5 94	7 02	6 25
Plasterers	8 64	10 80	9 50
Tenders	6 48	7 56	7 00
Plumbers			9 73
Assistants	5 94	7 02	6 50
Gas-fitters			9 73
Slaters			9 18
Roofers	7 56	8 64	8 00
Tenders	5 94	7 00	6 40
Carpenters	7 56	9 18	8 50
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	4 86	7 30	6 25
Blacksmiths	7 30	8 50	8 00
Strikers			6 08
Bookbinders	3 65	6 56	5 00
Foremen	7 29	12 15	10 00
Under foremen	6 10	7 30	6 50
Laborers	4 38	5 34	5 00
Maltster, leading man	7 30	9 73	8 50
Working maltster	4 86	6 08	5 40
Butchers, with board	4 40	4 86	4 50
Cabinet-makers			9 00
Confectioners	7 29	8 51	8 00
Cigar-makers	2 43	4 00	3 00
Coopers:			
Working per day	9 00	10 20	9 50
Working piece	8 50	12 35	11 00
Helper	4 86	5 34	5 20
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	4 86	5 22	5 50
Cabmen	4 40	4 86	4 75
Tram drivers			6 25
Gardeners	5 10	7 50	6 00
Horsehoers	6 10	7 30	6 50
Laborers and porters			4 86
Lithographers	4 86	7 29	6 10
Printers	6 56	7 29	7 00
Saddle and harness makers	5 92	7 30	6 25
Tailors	4 40	7 30	6 50
Tinsmiths	5 50	7 30	6 25

* Ten cents to 16 cents per M.

FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages per week in hosiery mills.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
HOSEBERRY MANUFACTURE (fifty to fifty-six hours.)			
Hand-frame knitters, men	\$3 41	\$4 14	\$3 75
Rotary power frame, men	8 63	9 73	9 00
Circular power frame, men	8 63	9 73	9 00
Circular power frame, women		4 86	4 86
Cotton's patent:			
Men	8 63	12 16	10 00
Attendant boys	1 95	4 14	3 50
Attendant girls		2 43	2 43
Hand stitcher and seamer		1 95	1 95
Power stitcher and seamer, women	2 92	3 65	3 10
Power welters and turners off	3 65	4 86	4 35
Winders	2 68	3 16	2 90
Cutters:			
Men	6 80		6 80
Women		3 65	3 65

Wages per week in hosiery mills—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
HOSIERY MANUFACTURE—Continued.			
Menders, women	\$2 92	\$3 90	\$3 40
Folders:			
Men (piece)	5 08	10 85	7 50
Women (piece)	3 41	4 15	3 75
Girls (piece)	1 70	1 95	1 80
Men (time)	6 51	7 73	7 00
Lads (time)	3 30	3 82	3 75
Women (time)	2 08	2 93	2 50
Menders:			
Women (piece)	2 43	3 05	2 60
Women (time)	2 43	2 92	2 70
Girls (time)	1 22	1 95	1 50
Makers-up:			
By hand, women	1 85	2 90	2 50
By power, women	2 52	4 50	3 50
COTTON DOUBLING (fifty-six hours.)*			
Doublers:			
Women	2 20	2 92	2 60
Girls	1 70	2 20	2 00
Reelers:			
Women	1 70	2 20	2 00
Girls	1 46	1 85	1 75
Dofers, girls	1 00	1 46	1 25

* Some work by time, some by piece, according to arrangement with different firms.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in lace factories or warehouses in Nottingham.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
FANCY LACE MANUFACTURE.			
Lace makers, men	\$14 50	\$24 00	\$16 00
Winders, lads and boys	2 40	3 90	3 00
Menders, girls	3 40	3 40	3 00
Threaders, lads and boys	1 45	2 40	2 00
Warpers, men	6 00	7 25	7 00
Designers and draftsmen, men	10 00	24 00	15 00
Clippers and scallopers, women	3 40	4 90	4 00
LACE CURTAINS.			
Makers in silk:			
Men	17 00	19 00	18 00
Lads and boys	5 08	8 00	7 00
Makers in cotton:			
Men	6 30	12 00	8 00
Lads and boys	4 90	6 30	5 50
Menders:			
Women	2 08	3 40	3 00
Girls	1 45	2 08	2 20
Winders:			
Women	2 52	3 40	3 20
Girls	1 95	2 08	2 20
Warpers:			
Men, time	3 43	6 30	6 30
Lads and boys	3 43	3 90	3 60
Draftsmen:			
Men	10 95	19 50	15 00
Lads and boys	2 00	4 00	3 50
Threaders, lads and boys	2 43	3 92	3 00
Smiths, time	7 73	8 00	8 00
LACE DRESSING.			
Men			\$12 10
Lads and boys			3 05
Women			3 41
Girls			3 30

The majority of men receive set wages whether fully employed or not. Women and girls paid according to time made. Lads paid according to time made.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Occupations.	Hours employed.	Wages.
Engine drivers.....per day..	10	\$1 82
Foremen.....do.....	10	1 10
Passenger guards.....per week..		8 21
Goods, guards.....do.....		7 80
Pointsmen.....do.....	72	5 92
Watermen.....do.....	68	5 52
Passenger porters.....do.....	84	4 08
Goods porters.....do.....	68	1 98
Engine fitters.....do.....	54	
Examiners.....do.....	80	5 92
Others.....do.....	80	3 41
Laborers.....do.....	54	4 38

MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day of — hours in connection with coal mines in Nottingham district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Colliers, underground.....	\$0 98	\$1 34
Holers.....	98	1 34
Fillers.....	1 14	1 28
Bymen (day).....	85	1 23
Bymen (contract).....	1 23	1 70
Firemen (overlookers).....	1 50	1 58
Furnacemen.....		85
Bankmen.....	77	81
Enginemmen.....		1 18
Stokers.....	85	94
Smiths.....	1 09	1 23
Strikers.....	77	85
Laborers above surface.....	78	82

FOUNDRIES AND IRON WORKS.

Wages per week, iron works and foundry.

Occupations.	Average.	
	Men.	Lads.
Molders.....	\$7 73	\$1 90
Fitters.....	7 25	2 25
Turners, planers, and drillers.....	6 08	2 15
Pattern-makers.....	7 75	1 90
Boiler rivetters.....	7 00	2 15
Boiler holders.....	5 80	2 15
Smiths.....	8 20	
Laborers.....	4 75	

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

Salaries paid post-office employées.

Occupations.	Wages.	Remarks.
Postmaster	\$2, 627 91	Per year.
Chief clerk	973 30	Do.
Superintendent	837 30	Do.
Eight clerks (each)	632 64	Do.
Sixteen assorting clerks and telegraphers, first class....	\$9 73-\$12 16	\$9.73 per week, increasing to maximum of \$12.16 per week.
Forty-two assorting clerks and telegraphers, second class	\$3 00-\$4 00	From \$3 to \$4 a week, increasing to maximum of \$9.34.
1 female telegrapher, first class	6 56	Increasing to \$7.78.
5 female telegraphers, second class	2 92	Increasing to \$4.15.

It must be taken into account that all the above (including telegraphers) are Government employes, and as such their position is permanent, and that they are entitled to retire on a pension after service for a certain number of years.

Salaries paid in public schools.

Occupations.	Salary.
Board schoolmasters..... per year.....	\$730 00 to \$1, 557 00
Head mistress	289 00
Assistant masters	243 32
Assistant mistresses	170 32
Board school inspector	1, 400 00
Clerk of board	1, 703 27
Attendance officers	436 65
Superintendent of attendant officers	730 00

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per annum to corporation employées.

Occupations.	Salary per annum.	Occupations.	Salary per annum.
<i>Town clerk's department.</i>		<i>Borough engineer's department—Continued.</i>	
Town clerk, clerk to the gas committee, solicitor and clerk to the sewerage committee, registrar of the borough court of record, and steward of the manor.....	\$7, 299 75	Clerk of works	\$985 70
Estate clerk	1, 070 63	Assistant clerk of works	540 34
Conveyancing clerk	973 30	Subordinate employées.....	364 11
Do.....	730 00	<i>Borough accountant's department.</i>	
Registrar of stock	778 64	Borough accountant.....	1, 906 00
Seven clerks, ranging from \$140 to \$236.	3, 221 80	Chief clerk	1, 621 34
<i>Borough engineer's department.</i>		Six clerks, ranging from \$85 to \$231.....	1, 961 19
Consulting engineer, engineer to the gas and water and sewage farm committees	\$973 30	Police court clerk	442 45
Borough surveyor and engineer	2, 920 00	Collector of private improvement works accounts	720 00
Chief assistant	973 30	District rate and rents:	
Seven draftsmen, ranging from \$200 to \$265	4, 855 51	Three clerks, ranging from \$120 to \$241.....	1, 212 00
Private improvements, notices, &c., clerk	1, 216 62	Rent collector	973 30
Clerk	438 00	Eight rate collectors, 1 at \$160 and 7 at \$150.....	5, 885 45
Do.....	411 00	Private improvement works, 7 clerks, ranging from \$250 to \$31.....	2, 473 00
Building surveyor	1, 216 62	<i>Health department.</i>	
Two assistants, \$104 each	1, 012 23	Medical officer of health	\$2, 939 00
Surveyor of highways	*1, 095 00	Chief inspector of nuisances	\$1, 409 00
Foreman of scavengers	†601 57	Analyst	Fees.
Clerk of works for private streets improvement	†973 30	Wharf superintendent	973 30
Two wharf clerks, \$109 4s. and \$65.....	847 00	Meat inspector	503 05
		Fish inspector	500 11
		3 inspectors of nuisances, \$104 each....	1, 512 34

* With house, coal, and gas.
† With house.

‡ £80 for keep of house also.
§ And £50 travelling expenses.

Wages paid to corporation employes—Continued.

Occupations.	Salary per annum.	Occupations.	Salary per annum.
<i>Health department—Continued.</i>		<i>Public parks and burial grounds—Cont'd.</i>	
Manager of disinfecting station.....	\$506 11	Sexton and keepers of Basford cemetery.....	\$455 00
2 office clerks.....	530 44	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
3 wharf clerks.....	*1,369 00	Clerk to the peace.....	1,946 00
2 attendants at lavatories.....	379 58	Recorder.....	817 87
3 lodging-house care-takers.....	301 72	Treasurer.....	1,703 27
1 inspector of common lodging-houses.....	126 52	Coroner.....	Fees.
<i>Estates department.</i>		Clerk to the magistrates.....	5,853 31
Estates surveyor.....	973 30	Undersheriff.....	Fees.
Assistant surveyors.....	442 85	Accountant auditor.....	973 39
<i>Police and fire brigade.</i>		Lighting inspector.....	5,584 00
Chief constable, high constable, and billet master.....	2,190 00	Town-hall keeper.....	2,253 08
Superintendent of police.....	1973 30	Keeper municipal offices.....	5,535 31
12 inspectors of police.....	110 58	Messenger.....	316 33
27 sergeants of police.....	18 02	Superintendent of Burgess Park, &c.....	486 65
170 policemen.....	16 56	Sewage-farm bailiff.....	111,216 62
Superintendents of fire brigade.....	\$851 63	Late-rent collector.....	486 65
Surgeon to police force.....	438 00	Horse and fodder superintendent.....	389 32
<i>Markets and fairs.</i>		Mayor's servant, keeper of police office and exchange rooms.....	\$412 65
Clerk of markets, inspector of weights and measures, &c.....	1,216 62	Pinder.....	158 00
Assistants.....	1158 00	Assistant to Freeman's committee.....	121 66
Toll collector and assistants.....	379 58	<i>Gas department.</i>	
3 toll collectors (£65, £45 10s. and £44 4s.).....	752 85	Engineer's department:	
Assistants weights and measures.....	1,253 05	Engineer.....	3,650 00
Office assistant and gas superintendant.....	354 27	2 draftsmen.....	11,907 60
<i>Castle museum.</i>		Clerk to works.....	584 00
Director and curator.....	**1,480 00	Manager's office:	
2 clerks.....	379 58	General manager.....	2,919 90
Foreman.....	506 88	Chief clerk.....	973 30
Stoker and fitter.....	506 11	3 clerks.....	**1,362 62
11 attendants, &c., ranging from £62 to £27 16s.....	2,062 41	Accountant's office:	
<i>University College free library and natural history museum.</i>		Accountants.....	1,216 62
Professor of natural science.....	1,946 60	Chief clerk.....	924 63
Professor of chemistry.....	1,946 60	18 clerks ranging from £160 to £215 16s.....	4,842 00
Professor of mathematics.....	1,946 60	13 collectors ranging from £2150 to £222 10s.....	7,141 30
Professor of language and literature.....	1,946 60	<i>Miscellaneous:</i>	
Assistant secretary and secretary to science classes.....	632 64	S. Smith & Co., bankers.....	730 00
Physical demonstrator, &c.....	973 30	Inspector.....	1,021 96
Chemical demonstrator.....	11486 65	Subinspector.....	778 64
Mechanical assistants.....	442 85	3 superintendents of works.....	112,601 21
Mechanical assistants.....	405 00	11 clerks at works ranging from £125 to £220.....	3,810 48
Assistant curator.....	379 58	<i>Water department.</i>	
Taxidermist.....	537 00	Engineer's office:	
Engineer and assistant.....	11785 50	Engineer.....	1,946 00
3 attendants.....	683 31	Assistant engineers.....	1,480 00
Chief librarian.....	1,095 00	Superintendent.....	5876 00
Assistant librarian.....	584 00	2 clerks.....	285 00
12 assistants and attendants ranging from £78 to £15 12s.....	2,075 00	Manager's office:	
<i>Public parks and burial grounds.</i>		Manager.....	2,433 25
Care-taker, arboretum.....	152 00	Chief clerk.....	\$851 63
Care-taker, meadows ground.....	\$5126 52	6 clerks ranging from £120 to £220.....	1,700 69
Care-taker, forest pavilion.....	\$5126 52	5 collectors ranging from £160 to £140.....	3,674 20
* £104, £99 9s., £78.		Storekeeper.....	486 65
† And £76 for house, &c.		Chief assessor.....	778 64
‡ Per week.		2 assessors.....	881 63
§ And house, coal, and gas.		Accountant auditor.....	(111)
|| And £30 traveling expenses.		Registrar of stock.....	(555)
¶ And £5 4s. traveling expenses.		Laborers on streets, &c.....	15 47
** With residence.		§§ Five shillings per week extra during cricket season.	
†† And proportion of class fees.		||| And house and £30 for servant.	
‡‡ £91 and £70 4s.		¶¶ £240 and £170.	
		*** £150, £110, and £20.	
		††† £300, £220, and £220.	
		§§§ See miscellaneous.	
		§§§ See town clerk's department.	

PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Prices of provisions and other leading articles of consumption.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Flour, superfine, per 14 pounds (average)	\$0 44	Sausage	\$0 20
Beef:		Lard	\$0 07 to 08
Best roasting pieces (per pound)	24	Butter ^a	32 10
Soup pieces	\$0 14 to 16	do	12 24
Corned	18	Potatoes	20 25
Veal:		per quart	06
Fore-quarter	22	Eggs ^a	34 45
Hind-quarter	24	do	35 56
Chops	24	Tea	34 40
Mutton:		do	05 00
Fore-quarter	23	Rice	04 07
Hind-quarter	24	Soap (common)	05 06
Chops	24	Starch	07 10
Pork:		Coal	2 12 4 00
Fresh	15 18	Oil (coal)	per gallon 20
Corned	16 18	Gas	per 1,000 feet 00
Bacon	12 24	Shirting	07 15
Hams	16 24	Sheetings	15 25
		Prints	08 18

^a Varies with season.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Farm laborers.

Occupations.	Wages per day.	Wages per week.
Plowmen	\$0 65	\$3 20
General work	65	3 50
Gardener	72	4 25
Under gardener	57	3 25
Milking	44	3 00
Cattleman	65	4 55
Blacksmith	1 22	7 32
Carpenter	1 10	6 00
Boy	18	1 06

The above figures are taken from the books of a proprietor in Nottinghamshire who farms considerable land on his own account. All the laborers live in cottages near the mansion house, the rents of which are as follows: There are fifty-five cottages; one rents for \$14.60 per quarter, the others from \$6.10 to \$2.56 per quarter, the average price being about \$3.50. Farm laborers rarely live on the farms on which they work and generally receive wages and provide for their own sustenance.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Assistants in retail shops and stores.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Drapers' assistants (with board)	\$100	\$400	\$250
Drapers' assistants, female (with board)	100	250	175
Head salesmen or women as high as		1,000	

Apprentices get little or no pay for first year and in some cases pay a premium.

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Household wages in towns.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Men servants (per year)			\$200
Women cooks	\$50	\$125	75
Housemaids	40	100	65
Under servants	40	75	60

SHEFFIELD.

REPORT BY CONSUL WEBSTER.

In compliance with the requirements of the labor circular of the Department, dated February 15, 1884, I have the honor to report:

In giving the rates of wages I embrace those industries which belong to this consular district. This will exclude "factories, mills, &c.," which interrogatory I conclude refers especially to textile fabrics, of which there are no factories in this district. There are also no glass-workers, ship yards, or ship-building, and no seamen. I omit also the wages of Government employes, as the consul-general informs me that these will be obtained in London.

I have made the statistics upon male labor as full and accurate as possible in the time allowed, following out the suggestions of the circular as to averaging. My statements upon female labor must be of a more general nature, as females are not employed in this district to any great extent as compared with the cotton, woolen, and lace districts.

1. THE RATES OF WAGES PAID TO EVERY CLASS.

I have made diligent inquiry as to the rates of wages paid at the present time, and have compared them with those of 1878, and herewith give the result.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid the general trades in the consular district of Sheffield.

Occupations.	Time of employment.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Building trades: Carpenters and joiners, masons, bricklayers, slaters, plasterers, painters, paperers, plumbers and gas-fitters.	Per week of 49½ hours	\$8 00	\$8 50	\$8 00
Laborers: Hod-carriers and tenders	do	4 38	6 07	5 10
Blacksmiths	Per week	6 07	8 75	7 90
Strikers	do	4 38	5 33	5 10
Brass founders	Per week of 54 hours	8 26	9 24	8 51
Brass finishers	do	7 29	7 78	7 41
Brick-makers:				
Clay-getters	Per week of 50 hours	4 05	5 06	4 38
Grinders (machine)	do	5 07	6 54	6 07
Siftermen	do	3 40	4 05	3 65
Mixer-men	do	5 83	6 56	6 07
Makers	do	6 32	7 29	6 56
Boys	Per day			38
Wheelers and setters	Per week of 50 hours	6 07	6 56	6 32
Burners	12 hours aday and Sundays.	6 56	7 29	6 80
Drawers	Per week of 50 hours	5 83	6 56	6 07
Cigar makers:				
Women		*16	*38	*24
Forewomen	Per week	1 82	4 86	3 65
Sorters and bundlers	do	1 21	3 04	2 19

* Per 100.

Wages paid the general trades in the consular district of Sheffield—Continued.

Occupations.	Time of employment.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cabinet-makers	Per week of 54 hours	\$6 80	\$9 70	\$6 51
Coopers:				
Wet	Piece-work	5 10	14 50	9 72
Dry*	do	6 07	12 16	8 51
Packing-case makers*	do	6 07	12 16	8 51
Drivers:				
Draymen	Per week of 60 to 70 hours	4 38	5 50	5 10
Cabmen	Per week of 70 to 80 hours			5 10
Tramway	Per week (16 hours per day)	5 88	6 80	6 07
Omnibus	do	5 88	6 80	6 07
Tram-guards	do	3 40	4 13	3 65
Omnibus-guards	do	3 40	4 13	3 65
Tailors:				
Cutters	Per week	9 73	19 46	14 50
Tailors	Piece-work	5 83	8 75	7 29
Machinists (women)	do	2 43	3 89	2 92
Wheelwrights:				
Best wheelwrights (wood)	Per week			8 75
Blacksmiths	do			7 90
Strikers	do			4 46
Steel converting:				
Foremen	Per week of 45 hours			7 29
Laborers	do			4 86
Steel melting:				
Teemers	Per week of 60 hours	8 51	9 73	8 75
Pullers-out	do	6 80	7 29	7 05
Cokers	do	4 38	5 10	4 86
Pot-makers	do	7 29	9 48	8 51
Cellar-lad	do	1 21	3 65	1 82
Steel rolling:				
Foremen	Per week of 48 hours			10 94
Rollers	do			8 75
Files:				
Forgers	Piece-work	7 29	10 94	8 51
Strikers	do	6 07	8 51	6 80
Hardeners	do	6 32	7 29	6 56
Grinders	do	8 51	13 37	9 72
Cutters:				
Men	do	6 07	7 29	6 32
Women	do	1 82	2 43	1 94
Saws:				
Long and circular saw smiths	do	7 29	10 94	8 75
Short-saw smiths	do	7 29	8 51	7 53
Grinders	do	10 94	13 37	11 19
Handle-makers	do	7 29	9 73	7 78
Rubbers (women)	do	1 82	2 43	2 19
Hardeners	do	6 32	7 78	7 29
Edge tools:				
Forgers	do	9 78	13 37	10 21
Strikers	do	7 29	10 94	8 51
Grinders	do	9 73	14 50	11 67
Hardeners	do	6 32	7 29	6 80
Sheep-shears:				
Forgers	do	8 51	9 73	9 24
Strikers	do	6 07	7 29	6 32
Grinders	do	8 51	9 73	9 24
Assistant	do	4 38	6 07	5 10
Hardener	do	6 32	7 29	6 80
Bender	do	6 80	7 78	7 53
Pocket cutlery:				
Blad-forgers	do	4 86	12 16	8 51
Grinders	do	6 07	12 16	8 99
Cutlery (putters-together)	do	8 65	9 73	6 07
Whetters and wipers (girls)	do	1 06	2 92	1 62
Table cutlery:				
Forgers	do	4 86	9 73	8 75
Strikers	do	6 07	8 51	6 32
Grinders	do	8 51	12 16	9 73
Hafters	do	6 07	7 29	6 32
Table forks (steel):				
Forgers	do	5 83	7 29	6 07
Grinders	do	5 83	8 51	6 19
Filers (women)	do	1 82	2 65	2 06
Razors:				
Forgers	do	9 73	12 16	11 19
Strikers	do	7 29	9 73	8 75
Grinders	do	12 16	14 50	13 37
Setters-in	do	6 07	8 51	6 80
Putting-up (women)	Per week of 50 hours	1 46	2 43	1 82

* Go out packing.

† Are estimated to receive \$2.43 to \$2.92 in gifts, &c.

Wages paid the general trades in the consular district of Sheffield—Continued.

Occupations.	Time of employment.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Scissors :				
Forgers	Piece-work	\$7 29	\$9 73	\$7 78
Grinders	do	9 73	10 94	10 46
Flers	do	6 07	7 29	6 32
Putters-together	do	6 07	7 29	6 32
Holers and hardeners	do	6 32	7 29	6 56
Burnishers (women)	do	1 94	2 92	2 67
Dressers (women)	do	1 94	2 92	2 6
Electro-plate :				
Stampers	Usually piece-work, when time will average 53 hours per week.	7 29	8 51	7 78
Pierce-workers	do	7 29	8 51	7 78
Braxlers	do	7 29	12 16	8 75
Buffers :				
Men	do	6 80	7 78	7 29
Women	do	2 92	4 88	8 40
Chasers	do	7 29	12 16	8 51
Engravers	do	7 29	12 16	8 51
Burnishers (women)	do	2 43	2 92	2 56
Britannia metal :				
Spinners	Piece-work	8 51	10 94	8 75
Stampers	do	7 29	9 73	8 26
Casters	do	7 29	9 73	8 26
Makers-up	do	7 29	9 73	7 78
Burnishers	do	2 43	2 92	2 52
Rubbers (girls)	do	1 94	2 92	2 19
Iron, iron foundries, machine-shops, &c. :				
Puddlers	Per week of 50 hours	7 78	8 02	7 78
Underhand	do		5 34	5 34
Shinglers	do	12 16	14 59	12 89
Assistant	do	8 75	9 73	8 99
Ball furnacemen	do		12 16	12 16
Underhand	do	6 07	8 75	7 29
Charcoal lumpers	do		14 59	14 59
Rollers	Per week of 55 hours.	9 73	14 59	10 94
Assistant	do	6 56	8 99	7 29
Metal refiners	Per week of 57 hours.		10 94	10 94
Plate-rollers	Per week of 55 hours.	14 59	19 46	15 80
Furnacemen	do	13 37	18 23	14 59
Firemen	do	7 29	10 94	8 51
Scale-melters	do		8 51	8 51
Forgemen	do	12 16	18 23	14 59
Levermen	do		7 90	7 90
Bogie-men	do		6 07	6 07
Hammer-drivers	do		7 29	7 29
Pattern-makers	Per week of 54 hours	7 78	8 26	7 90
Molders	do	8 26	9 24	8 51
Fettlers	do	6 32	6 80	6 44
Laborers	do	4 38	6 07	5 10
Iron-trailers	Per week of 55 hours.	8 04	5 10	3 89
Tyre-rollers	Per week of 57 hours	13 37	14 59	13 62
Machinists	Per week of 54 hours	5 83	8 75	7 78
Pattern makers	do	7 29	8 26	7 78
Joiners	do	6 07	7 29	6 32
Turners	do	5 83	8 75	7 78
Engine-fitters	do	8 26	8 75	8 51
Blacksmiths	do	7 29	8 51	7 53
Millwrights	do	6 32	8 02	7 29
Apprentices (according to age)	do	1 21	2 92	2 19
Boiler-makers :				
Riveters and backers	do	6 80	7 53	7 29
Holders-on	do	4 86	5 59	5 10
Flangers	do	6 56	7 29	6 80
Blacksmiths	do	6 07	7 29	6 56
Apprentices (according to age)	do	1 21	2 43	1 58
Rivet boys	do	1 21	1 45	1 33
Laborers or helpers	do	4 38	4 86	4 50
Engine-men	Per week of 59 hours.	6 07	7 29	6 32
Railway employés :				
Engine-drivers	Per day of 12 hours	1 21	1 82	1 46
Firemen	do	48	1 33	1 09
Passenger-guards	Per week	4 86	9 73	6 80
Goods-guards	12 hours per day, per week.	5 59	7 29	6 32
Watchmen	do	4 86	6 07	5 34
Pointsmen	8 or 12 hours per day, per week.	5 59	7 29	6 32

* The uniforms worn by railway men are furnished free by the companies in addition to their wages.

Men in goods department work 6 days per week; in passenger department 7 days per week.

Engine drivers working 18 hours get pay for 2 days; 14 hours' pay for 1½ days; 16 hours' pay for 1½ days.

Wages paid the general trades in the consular district of Sheffield—Continued.

Occupations.	Time of employment.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Railway employes—Continued.				
Passenger porters	12 hours per day, per week.	\$3 65	\$4 33	\$3 89
Goods-porters	do	4 38	5 10	4 86
Engine-fitters	11 hours per day, per week.	6 07	8 51	6 80
Carriage and wagon examiners	12 hours per day, per week.	6 07	7 29	6 32
Carriage and wagon greasers (boys)	do	1 21	1 94	1 54
Laborers	do	3 89	4 86	4 38
Grocers:				
Managers	Per week of 70 to 80 hours.	8 51	14 50	12 14
First countermen	do	7 29	8 75	7 73
Second countermen	do	6 07	7 29	6 32
Porters	do	4 38	6 07	4 86
Youths	do	1 94	2 92	2 43
Boys	do	1 21	1 94	1 46
Dry-goods:				
Buyers and managers (male)*	Per annum	486 65	1,216 62	729 97
Assistants, countermen †	70 to 80 hours per week, per annum.	121 66	243 32	194 66
Women, sales ‡	do	97 33	170 32	145 99
Household servants (towns and cities):				
Cook, female	Per annum	72 99	121 66	77 86
Kitchenmaid	do	29 19	48 06	28 93
Housemaid	do	48 06	77 86	58 29
Nursemaid	do	29 19	48 06	38 93
Coachman	Not in house, per week.	5 83	7 29	6 32
Groom	do	4 86	6 07	5 97
Gardener	do	5 83	7 29	6 32
Undergardener	do	3 65	5 10	4 38
General servant, when only one kept.	Per annum	48 66	72 99	63 28
Agricultural laborers and household (country) servants:				
Laborers, without board and lodging	Per week	4 38	5 34	4 86
Female servants	Per annum	38 93	68 13	48 66
Corporation employes:				
Police	Per week of 56 hours			7 29
Laborers, street	do			4 86
Scavengers	do			4 86
Night-soil men	do			4 86
Lamp-lighters	do			5 10
Printers and printing offices:				
News compositors, night piece hands.	Per week of 53 hours			10 70
"Stub," or the establishment hands, get \$8.75 for a week of 53 hours, and 6 cents per hour after 10 p. m., and will average \$10.21.	do			10 21
Press and machinemen	do	7 53	8 51	8 02
Readers	do	9 73	11 19	10 21
Copy-holders, youths	do	2 92	4 86	4 38
Boys	do	97	2 43	1 46
Jobbing hands, compositors, and machine or press men.	do			7 53
Lithographers:				
Artists	Per week of 48 hours	9 73	14 59	12 14
Foremen	Per week of 54 hours	8 02	11 19	8 75
Printers	do	6 80	8 51	7 53
Engravers, copperplate, writing, or ornamental. †	Per week of 48 hours	9 73	14 59	12 14

* Do not live on the premises.

† These live and lodge on the premises in addition. They also add to their earnings by premiums, a small percentage for selling off old goods.

‡ Much of this engraving is given out to men who work for the trade, employing assistants, and earning more than the wages given above.

2. COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living to the laboring classes; the prices paid for the necessities of life; the prices of the articles, and their nature, which are actually consumed by the work-people and their families.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Flour:		Potatoes..per stone.....	\$0 24 to \$0 36
Superfine.....per stone..	\$0 40	Shirtings:	
Blancit.....do.....	36	Brown.....per yard..	6 11
Best baker's.....do.....	34	Bleached.....do.....	9 17
Oatmeal.....per peck of 8 pounds..	32	Woolen.....do.....	80 60
Bread.....per loaf of 2 pounds..	6	Union,cotton and wool.do.....	17 30
Bacon.....per pound..	\$0 09 to 16	Sheetings.....do.....	13 26
Hams.....do.....	15 20	Flannel:	
Lard.....do.....	12 16	Medium.....do.....	24 48
Butter.....do.....	28 32	Scarlet.....do.....	24 52
Cheese.....do.....	16 20	Prints.....do.....	9 18
Rice.....do.....	3 6	Serges and reps.....do.....	24 48
Peas,dried.....per quart..	5	Satin cloths.....do.....	21 32
Eggs:		Boots:	
New-laid.....14 for..	24	Men's heavy.....	1 82 3 65
Foreign, Irish, French and		Women's.....	70 1 82
German.....20 for..	24	Suit of clothes:	
Tea, black.....per pound..	40 60	Sunday.....for man..	6 07 24 32
Coffee.....do.....	24 32	Working.....do.....	6 07 15 00
Sugar (raw or lump).....do.....	4 7	Dress for woman:	
Molasses.....do.....	3	Sunday.....	3 04 8 51
Sirup.....do.....	4 6	Working.....	1 82 2 55
Soap, common.....do.....	4 8	Four-roomed tenement, according	
Starch.....do.....	5 9	to neighborhood, free of rates	
Coal.....per ton of 20 cwts..	2 48 3 65	and taxes, which are paid by	
Gas.....per 1,000 feet..	52	the owner, per week.....	85 1 21
Paraffin (kerosene).....per quart..	6	Six or seven room tenements, rates	
Fish.....per pound..	4 12	and taxes to pay, which would	
Beef.....do.....	9 22	be about 25 per cent. of the	
Mutton.....do.....	15 24	rental.....per annum..	68 18 87 50

Food is cheaper at the present time than for many years.

3. PAST AND PRESENT WAGE-RATES.

The rates of wages at present, in many branches of trade, are from 5 to 10 per cent. lower than in 1878, and not only are the rates of wages lower, but the earnings of the laboring classes are still further reduced by the lessened demand for their work. But few manufacturers in this district are employing their men on full time. Great depression prevails in nearly all trades. Whitsuntide has just passed, and instead of one or two holidays, as is usual in good times, most of the large employers were glad to give the whole week.

Again, machinery is coming into more general use than formerly. This is true especially of the file trade. This has its effect in diminishing the demand for hand-labor. A grinding machine has also been invented in Sheffield that bids fair to revolutionize that branch of labor. The sharp competition of other countries, notably Germany, is another condition unfavorable with which the Sheffield industries have to contend.

4. HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The workingmen cannot be said to be steady in the sense of keeping steadily at their work. Their employers do not compel them to observe so strictly certain hours, as is done in our own country. They are easily turned aside from their daily labor by their own pleasures, and they spend their time as recklessly as they do their money. A game of cricket or foot-ball will call thousands away from their bread-winning, even in the busiest times. And less innocent pastimes, such as pigeon-shoot-

ing, rabbit-coursing, and handicapping prevail to a great extent and cause a vast loss of time and money. The public house is the chief central influence that keeps alive and active these and other forms of gambling.

Betting upon horse races is indulged in by crowds of men, encouraged, it may be presumed, by the example of their superiors in the social scale in all parts of the country. On racing days multitudes of men may be seen on the corners of the streets anxiously waiting for the name of the winning horse.

Habits of thrift and economy do not prevail extensively among the working population, and but few, comparatively, make much effort to provide an independence for the future, even where the earnings are sufficient to enable them to lay by a little.

What is the cause of this condition of the workingman? It may be sought, in part, in the want of early education and good moral training at home. Their fathers before them, it may be, set them no better example than the present generation offers to their children. The conditions of society are such, and the lines between classes are so sharply defined, that the workingman almost necessarily comes to feel that there is but little hope of his stepping out and up. He is, as it were, bound to his surroundings, and must find all his pleasure and associations on that level. He is, in many cases, too independent to run the risk of being patronized by those above him, and he therefore seldom comes under influences that might tend to elevate him. The church is too well dressed a place for him to go up to, and when the church comes down to him he sees, or thinks he sees, no doubt often erroneously, a spirit of condescension that fails to win. If it be that many have lost this independence and have degenerated into servility, so much the worse for the influences that have surrounded them. And yet, with all drawbacks, the workingman is free enough to be much better than he is, more thrifty, more self-respecting, and able to provide far better for his family than he does. There are among them many honorable examples to prove this. The Sheffield workingman is too sensible, too kind-hearted not to try to place his family, if not himself, in a better position, were there not some great influence for evil around and within him, keeping him by force on the same dead level, or on the downward grade. What is that influence? The all-pervading power of drink. Could that be removed, the better manhood that is in him would assert itself. He would stand erect and would become in time truly independent. He would soon be in a position to claim all that was really his due. This might revolutionize methods of trade and the relations of master and man, but it would be for the better, and we should soon see a new Sheffield.

There is in this town one licensed house for the sale of beer or beer and spirits to less than every 200 of the population. The great majority of these are mainly supported by the working people. After this heavy tax upon their weekly wages how can more than a pittance remain? The public house has a stronghold upon its frequenters. Besides a destructive appetite, it fosters a false standard of honor. The man who does not spend his money freely in drink, treating and being treated, is looked down upon by his class.

The fault of improvidence is not all with the men. Many of the wives are addicted to drink. Great temptation is put in their way by the licensed grocery-shops where beer is sold to be drank off the premises. At these shops beer is said to be sold to women and charged as sugar or other groceries. This is rendered easy by the very common custom of the wife's buying the family supplies instead of the husband. It is said

that one workingman, seeing the great quantity of "soap" that came into his family, with very little cleanliness to show for it, inquired into the matter, with the result that he took the business of buying into his own hands. He purchased at a co-operative store, and saved \$1.25 per week.

The knowledge that ample provision is made in the "union," tends to foster habits of improvidence in the poor. A palace of a poor-house has recently been built in Sheffield at a cost of more than a million of dollars, to accommodate at present 1,662 paupers; to be enlarged as required. There is another, with a capacity of perhaps one-third the above number. Pauperism seems to be encouraged by being made very comfortable and respectable, or, at least, too little to be dreaded.

5. FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

The situation may not unfairly be said to be a sort of "armed neutrality," masters and men being ever on the alert to use any opportunity to promote their own advantage. It is the old conflict between capital and labor, leading to more or less of jealousy and friction, but not seriously hindering the prosperity of the various branches of trade. The individuality and independence of the Sheffield workingman is exceptionally strong as compared with other great towns.

6. LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Organizations for their own protection exist among the workmen in nearly all trades. Their laws are stringent and rigorously enforced, especially in times of good trade. Of late years "ratting" and other acts of violence against non-union men are seldom resorted to.

Trades-unions under good leaders have, no doubt, been a blessing to the workmen in protecting them against oppressive exactions. They are acknowledged to be a benefit to the employer also, in making prices more stable and healthy. In times of great depression, when competition is great, the "little masters," as the small manufacturers are called, would reduce wages unless they were controlled by the "union." This would soon bring down the price of manufactures to the injury of the larger employers.

The power of trades-unions was formerly so great that they actually compelled employers to discharge non-union men. The penalty for non-compliance was the withdrawal of all union men from work, leaving the employer helpless. Moreover, the men thus withdrawn were supported by the union, and their employers were compelled to refund to the union the amount that had been paid for their support before they were allowed to return to their work. This was submitted to by individual firms rather than to face the loss of business and the expense of fighting the union. Now, in many cases, union and non-union men work side by side, but the number of union men is so much greater that they can demand their scale of wages.

Counter organizations of capital exist, but little is heard of them, and their efficiency is confined to the larger industries of coal mining and iron. If they exist at all they are inactive in the distinctive Sheffield trades.

7. STRIKES.

The same may be said of strikes and arbitration as of organizations of capital. They occur in the great iron and coal mining industries, not

often in this district, where disputes are usually settled by conference between masters and men, with the intervention of the trades-union leaders.

8. HOW PURCHASES ARE MADE, ETC.

They are absolutely free to purchase as they choose, made so by the truck act passed by Parliament some years since. Laborers are paid weekly, usually on Saturday at noon, in the coin of the realm.

9. CO OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

In this immediate district co operative societies have been moderately prosperous. They do offer great advantages in the purchase of the necessaries of life, and they would prove a great benefit to the laboring population if they could be induced to avail themselves of the opportunity. But the masses of them are so wanting in thrift, living from hand to mouth, and buying in the smallest quantities, that they seldom have the ability to purchase in quantity at a co-operative store, or to become members. Shares cost £1 each. To become a member a person must own five shares. Upon this amount he will receive 5 per cent. interest annually, and, in addition, a dividend half yearly, according to the earnings. In the country, generally, these societies seem to have been a success. The sixteenth annual co-operative congress was very recently held at Derby. The annual report shows that at the end of 1882 there was in England and Wales 1,053 societies. The aggregate membership were 573,000; the sales \$111,929,500, and the net profits \$8,662,370. The share capital was \$34,065,500, and the loan capital \$6,229,120.

In Scotland there were 282 societies, with 87,700 members. In Ireland there were 11 societies, the whole number of societies being 1,346. It is probable that the success of co-operative societies depends more upon well-to-do people, above the working class proper, than upon the masses who most need their benefits.

10. CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

There are several grades of working people. What is said under this head will apply more particularly to that large class who are the bone and muscle of the heavy industries of this district. To an observer their general condition is not pleasant to contemplate. If it is not one of suffering to very great numbers of them, it is because use has become second nature, and they have settled down to a stolid indifference as to their own welfare and that of their children. To this multitude of children the "board schools," with their ample and excellent advantages and compulsory attendance, come as an incalculable blessing. This is the one great influence for good that must be taken into account in estimating the future of this great class of the population. Under an able board of management, with a devoted and cultured band of teachers, these schools are doing an admirable work for the elevation of the coming generation.

The house of the average workingmen is a four-roomed tenement, at a weekly rent of 85 cents to \$1.21, according to the neighborhood. What this dwelling is as a home depends principally upon the wife. Some women, even with the most straitened means, will manage to keep the house tidy and cheerful. But it is to be feared that this cannot be said of the majority. They are as a rule, sadly ignorant and wanting in ability to

make the most of what they have. Like the men, they are wasteful and improvident. They spend lavishly while they have anything to spend and then exist on the smallest pittance till the next week's wage comes in, having the pawnshop as last resort.

MANNER AND COST OF LIVING.

Below is given the result of careful inquiry as to the cost of living per week of a family consisting of husband, wife, and three children, the man earning \$6.07 per week—not the best paid, nor by any means the worst. This is made from the statements of intelligent men giving their own experience :

Rent, including taxes and water supply	\$0 97
Fuel and light	36
Groceries—sugar, tea, coffee, &c	60
Butcher's meat	97
Clothing, and boots and shoes	85
Potatoes and other vegetables	36
Bread	97
Beer	36
Tobacco	12
School pence	12
Trade society	24
Friendly society	12

6 04

It may be stated that the income of a family is often augmented by the letting of lodgings to unmarried men who pay about 60 cents per week for a bed, two men often occupying the same bed. It is presumed that the amount of meat given above is chiefly consumed by the head of the family, especially where a heavy trade is followed. Great numbers of families do not live as well as the above, making less money and spending more in beer. The women and children live largely upon bread, or bread and butter or dripping, washed down with cheap tea, supplemented by pennyworth's of cheese or scraps of bacon from the corner grocery. This by way of dinner, such luxuries not being afforded at breakfast or tea. The children often take their meals *al fresco*, a slice of bread with dripping or treacle.

At present provisions are cheaper than for many years, but the poor buy in such small quantities that they get no benefit from the lower prices. Their pennyworth of canned meat, and their pennyworth of cheese is no larger, and their few pounds of coal, wheeled home by a child in a small barrow, is purchased at a ruinous rate compared with the price per ton. The destruction of the poor is their poverty; their poverty is largely the result of their improvidence, and their improvidence is the result of their drinking habits, even when they are not drunken, for the amount spent weekly in beer would give the working-man better food, better clothes, and a better home.

It will surprise a stranger visiting a poor quarter to see the amount of business done in the "beer out" trade, viz, by grocers licensed to sell beer "not to be drank on the premises." These houses abound and are a great source of evil to the wives of the workmen.

HOUSE RENTS.

Rents vary according to neighborhood, respectability having to be paid for. The cheaper houses, of three or four rooms, will pay from 85 cents to \$1.21 per week. This includes taxes and water. Houses

of a better class, say of six rooms, will range from \$58.39 to \$87.59 per annum, with taxes and water rate to be paid by the tenant. This description of house will be occupied by the better paid artisans, clerks, and small manufacturers. A small step up in the social scale makes a great increase in expenditure.

As to the poorer class of workmen's dwellings—such as were pictured in a late number of Harper's Magazine—one reason for their dilapidated condition is the nature of the landlord's tenancy. The land upon which they stand belongs, as does a large portion of the town of Sheffield, to the Duke of Norfolk. The land is held upon short leases of ninety-nine years. Many of the leases are expiring or will expire in a few years. By the law all the buildings upon the land become the property of the duke, and he has the power to compel the holder to put the property into tenantable condition at the expiration of the lease. The landlord has no encouragement to improve the dwellings that are soon to pass out of his hands more than he can possibly avoid. Consequently much property is left to decay. A large part of Sheffield, covered with immense "works," is held under such leases. By the law, all these buildings and their machinery, worth millions of pounds, will become the property of the duke when the leases expire, unless they are renewed, and it is for the duke to name the terms of renewal. This subject has recently been warmly discussed in the Sheffield papers, in view of the prospect of rents being enormously increased, and the prosperity of the town seriously affected. An act is now pending in Parliament to provide for releasing in such cases on reasonable conditions.

The fact must be mentioned that, in a great population like that of Sheffield, there are many exceptions to the improvident habits stated above. Some trades are well paid, and where good habits prevail the men can make themselves and families very comfortable.

The physical condition of the work-people here is thought to be superior to that of operatives in the textile districts, and equal to that of the workers in any large manufacturing town in the Kingdom.

11. SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

The regulations for guarding the health and safety and for protecting the rights of employés are given in the factory and workshop act of 1878, and in the employers' liability act of 1880, which I have the honor to inclose herewith.

The operation of the employers' liability act is to an extent evaded by the custom that prevails of employers contracting themselves out of the liability by an express agreement with their workmen that they shall take all the risk of accident, the men thus signing away their right to recover damages. There exists also an Employers' Accident Insurance Company, which, upon payment of an annual premium, assures the employer against loss. The men themselves, in some cases, contribute to pay this premium. The effort is being made by the trades-unions to have the law made compulsory upon employers.

Most manufacturing firms subscribe to the public hospital and the infirmary, to which they send their men in case of accident. The men themselves also contribute to these institutions. I do not learn of any other means used by employers for the physical or the moral well-being of their workmen.

12. POLITICAL RIGHTS.

All workingmen in boroughs who are householders have the ballot in both municipal and parliamentary elections. All women without

husbands, who are householders, have a vote in municipal elections alone. The new reform bill now pending in Parliament proposes to extend the franchise to the counties on the same terms. The passing of the bill will add about two millions to the present five millions of voters in Great Britain. The workingmen generally do not pay taxes directly. The class of dwellings they occupy are "free of rates," they being paid by the landlord.

The tendency of legislation is to elevate the condition of the working people, to render them more independent, and to extend their influence. The action of a mass meeting of workingmen in Paradise Square, Sheffield, or in any other large town, has a decided effect upon Parliament. Eloquent speakers are rising from the ranks of the workingmen and are gaining influence in Parliament and in municipal bodies.

13. CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

There are no causes peculiar to this district that lead to emigration. It is not an agricultural district, and the conditions of the people discourage emigration. A large proportion of the workingmen are so accustomed to town life, and to the round of daily labor in a single branch of work, that but few could adjust themselves to agricultural life, away from town. It is true that many do work small garden plots on the outskirts of the town, and take pride and pleasure in raising flowers and vegetables for the numerous shows that are held in the summer and autumn. But that is their pastime.

The few who emigrate from this district who belong to the working class proper, go to find employment of the kind to which they have been bred. Many of them find their way back again to the old hive. A good number of Sheffield cutlers, saw-makers, and iron and steel workers are scattered through the mills of the United States. But the Sheffield workman loves Sheffield and his comparative freedom from strict rules, and his "Saint Monday" and as many other saint days as he chooses devoutly to keep. Was he ever so much inclined to emigrate, his inability to bear the cost of moving himself and family to another country where he might better his condition, would keep him fixed in his old haunts.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

As already stated, female labor is not employed in this district to any extent other or greater than in any large town with its surrounding country where there are no cotton, woolen, or lace factories.

Therefore, and as time is pressing, I beg to omit remark upon this part of the circular.

Under No. 10 I intended to say that friendly societies and sick and funeral clubs are very common among the working classes, and a large proportion of the workmen belong to one or more of them. In this way it may be said that they provide, to some extent, for sickness and death. But very many look to the poor-house as their legitimate end. In fact, they regard it as their right. Jocular remarks about going to their country mansion, and to the "Big House," are frequent.

C. B. WEBSTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sheffield, June 14, 1884.

SOUTHAMPTON.

REPORT BY CONSUL THOMSON.

In accordance with the directions contained in the labor circular dated 15th February, 1884, I beg to inclose the accompanying statement of rates of wages paid to the laboring classes at this port.

From the inquiries which I have made, it would appear that the cost of living to the laboring classes is generally equal to their wages, and frequently in excess of them, they being inclined always to a liberal diet, of which meat forms an important part.

The wages earned by mechanics have, of late years, had an upward tendency. In some instances, however, owing to strikes, overproduction, and the competition of other countries, the wages paid have been at a lower rate.

Notwithstanding the general depression of trade which has existed for the past few years, the highest rate of wages has been generally maintained, although, from the necessities of the case, there has been lessened production, and the workmen have been rarely fully employed, so that, as a rule, their gross earnings do not by any means equal those made formerly.

At this port there are no factories other than those connected with iron ship-building and coach-building. In the former trade, although at the present time in a state of great depression from overproduction, the highest rate of wages is paid, a condition of things enforced by the action of the trades union.

The habits of the working classes, although showing a marked improvement of late years, can scarcely be deemed steady or trustworthy. Their expenditures as a rule equals their income, and very often exceeds it. This is owing principally to the fact that mechanics as a rule marry early in life and generally have enormous families.

This state of things is peculiarly the case at this port, where the habits of the women are especially volatile, and their numerous children tend to a condition of chronic poverty.

The feeling which prevails between employé and employer is fairly cordial, their great contentions of past years having, by means of labor unions, been placed on a good understanding. Although strikes take place occasionally, disputes between workmen and their employers are usually settled amicably by arbitration. This is generally concluded by representative workmen and the capitalists.

In all cases working people are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose, and their wages are always paid in gold or silver.

As a rule co-operative societies have been prosperous and have enabled the work-people to purchase the necessities of life at reduced cost, and their establishment has had a good effect on general trade.

Perhaps the general condition of the working people may be deemed fairly comfortable, as, while in full employment, they would appear to be well fed and clothed. They have, however, little chance of bettering their condition, and would appear to have no resources from which to lay up something for old age and sickness; the latter, however, is generally provided for by means of the workmen sick-clubs.

Factories are under the periodical inspection of Government inspectors, who see that proper means are taken to prevent accidents, as well as that excessive hours of labor are not enforced.

All householders are entitled to vote at elections for members of Parliament, and the tendency of legislation is to draw closer the relations of capital and labor.

The causes which lead to emigration are overpopulation and the great depression in most branches of industry. The emigrants consist of agricultural laborers and all classes of mechanics.

FEMALE LABOR.

There are no factories or industries at this port in which women are employed. Female labor here is principally that of drapers' assistants, governesses, and school-teachers, and is composed principally of persons of fair education.

WM. THOMSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Southampton, August, 1884.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid the general trades per week of fifty-six and a half hours in Southampton.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers.....	\$5 22	\$8 51	\$7 43
Hod-carriers	3 65	5 72	4 58
Masons.....	6 44	8 51	7 43
Tenders.....	6 78	8 01	7 43
Plasterers.....	6 44	8 51	7 43
Plasterers' Tenders.....	3 65	5 72	4 58
Slaters.....	6 44	8 51	7 43
Roofers.....	6 44	8 51	7 43
Roofers' Tenders.....	3 65	5 72	4 58
Plumbers.....	6 44	8 51	7 43
Plumbers' Assistants.....	3 65	5 72	4 58
Carpenters.....	6 44	8 51	7 43
Gas-fitters.....	6 44	8 51	7 43
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers.....	4 38	7 29	6 07
Blacksmiths.....	6 44	8 51	7 43
Strikers.....	6 44	8 51	7 43
Book-blinders.....	5 10	7 29	6 32
Brewers.....	14 59	24 33	19 46
Butchers.....	4 86	6 80	5 83
Brass-founders.....	6 80	8 75	7 78
Cabinet-makers.....	8 75	10 70	9 73
Confectioners.....	4 86	6 07	5 46
Coopers.....	6 07	7 29	6 68
Cutlers.....	7 29	9 73	8 51
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters.....	5 34	5 83	5 59
Cab, carriage, &c.....	4 86	5 34	5 10
Street railways.....	5 34	6 32	5 83
Dyers.....	6 07	7 29	6 68
Engravers.....	9 73	14 59	12 16
Furriers.....	7 29	12 16	8 51
Gardeners.....	4 38	5 83	5 34
Hatters.....	7 29	14 59	10 94
Horseshoers.....	4 86	7 29	6 07
Jewelers.....	12 16	17 02	14 59
Laborers, porters, &c.....	4 86	5 34	4 86
Lithographers.....	7 29	12 16	9 73
Millwrights.....	6 07	7 29	6 68
Nailmakers (hand).....	4 86	6 32	5 59
Printers.....	4 86	6 56	5 83
Teachers, public schools.....	11 22	19 92	15 57
Saddle and harness makers.....	5 83	7 78	6 56
Sailmakers.....	5 83	7 29	6 56
Stevedores.....	14 59	24 33	19 46
Tanners.....	7 29	9 73	8 51
Tailors.....	7 29	14 59	10 94
Telegraph operators.....	7 29	14 59	10 94
Tinsmiths.....	4 86	7 29	6 09
Coach-builders.....	4 86	9 73	7 29
Painters.....	4 86	7 43	6 78

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railway employes (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Southampton.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Driver (main)	\$8 51	\$12 16	\$10 33
Stoker	6 07	7 29	6 68
Guard	7 29	9 73	8 51
Driver (shunter)	4 86	7 29	6 07
Stoker	3 65	6 07	4 86
Engine cleaner	4 38	7 29	5 83
Porters	4 38	6 07	5 22

SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per day of ten hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Southampton.

Occupations.		Highest.	Average.
WOOD.			
Shipwrights	\$1 00	\$1 20	\$1 19
Joiners	97	1 19	1 13
Laborers	73	85	79
IRON.			
Platers	1 46	2 19	1 82
Holders-up	1 09	1 58	1 33
Laborers	73	85	79

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean and coast—in Southampton.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Ocean:			
Chief officer	\$58 39	\$77 06	\$68 13
Second officer	38 93	56 80	45 06
Third officer	34 06	43 79	38 93
Fourth officer	29 19	38 93	34 06
Able seaman	15 80	18 24	17 02
Ordinary seaman	9 73	12 16	10 94
Coasting:			
Mate	19 46	24 33	21 89
Able seaman	14 59	15 80	15 19
Ordinary seaman	9 73	10 94	10 33

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid in stores, wholesale and retail, to males and females, in Southampton.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Grocery:			
First counterman	\$145 00	\$243 32	\$194 66
Second counterman	97 83	194 66	145 00
Porters	4 18	5 10	4 62
Dry-goods stores:			
First counterman	121 66	218 00	179 82
Second counterman	82 73	126 52	104 62
Porters	48 66	72 00	60 33

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants in Southampton.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Butlers	\$184 06	\$389 32	\$291 99
Footmen	121 66	170 32	145 99
Pages	72 99	121 66	97 33
Housekeepers	121 66	170 32	145 99
Ladies' maids	72 99	121 66	97 33
House maids (upper)	58 39	87 59	72 99
House maids (ordinary)	48 66	72 99	60 82
Cooks	97 33	145 99	72 99
Kitchen maids	48 66	72 99	60 82

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the district of Southampton.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Boilings	\$291 99	\$389 32	\$340 65
Husbandmen	194 66	291 99	243 32
Dairy maids	72 99	97 33	85 16
Laborers	2 92	3 89	3 40
Plowmen	3 40	4 86	4 12
Carters	2 92	4 38	3 65
Boys	1 46	2 19	1 82

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week to printers in Southampton.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$4 86	\$7 29	\$6 07
Pressmen	4 86	6 07	5 40

SUNDERLAND.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT HORAN.

*Wages paid the general trades per week of fifty-four to fifty-nine hours in Sunderland.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.*			
Brick-layers			\$8 10
Hod-carriers	\$4 86	\$6 07	5 54
Masons			8 10
Tenders	4 86	6 07	5 54
Plasterers			8 10
Tenders	4 86	6 07	5 54
Slaters (mostly piece-work)			8 02
Tenders (mostly boys)			2 43
Plumbers			8 02
Assistants (apprentices mostly)	1 21	2 43	-----
Carpenters			8 10
Gas-fitters			8 02

* Work fifty to fifty-four hours per week.

Wages paid the general trades per week of fifty-four to fifty-nine hours in Sunderland—Cont'd.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	\$4 86	\$7 79	\$6 80
Blacksmiths			7 78
Strikers			4 38
Book-binders	6 32	7 29	7 00
Brick-makers	5 83	7 29	
Brewers (work all times)	5 34	6 56	6 07
Butchers			7 30
Brass-founders			8 02
Cabinet-makers	6 80	7 78	7 50
Confectioners (ten and a half hours diem)	5 83	7 78	7 00
Coopers	6 56	7 29	7 00
Drivers	5 10	6 07	5 50
Draymen and teamsters		6 56	6 07
Cab, carriage, &c.	4 88	5 10	4 98
Dyers	6 07	7 29	6 50
Engravers	6 07	8 75	8 00
Gardeners	6 07	7 29	6 50
Hatters	8 51	9 73	9 00
Horse-shoers	7 29	8 26	7 50
Jewelers and watchmakers	7 29	9 73	9 00
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 43	4 38	
Lithographers	6 07	7 78	7 00
Printers	7 29	8 52	8 00
Teachers, public schools	218 70	\$72 20	
Saddle and harness makers	7 29	8 52	8 00
Sail-makers	6 07	7 78	7 29
Tailors	6 80	8 75	7 29
Telegraph operators	(*)	(*)	(*)

* Paid by Government.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine-shops, and brass and iron works in Sunderland.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
General foremen	\$14 00	\$24 40	\$21 90
Foundry foremen	10 94	14 50	12 14
Workmen	8 28	8 75	
Finishers	8 51	8 51	8 51
Plumbers	8 02	8 75	8 51
Laborers	89	1 01	
First-class boys	32	00	
Second-class boys	20	28	

SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-three hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Sunderland.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Carpenters			\$6 32
Joiners			8 00
Drillers	\$5 84	\$7 29	6 50
Smiths			8 02
Cutters	5 84	9 73	9 23
Calkers			8 52
Painters			8 00
Laborers	4 37	7 29	5 10
Platers	8 03	10 30	8 00
Riveters			7 77
Holders-up			6 32
Heaters (boys)			2 67
Block and mast makers			8 00

The above is the average wages per week, though much of this work is done by the piece or job, and frequent disputes are the results which takes place between the platers and their assistants. Strikes are of frequent occurrence in the iron yards, which cause much mischief, frequently to the driving away of orders, though of late there has been more regularity. At present there is almost a total collapse in the building trade, not only of this port but generally throughout the country, the low rates of freight making the carrying trade in steamers altogether unproductive. Many steamers are being laid up for want of remunerative employment.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in the port of Sunderland.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OCEAN STEAMERS.			
Masters	\$77 86	\$107 06	\$97 20
Chief mates	34 07	58 40	43 80
Second mates	24 33	34 06	29 19
Boatswains	19 46	29 19	24 33
Carpenters	26 76	31 62	29 19
Stewards	24 33	34 06	29 19
Cooks	24 33	29 19	25 25
Able seamen	17 03	19 46	18 23
Chief engineers	68 13	77 86	72 02
Second engineers	43 80	58 40	51 03
Third engineers	29 19	38 03	34 02
Donkeymen	21 90	24 33	23 00
Firemen	19 47	20 68	20 00
COASTING STEAMERS.			
Masters	19 47	24 33	.....
Mates:			
First	10 94	.....	.....
Second .....	.....	7 29	.....
Engineers:			
First	17 03	.....	.....
Second .....	.....	12 16	.....
Donkeymen* .....	.....	7 29	.....
Firemen* .....	.....	6 80	.....
Able seamen* .....	.....	6 56	.....
SAILING SHIPS.			
Masters †	58 89	87 60	.....
Mates †	29 19	38 88	.....
Carpenters	26 76	31 62	.....
Seamen	17 03	19 47	.....

* These find themselves in provisions.

† According to size and trades.

SEAMEN AND THEIR WAGES.

[Extract from daily press.]

The following are the wages quoted as being returned by the superintendent of the mercantile marine offices in this district:

Able seamen in steamers to—	1873.	1880.	1883.
Mediterranean	\$18 85 to \$20 68	\$17 03	\$19 47
East Indies	18 25 to 19 47	17 03	19 47

These figures would seem to show that there had been in the last decade an increase to the rate of pay to the able seamen of the district. The wages of sea-going engineers and firemen have considerably increased during the same period. As a rule, the seamen of the country have greatly improved in their habits and are much more provident than formerly. In 1874 there were employed in the sailing ships of the United Kingdom 128,000; there were last year 95,000 only, but the number in the steamships rose from 74,000 in 1874 to 105,000 last year. There is now a great depression in shipping, and it is at present estimated that there are at least 3,500 seamen idle in the United Kingdom, and that these are being added to daily, owing to vessels being laid up, the low freights rendering it impossible to sail them without loss.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of various hours in grocery stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Sunderland.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
SHOPS.*			
Foremen	\$7 30	\$7 78	.....
Assistants	6 07	6 50	.....
Boys	1 50	1 50	.....
STORES.†			
Foremen	7 78	8 50	\$8 38
Laborers	4 28	6 07	4 88

* Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Fridays, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

† Hours: 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Sunderland.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Housekeepers	\$97 33	\$145 90	\$121 08
Cooks	97 33	145 90	121 08
Housemaids	58 39	77 86	68 13
Chambermaids	58 39	77 86	68 13
Maid-of-all-work .....	.....	58 39	.....
Nurse maids	48 06	58 40	.....
Grooms or coachmen	97 33	145 90	121 08

NOTE.—Grooms, coachmen, and pages have usually two suits of clothes provided them each year in addition to their wages.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

The practice in this part of the country is to have stated hirings of farm servants and laborers. The May hirings for the half year has just taken place. The following is the result:

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the county of Durham.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Men	\$45 06	\$72 90	\$58 20
Boys	14 00	24 32	19 47
Females	29 19	43 80	36 00
Day laborers (female)	26	48	.....
Gardeners	97	1 90	.....

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours to the corporation employés in the town of Sunderland, county of Durham, England.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Town clerk per annum		\$2,919 00	\$2,919 00
Borough surveyor do		1,450 95	1,450 95
Borough accountant do		1,046 00	1,046 00
Medical officers of health do		2,433 25	2,433 25
Clerks do	\$253 05	973 30	583 38
Assistant surveyors do	486 65	875 97	729 00
Assistant accountants do	437 98	583 98	486 00
Road inspector do		729 97	729 97
Inspector of stamps, hydrants, &c. do		729 97	729 97
Inspectors of nuisances do	389 32	583 98	486 00
Collectors of rates do	486 65	729 97	631 80
Magistrates' clerk (borough) do		2,163 22	2,163 22
Inspector of weights and measures do		583 98	583 98
Blacksmiths per week	8 03	8 52	
Joiners do		8 11	8 11
Painters do	8 97	8 03	7 30
Masons do		8 03	8 03
Laborers do		5 84	5 84
Cartmen do		5 84	5 84
Scavengers do	4 38	4 86	4 86
Housekeeper do		8 52	8 52
POLICE.			
Chief constable per annum		1,450 95	
Superintendent per week		11 08	
Inspectors do		11 19	
Subinspectors do	9 00	9 73	
Sergeants do	8 03	9 00	
Constables do	5 84	7 30	

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers.

SUNDERLAND POST-OFFICE.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Postmaster per annum		\$2,433 25	\$2,433 25
Deputy postmaster do		1,216 62	1,216 62
Chief clerk do		973 30	973 30
Senior clerks per week	\$7 30	12 15	9 73
Junior clerks do	4 28	8 51	7 30
Letter-carriers do	4 28	7 30	5 68
Telegraph clerks do	3 89	8 51	7 30
Females do	3 40	5 59	5 00
Carriers (boys) do	2 92	4 13	3 63

Clerks and carriers, in addition to the above pay, are eligible for good conduct money in addition, ranging from one shilling to three additional, to their weekly pay.

Employés in this department are also eligible for pensions, varying according to service. At twenty years' service they can retire upon one-third of the pay to which they had attained; at forty years the retiring pension is two-thirds their full pay, or they may compound for a lump sum instead of a pension.

CUSTOMS.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Collector (hours, 10 to 4)		\$2,919 90	
Clerks (hours, 10 to 4)	\$389 32	1,046 00	
Surveyor (hours, 8 to 4)		1,703 27	
Examining officers (hours, 8 to 4)	535 32	1,450 95	
Out-door officers (24 hours on)	267 66	413 65	
Boatmen (24 hours on)	267 66	413 65	

Customs officers, like all Government employés, are eligible for pensions according to length of service. The inferior officers, such as tide-waiters and boatmen, are paid for attendance after customs hours extra fees by those requiring their services.

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Sunderland.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Foreman.....	\$7 30	\$8 00
Compositors.....	8 53	9 72
Proof-reader.....	7 30	8 00

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

The safety of employés in factories, mines, mills, and railroads is looked after and secured by a system of Government inspection, the employers' liability act makes provision for the men in case of accident. Many employers pay considerable attention to the well-being, comfort, and improvement of their work-people. Lecture halls, temperance missions, &c., are frequent. Workingmen, householders in boroughs, have the same political rights as property-holders, and the present bill before Parliament seeks to give the same privilege to householders in the counties. The taxes paid or borne by the workman is small. Toward imperial taxes they pay only on tobacco and driuks, which can be done without. As householders they pay the local taxes. They are eligible to serve as members of the corporation, as magistrates, as members of the imperial Parliament, money qualification being abandoned, as also all civil disabilities, the passport to these positions being common sense, sobriety, good conduct, self-respect. With these there is no limit short of royalty for the workingman.

COST OF LIVING.

Cost of living of the laboring classes.

Cost of clothing per annum	\$48 66 to \$56 40
Cost of rent for 3 rooms per annum.....	58 39 68 13
Cost of beef per pound, American.....	12 18
Cost of beef per pound, English.....	18 20
Cost of flour per 14 pounds	60
Cost of potatoes per 14 pounds	16

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

The laboring classes as a rule live from hand to mouth, but the many temperance associations are making themselves felt in reclaiming drunkards, and a perceptible improvement is taking place amongst them. A great drawback to their well-being and also to the progress of trade is their proneness to strikes. The organizations of trades unions is of questionable benefit to the men themselves, while its effects upon their employers is often most ruinous. The result has been that masters are now combining in self-defense, so that strikes are longer and generally more disastrous to both sides.

The inauguration of dispensaries is a great benefit to the working classes. For a small weekly or monthly payment they have medical attendance, advice, and medicines in case of sickness. There are also many charitable institutions for their benefit. Employers of labor provide, in many instances, reading rooms, libraries, and amusements for their men.

The employers' liability act is also a great boon to the workingmen, in providing compensation in cases of accident.

The principal inducement to emigrate is the favorable reports circulated of the benefits awaiting them; and this, coupled with want of work, is the principal factor which influence their action.

JAMES HORAN,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Sunderland, June 24, 1884.

TUNSTALL.

REPORT BY CONSUL LANE.

In pursuance of the instructions contained in the labor circular issued by the State Department under date of February 15, 1884, I have the honor to report as follows:

As is well known, the chief industry of this consular district is the manufacture of earthenware, china, and all descriptions and grades of pottery except the very lowest grades, such as common stone-ware. In the various kinds of employment pertaining to this industry there are engaged, approximately, 50,000 people, or about one-fourth of the population. Hence, while the general character of this report naturally embraces the labor and social features of those engaged in other pursuits, it has a more specific application to the manufacture of pottery. In the matter of wages paid this industry has had my especial and careful research, and the details of my examinations, the manner in which my inquiries have been received, the numbers employed in the different branches, and other particulars have especial reference to this industry and its peculiar phases. The wages in other occupations and trades, which will doubtless be more thoroughly and definitely treated in reports from those localities where they are relatively of greater importance, will be found given in the various forms herewith returned as accurately as the sources of information at my command will allow, but not embracing potters' wages.*

There is no uniform schedule of potters' wages followed sufficiently to afford a guide in seeking a true average of weekly earnings. I have reduced my work on this subject to tabulated statements on and accompanying Form II, the heading of which I have changed to meet the case, and have marked the same with the explanatory tables and accompanying statements as inclosure No. 2.

Taking them in their order, the interrogatories contained in the Department circular, I have to remark as follows:

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

(1) Question. The rate of wages paid to laborers of every class—mechanical, mining, factory, public works and railways, domestic, agricultural, &c.—Answer. See various forms accompanying this report as inclosures No. 1 and 2.

* The forms referred to are those furnished by the Department, numbered from 1 to 15, so far as applicable to this district, and herewith transmitted together as inclosure No. 1.

COST OF LIVING.

(2) Q. The cost of living to the laboring class, viz, the prices paid for the necessities of life, clothing, rent, &c. In this connection not only should the prices of the necessities of life from an American stand-point be given, as per accompanying forms, but the prices of the articles and their nature which are actually consumed by the work-people and their families should also be given.—A. In relation to the subject-matter of this interrogatory I cannot do better than to quote from a recent communication made by me to the United States consul-general at London on this subject. I have made careful inquiries, and find that the statement there made on this branch of the subject is quite reliable. The retail prices of most of the necessities of life may therefore be given as follows:

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Bread (4-pound loaf)	\$0 10	Fresh fish:	
Butter.....per pound..	\$0 24 to 40	Salmon.....per pound..	\$0 20 to \$0 25
Butterine.....do.....	16 24	Sole.....do.....	25 25
Bacon.....do.....	14 18	Cod.....do.....	19 19
Cheese.....do.....	12 18	Mackerel.....do.....	6 12
Ham.....do.....	16 20	Oysters:	
Lard.....do.....	12 16	Natives.....per doz..	60 60
Sugar:		American.....do.....	25 25
White.....do.....	5 6	Calico:	
Brown.....do.....	4 4	White.....per yard..	6 8
Flour.....per 14 pounds..	36 40	Prints.....do.....	8 12
Tea.....per pound..	50 50	Linen.....do.....	12 25
Coffee.....do.....	25 25	Coal (delivered).....per ton..	2 65
Fresh beef.....do.....	14 25	Gas.....per 1,000 feet..	77 77
Fresh beef (2d quality).....do..	9 18	Coal oil.....per gallon..	20 25
Fresh mutton.....do.....	16 25	Candles (16 to pound), per	
Fresh pork.....do.....	9 17	pound.....	12 12
Potatoes.....per bushel..	80 2 00		

Fruit, as a rule, is beyond the reach of the workingman. Apples, when the supply from America is plentiful, are sometimes sold as low as \$2 per bushel, but this is seldom. Chickens cost from 60 cents to \$1 each, usually about 75 cents each.

Rents.—The rent of houses occupied by the working people varies from 50 cents to \$1.10 per week, according to size, location, and condition of the premises. The greater number of these houses are of one pattern, and contain two rooms down-stairs, each 11 feet square, and two up-stairs of the same size, and there is usually a back kitchen 6 by 9 feet, and an open court or yard, which must be paved and not less in area than 156 square feet. These comprise the good class of workmen's houses. So far as the essentials of comfort are concerned they seem not to be materially deficient, but owing to some difference in tastes or the modes or habits of life, or through some fault or misfortune of the occupants, they do not have the cheerful and thrifty aspect which one sees about the houses of the corresponding class of work-people in the United States. Many of them are tasteful and inviting, but too many of them are untidy, not to say unclean, in appearance, and impress one as being the abodes of people who are indifferent to their surroundings, and not very ambitious of the morrow. The floors are almost entirely of quarry or brick down-stairs, and in the majority of cases without carpets upstairs. These houses command about 75 to 85 cents per week. There are poorer dwellings occupied by a considerable portion of the working people which bring 50 to 60 cents per week. They are sometimes occupied by people whose earnings are too small to permit of any greater expendi-

ture, even with frugal and industrious habits, and sometimes by those who are thriftless, improvident, or dissipated from choice. Many of this latter class of houses are dirty and dingy, and, taken with the scanty and poor furniture, the soiled habiliments and unkempt appearance of the occupants, they are quite in contrast with the houses of a similar grade of operatives one will see in manufacturing towns in the United States of a corresponding density of population. They approach in appearance much nearer the conditions of life one sees in the low quarters of the great cities both in Europe and America. The untidy appearance of these houses is not always the fault of the inmates, but is often due to the forced neglect caused by the female members working in the pottery or some other employment outside the domestic duties of the household.

The nature of the articles which are actually consumed by a working-man's family are given more in detail in the answer to interrogatory No. 10.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

(3) Q. Comparison between the present rates of wages and those which prevailed in 1878 (and since that time), when the last labor circular was issued from the Department, and between the conditions which then prevailed and which now prevail?—A. Potters' wages are about the same as in 1878. Colliers' wages about 15 per cent. higher. Iron-workers are slightly lower. The wages in other trades are about the same as in 1878. The conditions of the working people have not materially changed since that time, although I consider that their condition as a class is steadily but slowly improving.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

(4) Q. The habits of the working classes, whether steady and trustworthy, or otherwise, saving or otherwise, and the causes which principally affect their habits for good or evil.—A. The habits of the Staffordshire potters will compare favorably with those of any large body of operatives in similar grades of employment; that is, earning similar wages. They are not inclined to be riotous or disorderly, but are generally well-behaved, steady, and trustworthy. While the public houses flourish contemporaneously with remunerative and steady employment of the potters, much of the gain thus accruing reaches them through intermediate hands. The potters, as a body, are sober, and many of them are abstemious. Some of them, of course, are neither. These go the way of the profligates in all other trades—a surfeit of eating and drinking on Sunday; the appetite and the larder both stale but still supplied on Monday; the Sunday apparel to the pawbrokers on Tuesday, where it will remain until Saturday, when the routine of riot and remorse—if the latter ever comes—will begin again. These cases are not numerous among the potters; still it cannot be said that the working people in any of the industries of the district are very saving. In most cases, especially where there is a family and only one wage-earner, saving, in the sense of accumulation, cannot be expected, and, as a rule, it does not take place beyond a very limited amount, and, in most cases, not at all. This is evident from the fact that a cottage, such as those occupied by the majority of workmen, and renting for 80 cents to \$1 per week, can be built for \$450 to \$500, and yet only a very few of them are owned by the occupants. A statement somewhat to this effect made by a newspaper correspondent has been much disputed,

but I feel safe in saying that less than 10 per cent. of the working people of this district are free holders. Yet, with good habits and a family to help, many of them can, and do, by the aid of clubs and similar small insurances, save enough to tide over temporary misfortunes, such as sickness, loss of employment, &c., and for funeral expenses (these are needlessly high here) in case of death.

To undertake to assign the causes which affect the habits of the working people for good or evil, and do it intelligently and creditably would, I think, require an essay more exhaustive than I am able to write. In my view the inevitable life-long struggle which many a workingman foresees to be his allotment aggravates the proneness of man to evil, and, hoping nothing from the inexorable future, he seeks the wildest possible abandon in the blandishments of the present. If the chances were better for attaining emancipation from drudgery, for gratifying the social ambition of those who have it, better habits would co-operate with better hopes and be largely both the means and the end of the workingman's social and material improvement. Moreover, the increase in the chances of such improvement would multiply the numbers of those who would seek it. The desire and the effort to rise in the world would be experienced by many to whom such an impulse is now a stranger. Low wages are not conducive to good habits and mere cheapness of living is not a full compensation for their deficiencies. The "cheap loaf" is made much of in this country, and I fear its potency is overestimated. One would sometimes think from what he reads and hears here that the chief end of the workingman was to buy cheap bread. An increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of a workingman earning 30 shillings a week would buy seven additional loaves per week if he chose to spend the surplus in that way, but it is unlikely that many of them would make that use of it; some, perhaps, a worse one, but many would add little adornments and in various ways cultivate a little more refinement about their homes. While a goodly number would doubtless make their regular deposits in the savings banks until such times as steady work and frugal living would enable them to purchase their homes. In this way good habits would be formed and afterwards adhered to for their own sake. The prospect of accumulation is the stepping-stone from stolid indifference to wholesome ambition. These remarks must not be understood as contradicting the previous statement that the potters are generally steady and well-behaved, but only to show that if the manufacturers could afford to increase wages the benefits would doubtless be turned to good account.

There are now about one thousand two hundred public houses in the district. I do not believe an increase in wages would replenish their tills in the same ratio that it would improve the condition of the working people. It is impossible, however, to ignore the facilities for obtaining drink and the social charms of the tap-room among the causes affecting for the bad the habits of the working classes of both sexes. On the other hand, there have not been wanting influences brought to bear, through philanthropic legislation, which have had a healthy and refining influence on the workingman and his family. A full synopsis of such legislation has been prepared for this report by Mr. F. W. Tomkinson, vice and deputy consul, and will be found in the answer to interrogatory 11.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

(5) Q. The feeling which prevails between employé and employer, and the effects of this feeling on the general and particular prosperity of the

community.—A. I should describe generally the feeling between the “masters” and “men” (the terms generally used here) as friendly, but not cordial. On the part of the masters as kind and sympathetic, but reserved, and on the part of the men as respectful, but independent. The workman, no doubt, wishes the master good will, but apparently he does not desire any familiarity with him, nor expect to be patronized by him. The difference between this relationship in this country and in the United States may be more apparent than real, but there is a difference in the general demeanor and bearing of the working people, very striking to the American upon his first observations in this country. That a difference equally striking in the demeanor and bearing of the employer impresses the English workman upon his first experience in the United States is doubtless also true. I have at hand an actual illustration of each case. An American manufacturer, who recently visited Europe for the first time, spent several days in the potteries immediately after landing on this side. I took occasion to ask him for his impression of the working people of the potteries, after having seen them from day to day at their work and on the street. After a moment's hesitation, his reply was, “Well, I don't know what to think of them; they have such a suppressed look.” I was a little surprised at his reply, because they are not suppressed in any general acceptance of that term, but recalling my own first impressions, five years ago, and remembering that my interlocutor had lived the most of his life in an American manufacturing town, mingling with factory operatives from day to day, I saw forced to admit that he could not have chosen a better word for a direct reply to my question. But as this outward characteristic does not come from any actual oppression or arbitrary treatment, its cause must be sought elsewhere. As before substantially remarked, the great body of British workmen must remain through life what they are to-day or emigrate. To say that this unwelcome truth has grown into a constant shadow of latent and sullen discontent would probably be too strong, but that it has banished the cheerfulness of real contentment I truly believe. The view of similar matters in the United States from the stand-point of the British workman is well shown in a letter now before me, kindly handed to me by a friend to whom it was written, and from which I copy the following extract. The letter was written by the husband on behalf of himself and his wife. He says:

We can say one thing, that this is the country for a workingman. No humbug from masters; everybody is equal here. The biggest gentlemen in the country up to the President will bid you good morning, and stand chatting to you as if they had not a cent. You do not bow and scrape here to your superiors. You walk right into their office or house and they tell you to sit down and smoke. No taking off your hat.

Whether the writer of this (who, I should state, is now a book-keeper) has been guilty of any exaggeration in the portrayal of his new surroundings or not, he has certainly excited much wonderment in the minds of his English friends, and we may pardon the exuberance of spirits which doubtless led a seemingly strong contrast to prompt such a glowing tribute to our industrial system.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

(6) Q. The organized condition of labor, the nature of organization and its effect on the advancement and welfare of the laborers. In this connection it would be well to refer to counter organizations of capital, and on the local and general laws bearing on such organizations.—A. The potters are mostly organized for mutual benefit and protection into a society known as the Potters' Federation. This organization may be

said to have the effect of maintaining in some measure the rate of wages, and preventing employers from being oppressive in their dealings with the workmen, should they be so disposed. As to counter organizations of capital, there may be cited the Potters' Manufacturers Association and the Coal and Iron Masters' Association. They deal with all matters affecting their respective trades. They may also be said to be seconded and aided and, perhaps, sometimes led by the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce. Together they look after, suggest, and, if it suits them, try to promote legislation affecting the staple trades of the district, make suggestions and recommendations in the matter of negotiating commercial treaties, collect information concerning foreign tariffs, &c. These organizations are not kept up for the purpose of resisting the demands of labor, but they afford facilities which are used with effect to that end when necessary.

STRIKES.

(7) Q. The prevalency of strikes, and how far arbitration enters into the settlement of disagreements between the employers and employes, and the manner and nature of such arbitration. The effect of strikes on the advancement or otherwise of labor and the general effect thereof on the industrial interests affected thereby.—A. Strikes are not particularly frequent, but do occur from time to time. There was in 1881 a long strike of potters, the main body of the operatives being out about thirteen weeks, and a strike of colliers in 1882. The potters' strike was directly connected with the arbitration system, there having been two successive awards adverse to the men, one reducing wages 12 per cent. and the other refusing to restore the wages to the former standard. Up to the time of the last strike there was a board of arbitration consisting of masters and men, and when the dispute arose some disinterested party was agreed upon to hear the respective sides and adjudge between them. Some person outside the district of high social and commercial standing was usually selected as arbitrator. In both the cases mentioned the cause of the men was ably presented and maintained by representatives from their own ranks, but the masters pleaded low selling prices with such good effect that the awards were in their favor. Whether the awards were strictly in accordance with equity, as shown by the evidence, I cannot say, but the year following the second one the men gave notice for a restoration of the old rate of wages. The manufacturers generally gave counter notice of a further reduction, whereupon the men struck and declined to go again into arbitration, and the system of arbitration cannot be said to have been in existence in this district since that time. The system, I am inclined to think, never had the elements of popularity with the workingmen generally. They always suspected the undue influence of the higher social rank of the masters, and were, consequently, somewhat jealous and half afraid from the outset that justice would not be done them. I believe this feeling to have been unfounded in both the cases tried, but to many of the men the results brought conviction in place of what had before been only suspicion. I am bound to say, however, that a similar experience of adversity would very likely have produced very similar results on the part of the manufacturers. A gentleman of experience in the industrial affairs of the district, who has advised me freely on the subject-matter of this report, says that the arbitration system could not survive the defeat of either party in two successive arbitrations. On the whole, arbitration between employers and employes in this district must be considered to have had only a doubtful success. As to the effect of strikes, any view must

be largely theoretical. The immediate effect has always been bad, but I believe in the end they have tended to advance the condition of the laborer, and this is equivalent to saying that they have advanced the industrial interests of the district. The colliers' strike mentioned was a long one, lasting nearly the entire summer season of 1882. It was only a part of a general movement that has prevailed for a year or two throughout the Kingdom. In this district in some instances the masters yielded and in some they did not. The general effect cannot well be estimated from the standpoint of this district alone.

FREEDOM OF FOOD PURCHASES.

(8) Q. Are the working people free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose, or do the employers impose any conditions in this regard? How often and in what kind of currency is the laborer paid?—A. So far as I am aware they are perfectly free to purchase where and what they please. I know of no case where the sale of articles of daily family consumption, such as dry-goods and groceries, are sold in connection with any manufactory, nor any case in which any manufacturer is interested in such trade. There is no interference with the work-people as to how they shall spend their wages. They are paid weekly in gold and silver coin.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(9) Q. Co-operative societies: Give full information concerning their formation and practical working, whether they are prosperous or otherwise; to what extent they have fulfilled the promises held out at their formation of enabling the work-people to purchase the necessities of life at less cost than through the regular and usual business channels; whether the establishment of co-operative societies has had any appreciable effect on general trade, &c.—A. In all the co-operative societies started in this district only one or two have been successful; both are co-operative grocery and provision stores, one at Silverdale and one at Crewe; the former for the benefit of coal and iron workers and the other chiefly for the benefit of employes of the London and Northwestern Railway Company. Several others have been inaugurated, but they have all failed, which means that they have not fulfilled their promises. A scheme was well on its way to establish a co-operative manufactory of earthenware, but it has thus far failed to secure enough support to get it on its feet, and it is ominously quiescent at the present time. These movements have not been sufficiently strong to have any appreciable effect on the general trade of the district, but an intelligent informant tells me that their failure has had the effect in some instances of reconciling the men to the methods of the masters and teaching them that capital, as well as labor has its troubles and misfortunes, and, in the language of the serviceable old platitude, that "all is not gold that glitters."

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

(10) Q. The general condition of the working people; how they live; their homes; their food; their clothes; their chances for bettering their condition; their ability to lay up something for old age or sickness; their moral and physical condition and the influences for good or evil by which they are surrounded. In this connection consuls are requested to select representative workmen and their families and secure the in-

formation direct, somewhat after the manner of the following questions and answers (reducing the money to dollars and cents), taken from the Department publication showing the state of labor in Europe in 1878.—A. I may say here that while this consulate does not contain the publication of 1878, above quoted from, nor any papers relating thereto, I had already adopted the same method of securing information on this subject in the preparation of a report prepared under the direction of the consul-general and transmitted to him under date of November 24, 1883. The statement of income and expenditure of a workingman given in that report—although since published by the State Department—is of a date so recent as to be quite available for the present purpose, and I accordingly insert it with two others, all fairly representative cases. Commencing with the lowest grade, I give the statement of a wharfman. This is a man who loads and unloads canal boats, railway trucks, &c.

I am a wharfman, am married and have four children, one thirteen, one seven, one three, and one one and a half years of age. Neither my wife nor children earn any wages. I obtain 19 shillings—\$4.62—per week and spend it as follows:

STATEMENT 1.

How expended.	Amount.	How expended.	Amount.
Rent.....	\$0 62	Soap and candles	\$0 26
Rates and taxes.....	12	Potatoes.....	24
Coal.....	87	Meal and milk.....	24
Bread.....	73	Club.....	15
Beef and bacon.....	85	Education rate.....	05
Butter.....	24	Clothes.....	37
Tea.....	12		
Sugar.....	24	Total expenditure.....	4 62

The next is the case of a colliery carpenter, who earns just \$1 per day when he has work. His family consists of a wife and three children of four, five, and seven years of age. In this case again the man is the only wage-earner in the family. His income, allowing full time, \$6 per week, is disposed of as follows:

STATEMENT 2.

How expended.	Amount.	How expended.	Amount.
Rent.....	\$0 72	Sugar, 7 to 8 cents per pound.....	\$0 36
Club.....	16	Soap, 6 cents per pound.....	12
Taxes (poor-rate, local, and education rate).....	09	Flour, 4 cents per pound.....	12
Coal.....	48	Milk (about a quart).....	05
Bread, 11 cents per loaf.....	1 00	Candles, 12 cents per pound, 16 to the pound.....	05
Bacon, 16 cen's per pound.....	32	Tobacco, 2 ounces.....	12
Cheese, 16 cents per pound.....	32	Beer.....	12
Butter, 32 cents per pound.....	32	Clothes.....	48
Potatoes, half peck.....	16		
Fresh meat, 15 cents per pound.....	71	Total expenditure.....	5 30
Tea, 49 cents per pound.....	36		

Commenting on this statement, the person who took it down from the lips of the man, says:

Of course some of the items would have to be altered a little now and then, but it is as near as I can get it. Even in this there is not much luxury for the man, and none for the other members of the family. The allowance for clothes is the scantiest. I suppose if he wanted a kettle or a teapot he would have to go without meat or get in a little overtime. A doctor's bill for the wife or children would be a calamity. How the poor laborer gets on with 17 shillings a week I cannot see.

As these are the comments of an Englishman, a life-long resident in the district, and himself an employer of labor, I feel that they are a more fitting and significant supplement to the workman's cash account than anything I might say on the same subject. I may, however, again call attention to some features of these statements which, for the purpose of reference, I have numbered Statements Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the last one being as follows:

STATEMENT 3.

I am a flat-presser, and am twenty-five years of age. Married a widow, and we have five children; two girls aged fifteen and thirteen, and three boys aged eleven, seven, and one a baby. The second girl is out as a domestic servant. I can earn about \$7.30 per week when on full time. The eldest daughter gets 5 shillings (\$1.22) per week in a warehouse, and the boy 2 shillings and 3 pence (55 cents) half time. I get, therefore, £1 17s. 3d. (\$9.07) when in full work, and spend it as near as I can tell, as follows. I oftener get less than more per week than the above:

How expended.	Amount.	How expended.	Amount.
Butchers (fresh) meat, say 6 pounds, at 18 cents.	\$1 08	Milk	\$0 37
Bread, 9 cents per 4-pound loaf.	1 22	Coal, 16 cents per cwt.	48
Butter, 1½ pounds.	50	Education rate.	30
Bacon and cheese	61	Rent.	91
Tea, ½ pound	24	Rates and taxes.	18
Sugar, 5 to 6 cents per pound.	30	Clothing.	1 48
Potatoes, 1 peck.	30	Club for self, wife, and children.	37
Candles, soap, and blacking	24	Total expenditure.	8 47

This leaves a balance of about 60 cents for amusements or the savings bank, according to the habits, tastes, and purposes of the workman and his wife.

DRINKING HABITS OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE WORK-PEOPLE.

It will be observed that the cases selected all represent temperate men and women, two of the families spending nothing at all for drink. Of course in many cases the 60 cents weekly surplus, when good health and full time enable the family to have it, and some portion of the \$4.62, the average dependence of the wharfman and his family, should be transferred to the beer account. And we must remember that it is not alone by the intemperate habits of the chief wage earner, the head of the family, that we find the balance on the side of comfort and accumulation swept away. The drinking habits of women make a feature too conspicuous in the domestic life of the working people to be overlooked in anything like a careful survey of their condition. This vice, while it finds its most prolific career in the homes enjoying the lowest incomes, ascends through all the social grades of life and almost aspires, as a vice, to a phase of respectability by which it draws contagion—if I should not say inspiration—from a higher social circle. It is important to avoid presenting extreme and exceptional examples as general types, and while the number of women who habitually spend in drink all the family earnings they can get hold of, and turn their little houses into very dens of wretchedness is large enough to deform the humanity of their class, they cannot be considered representatives of the female element in the domestic life of the working people. I cannot re-

frain, however, from giving the subject a little prominence on account of the great contrast in the customs of the two countries, England and the United States, touching the relations of women to the consumption of, and the traffic in, intoxicating drinks, having particular reference to the social grade of the working classes. The line of contrast, however, could not be drawn here if the labor circular itself did not thus limit the scope of inquiry. And it may not be altogether irrelevant to this feature of interrogatory 10 to say that the trade in intoxicating drinks is just as respectable as the trade in anything else which is merely bought and sold and not manufactured by the seller. A wine and spirit merchant is as high socially as a dry-goods or hardware or grocery merchant, and from the fact that his business is generally very profitable, enabling him to live in the country or to retire from business oftener than others, he sometimes seems to me, perhaps erroneously, to hold some advantage over other trades people. Some analysis of the forms of the drink traffic is not irrelevant in considering the "general condition of the working people, their lives and homes." The establishment of the "wine and spirit merchant" is of various grades. Those of the higher rank do a large wholesale business, but a liberal display of gilded glass also makes known the inferior branches of the business, such as the "bottle department," where small quantities are dispensed, and where women are chiefly supplied either with the theoretical bottle—always in view in the window—or with the glass tumbler when its capacity is deemed sufficient for the more moderate but more urgent requirements of the customer. This department often finds favor in female patronage on account of its outranking the "vaults" in the respectability of some of its visitors. The "vaults," with its floor thickly sawdusted, is usually a busy place in a popular establishment, and is the favorite resort of many thriftless and dissolute of both sexes. It is here, that after the old-time fashion of Pike County, as set forth in "The Mystery of Gilgal,"

The neighbors round the counter draw,
And calmly drink and jaw.

Another sort of establishment devoted to this trade is the ordinary public house, sometimes called a hotel, but the insinuations in that direction are very delusive from an American standpoint. To ask for supper and a bed room would astonish the landlord and betray your foreign origin. I do not now mean the country inns of provincial England, which are replete with old fashioned comforts and charmingly attractive in the quaintness and neatness of their accommodations. But the more metropolitan "public houses" of the large towns have stolen their livery, to serve at least, a less worthy purpose. And so the "Dog and Partridge," the "Bell and Bear," "Welsh Harp," and heads of kings and queens innumerable abound in the populous districts, while to not one in fifty of them would the sojourner look for food or lodging. In such houses the "bar parlour," if the house is complete in the style and number of its appointments, is the "*best room*," and the well-to-do patrons generally choose it for their moderate and leisure drinking, always, as with all classes, attended with the pipe and such social chat as the loquacity of the company will afford. If an American is present he will be asked about the prospects of the tariff being reduced, and, perhaps, advised of the great benefits which would accrue to his own country in such an event. Descending in social order through the other appointments set apart for the comfort of the public, we shall find the "smoke-room" and then the "tap-room." The last is allotted to the

least pretentious in social rank—the roughest of the customers. The tap-room is often noisy, the other rooms rarely so.

In some of the largest public houses a large room for serving dinners to parties and providing amateur musical entertainments, generally called the “assembly-room,” is provided. Such entertainments are often given weekly, on Saturday nights, to the patrons of the house, the performers volunteering their services. To all these rooms women have the same access as men, and those of both sexes who seek, as many do, their chief recreation in the public house, tax the capacity of these places to the utmost on every Saturday and Sunday night. Singing is not usually allowed on the latter night, but instrumental music is permitted. Workmen and their wives and daughters, young men and their sweethearts, visit the public houses, and the two sexes may be seen filling, in alternate spaces, the wooden benches which extend around the smoke-room or enjoying their glasses together with the mingled harmony and revelry of the music hall. Women patronize the bars or “vaults” in the most public places with the same freedom, if not the same frequency, as men, and in all the grades of social life below the middle class they seem to drink with as little restraint as the men, and with the same immunity from loss of respectability and social standing in their station which attends the fortunate competitor by whose efforts their supply is rendered cheap. Perhaps this is right.

To sum up the drink question as affecting the condition of the working classes, we must admit the evil to be a great one; yet, with the numerous temptations and the absence in many quarters of any pleasant surroundings, the wonder is that it is not greater, and the very important fact is that it is steadily diminishing. Excessive drinking is confined largely to the common or unskilled laborers, and in this class, I am told, it has diminished very much in the last twenty years. This improvement has doubtless been due to improved conditions generally which have marked the natural progress of the people in most countries, and to restrictive legislation and police regulations thoroughly and impartially enforced in this country against the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

COST OF LIVING TO ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN WORK-PEOPLE.

Returning now to the foregoing statements of earnings and expenditure, we find that only one of the workmen can save anything and that he is enabled to save 60 cents per week only when he, his son, and daughter work on full time. If the support of the family was dependent on him alone there would be a weekly deficiency of \$1.16 in the household appropriations, or they would have to be cut down by that amount. I must confess that if I were asked to do this without restricting the family comfort I should not know where to begin. The allowance for bread seems liberal, being 9 pounds, or 2½ loaves each for the six in the family, including the baby, but we should hardly be able to substitute any more economic food at English prices. Perhaps the statements I have obtained will help us to draw some conclusions on the comparative cost of a workman's living in this country and the United States not altogether chimerical or erroneous, as too many wisely-worded articles on the subject undoubtedly are.

Taking statement No. 1, now under consideration, we find that articles of food comprise about 60 per cent. of the family expenditure. Comparing the expenditure for the articles of food consumed weekly

according to the prices paid in this country and the United States we have the following statement :

Articles.	Cost in England.	Cost in United States.	Balance in favor of—	
			England.	United States.
6 pounds fresh meat	\$1 08	\$0 72		\$0 36
Bread, 12 loaves, 4 pounds each	1 20	90		0 20
Butter, 1½ pounds	49	44		05
Bacon and cheese*	60	67	\$0 07	
Tea, ½ pound	24	20		04
Sugar, 5 pounds*	30	50	20	
Potatoes, 1 peck	30	12		18
Milk, about 6 quarts	37	30		07
Total cost of food per week	4 58	3 85	0 27	1 00

* See note 1 at the end of this report.

The English prices in the foregoing table are taken from the English workman's statement. The American prices are taken from the retail market report of the Waterbury American, a paper printed in a representative manufacturing town of New England. It is as favorable a place for a comparison advantageous to England as any that could be selected, as many of the articles are doubtless cheaper in localities farther west. But this comparison shows this moderate weekly food supply, assuming that the American workman would be satisfied with it, to cost less in Waterbury by 19 per cent. than it does in the Staffordshire potteries. We have here then one fact too clear to be disputed, viz, that on 60 per cent. of the English workman's expenditure he could save 19 per cent. if he lived in the United States. I have not the data for pursuing the comparison through the other 40 per cent. of the British workman's expenses, but granting that the difference would be on his side, I do not believe it would exceed the rate of 19 per cent. already against him in the food supply. If we concede this advantage the weekly expense account will stand as follows :

Expenditure.	English workman.	American workman.	Difference in favor of—	
			English workman.	American workman.
For food	\$4 58	\$3 85		\$ 73
Other expenses	3 89	4 63	\$0 74	
Total expenditure	8 47	8 48	0 74	0 73

Net balance in favor of England, 1 cent. I believe these figures are liberal enough towards the English side of the case, and that the actual cost of the articles which make up the weekly expenditure of the English workman is about equal in the aggregate in the two countries; but even if 20 per cent. more were to be added to the figures representing the cost in the United States, the balance in favor of the American in the wages earned would not be greatly impaired. Although the purpose of this report is to present facts only, it may not be impertinent to inquire, in view of these figures, what becomes of the constantly repeated assertions that the cost of living to the workman in the United States

is double what it is in England? The truth is that the only item in which there is any considerable advantage in the workingman's cost of living in this country is in the matter of rent. In plain clothing for men, women, and children there is scarcely any advantage, if, indeed, there is any at all. I cannot go into details in this particular in this report, but it seems to me that the fact that this class of goods is not exported from this country to the United States to any but the most insignificant extent, is sufficient evidence of its comparative cheapness in the United States. If it is said that the duty is prohibitive, I must reply that there is no other class of merchandise on which so low a rate has the same effect, and in that case that the full amount of the duty cannot be added to the price in the United States, unless upon the Hibernian assumption that the wearer goes naked, of which, however, I think some people in this country could be convinced in the way of a free-trade argument. If I can credit the announcements in the advertising columns of the Chicago papers, which reach me regularly, as good a suit of clothes can be purchased in that city for \$10 as can be obtained in this country for the same money.

A similar analysis of the other statements would show similar results, and need not therefore be made here. The colliery carpenter spends a little more than one-half of his weekly income for food and drink, and the wharfman about 58 per cent. or about the same ratio as the flat-presser. And it will be found a fair estimate to take from 50 to 60 per cent. of the workman's full time earnings for the supply of the larder. I have not alluded to the greater variety of eatables which the American workman can often have without extravagance, such as chickens, eggs, game, various fruits, &c.

Spring chickens are now worth here 75 cents each, eggs 25 cents per dozen, and are seldom below that price, while they often reach as high as 50 cents per dozen.

I need not dwell longer on these statements. I will, however, give the wharfman's bill of fare, as kindly furnished by him:

Breakfast.—Children, skim milk and bread. Wife and self, bacon and bread with tea.

Dinner.—Potatoes with a bit of meat.

Tea.—Bread and butter.

Supper.—Bread and cheese.

His own comment in supplementing these details was, "The living is poor, and we could do with better food and clothes."

The general conclusion would seem to be that a man with a family consisting of wife and three or four children must have an income exceeding considerably \$6 per week to save anything, even by the strictest economy. As in my communication to the consul-general, before referred to, under date of November 24, 1883, I was then reliably informed that the men employed in the potting industry did not average above this amount net. We must therefore conclude that as a general rule they cannot accumulate to any considerable extent, and, as before stated, doubtless many who could do not. In this connection I may as well take up the different statements of wages, herewith transmitted as inclosure No. 2, for the purpose of analysis and seeing how the results compare with the figures embraced in the report to the consul-general before mentioned.

AVERAGE WAGES OF TUNSTALL POTTERS.

The average of weekly wages of potters, as summarized in this report, has been reached by averaging statements obtained by me from sixteen

manufacturers of the wages paid by them respectively, uniting this average with a statement furnished me by the secretary of the Potters Manufacturers' Association, and a third general statement compiled from figures obtained directly from workmen. The average of these three schedules, as now compared with the figures heretofore submitted to the consul-general, is as follows:

Occupations.	Statement herewith submitted.	Statement submitted June 24, 1883.	Occupations.	Statement herewith submitted	Statement submitted June 24, 1883.
Warehouseman.....	\$6 20	(*)	Sagger-makers.....	\$7 38	\$8 52
Flat-presser.....	7 19	\$7 54	Mold-makers.....	9 24	9 98
Dish-makers.....	8 77	9 49	Turners.....	7 86	8 02
Cup-makers.....	8 40	9 98	Handlers.....	8 04	7 87
Saucer-makers.....	7 48	7 99	Hollow-ware presser (fig- gerers).....	9 86	11 68
Hand basin-maker.....	9 12	9 71	Firemen.....	11 19	(*)
Hollow ware-pressers.....	7 40	7 79	Throwers.....	10 41	(*)
Printers.....	6 84	6 58			
Ovenmen.....	6 65	6 82			

* Not separately classed in former statement.

The statement with which the present average of wages is above compared is the summarized statement of Mr. E. Powell, chairman of the Potters Manufacturers' Association, printed in the Staffordshire Sentinel during the potters' strike for an increase of wages during the autumn of 1881, and which strike resulted, with slight exceptions, in the resumption of work at the old prices. In my former report the figures were altered slightly by me in a few particulars wherein later information seemed to warrant the change. But as the rate of wages has not been revised since the dispute before mentioned, and as no general alteration is believed to have taken place, it will be interesting and useful to compare the original statement of the manufacturers' association, as made through their chairman, in support of their resistance to the demands of the men, with the statement obtained by me from sixteen manufacturers, and also with the statements now obtained from workmen and the statement now furnished by the secretary of the manufacturers' association. It must be borne in mind that this original statement was prepared to convince the workmen that they were earning a good average of wages, and the total average of weekly earnings in thirteen branches of labor in the pottery manufacture was made to appear (by an erroneous system of calculations, it is true) at the rate of £1 15s. 10d. per man. The statement gave what purported to be the weekly net earnings in the thirteen branches at fifteen different manufactories, and the average of the whole, the latter being the statement now used for comparison, and its publication was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Powell, the chairman, of which the following extract formed the closing words:

The fifteen manufacturers represent all markets of the potting trade, and in the case of each separate branch the figures show the average of the wages earned at each of the fifteen manufactories. I think, therefore, that it was not at all misleading for the thirteen branches to be averaged as appeared in Mr. Ackrill's letter* giving £1 15s. 10d. per man as the average of the men in all branches of the said manufactories.

It is certain, however, that wages have not fallen since that time. I think the manufacturers would sustain me in this statement. I do not

* Mr. Ackrill (since deceased) was then secretary of the manufacturers' association and the immediate predecessor of the present secretary, Mr. Llewellyn, who has furnished one of the statements I now inclose for comparison.

know who the fifteen manufacturers were who compiled the several statements from which the averages here quoted were obtained, but as it was strictly a matter of equity in dispute it ought to be presumed that they not only "represented all markets," as stated by Mr. Powell, but that they were fairly representative themselves in the matter of wages paid; that the information was given with perfect fairness and impartiality, and with less reluctance and fewer refusals, than, I regret to say, have met some of my efforts in the same direction. It is perhaps true that the chairman of the association, who is himself a manufacturer, took one of the fifteen schedules from his own books, but I regret to say that the same valuable auxiliary is denied to the State Department on the present occasion. But of this later.

Before proceeding to the preparation of these comparative tables, I must explain that a statement of the average earnings of all the potters, taken in a lump, being quite as desirable as the average in each particular branch, I have appended such total or general average in each case, as well as in my general statement, on Form No. 1, and accompanying tables (inclosure No. 2). In preparing this average I have followed the system suggested in the Department circular (paragraph No. 2 of suggestions to consuls), and I may say that this is the rule already adopted by me in my previous communications to the consul-general on this subject. From figures then ascertained and since verified, the ratio of men in the different branches of work in the potteries, excluding common laborers, is approximately as follows:

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
Flat-pressers.....	5	Ovenmen.....	20
Dish-makers.....	4	Saggars-makers.....	3
Cup-makers.....	3	Mold-makers.....	3
Saucer-makers.....	4	Turners.....	4
Hand-basin makers.....	1	Handlers.....	2
Hollow-ware pressers.....	25	Firemen.....	1
Hollow-ware presser (jiggerers).....	2	Throwers.....	1
Printers.....	20	Warehousemen.....	2

I may say also that the figures furnished me by the sixteen manufacturers, which I have tabulated, on this occasion were furnished in response to written requests from me, with the knowledge of each manufacturer of the purpose for which they were to be used, but without any knowledge on my part of the rate of wages paid by any of them. They embrace some of the largest works, and some of only moderate capacity, and represent all localities in the potteries, and I believe for such an average and comparison as I deemed it desirable to make they are as truly representative as any similar number it would be possible to procure. Points of disagreement between this and the statement of the chairman of the manufacturers' association were unavoidable, and the same may be said of a comparison between any two of the statements under consideration. Such differences may not readily be explained, but they will at least be suggestive and interesting as we look at them from the different standpoints from which and the different purposes for which and the different circumstances under which they were respectively made. To understand these different standpoints, purposes, and circumstances, I believe I have already said enough for the interested reader, with the exception, perhaps, that I ought to say that the statement kindly prepared for me by the secretary of the manufacturers' association is valuable on account of the care bestowed

upon it, as will be seen by reference (inclosure No. 2, Form No. 2), as well as the fact that its averages embrace the whole year 1883, that it gives the wages of attendants, and the further fact that my personal knowledge of the secretary as a solicitor of high character and standing enables me to say that every figure is given with the greatest impartiality and without the slightest prejudice for or against anybody's case. And further, that owing to a somewhat different system employed by the secretary, his classification omits cup-makers, saucer-makers, and hand-basin makers. Let us then compare the average weekly net earnings in the different branches and in the aggregate, according to the statement published three years ago by the chairman of the association with each of the three statements now obtained by me. The following table exhibits this comparison in detail and in the aggregate :

Table showing the amount of weekly net earnings in each branch of work, on the basis of one hundred men, according to the respective statements now under comparison, with the average of the total net earnings per man per week in each case.

Occupations.	Number.	Statements by chairman manufacturers' association 1881 (fifteen works represented).		Statements by sixteen manufacturers selected at random and averaged.		Statements by secretary of manufacturers' association.		Statements by workmen (average).	
		Rate of wages.	Weekly earnings.	Rate of wages.	Weekly earnings.	Rate of wages.	Weekly earnings.	Rate of wages.	Weekly earnings.
Flat-pressers	5	\$7 75	\$38 75	\$7 64	\$38 35	\$6 57	\$32 85	\$7 32	\$36 60
Dish-makers	4	9 64	38 68	8 78	34 12	9 48	37 92	8 04	32 16
Cup-makers	3	9 98	29 94	9 48	28 44	8 93	26 79	7 32	21 96
Saucer-makers	4	7 97	31 88	7 64	30 56	7 65	30 60	7 32	22 23
Hand-basin makers	1	9 71	9 41	9 49	9 49	9 32	9 32	8 76	8 76
Hollow-ware pressers	25	8 17	204 25	7 57	189 25	7 32	188 00	7 32	183 00
Hollow-ware presser (jiggerers)	2	11 68	23 36	9 90	19 80	10 20	20 40	9 49	18 96
Printers	20	6 59	131 80	7 39	147 80	6 57	131 40	6 66	133 20
ovenmen	20	6 80	136 00	6 64	132 80	6 66	133 20	6 66	133 20
Sagger-makers	3	8 50	25 50	7 43	22 29	8 04	24 12	6 66	19 96
Mold-makers	3	10 28	30 84	10 20	30 60	9 48	28 44	8 04	24 12
Turners	4	8 05	32 20	7 38	29 52	8 04	32 16	7 32	29 28
Handlers	2	8 44	16 88	8 05	16 10	7 32	14 64	8 40	16 80
Firemen*	1	11 19	11 19	11 81	11 81	10 20	10 20	11 55	11 55
Throwers*	1	10 41	10 41	11 31	11 31	10 20	10 20	9 72	9 72
Warehousemen*	2	6 28	12 56	6 43	12 86	6 57	13 14	6 28	12 56
Total	100		783 95		765 10		738 38		701 50
Average earnings per man per week		7 84		7 65		7 38		7 02	

* The three last-named branches of work were not included in the statement of 1881 made by the chairman of the manufacturers' association, and to prevent the comparison of the total average with that of the other statements from being thereby unduly affected I have supplied the omission by inserting the averages of the three subsequent statements, and where other omissions have occurred in the different statements I have supplied them in the same manner, i. e., by averaging the figures in the other statements. A reference to Form No. 3 with inclosure No. 2, will show where such omissions have occurred as they have not in that table been filled.

I believe the foregoing table with the other statements will be found as reliable as any compilation of figures on the subject of potters wages as can be made. That the subject is somewhat complicated and difficult, even if one had free access to all the sources of information, I think will be readily granted. I can only say I have done the best I could with it, and the figures, gathered from sources somewhat divergent in interest, may, I trust, if we concede something to the infirmities of human nature, merit the confidence enjoined by the circular, viz,

"Full credit should be given to every person, firm, or institution who or which aids in or facilitates the preparation of these reports."

I think I ought to direct attention to some features disclosed by the tables. It will be noticed that the statement prepared from the schedules of fifteen manufacturers and published by the chairman of the manufacturers' association by way of a defense to the demands of a strike, shows the highest average of weekly earnings, being \$7.84 per man. The average, however, in that statement, as published by the association and, I believe, never since corrected by it, was \$8.74 per man per week; the obvious error of counting as many mold-makers as hollow-ware pressers, &c., in the calculation having apparently escaped discovery. It will be further noticed that the sixteen manufacturers who have favored me with the schedules with the knowledge, as before stated, that the information was solicited for the use of the State Department, have provided me with the next highest average, being \$7.65 per man per week. It is here that the first unwelcome recital of experience in carrying out the instructions of the Department seems to have its place. Knowing from a residence of five years that there was a feeling of great reluctance on the part of manufacturers, somewhat prevalent in the district, towards furnishing information of a statistical or definite character to any one, and feeling that many unjust suspicions would be excited by any indirection in such an inquiry, I deemed it decidedly the proper plan to go about the work in the frankest and simplest manner. I accordingly addressed a note to about sixty manufacturers, selecting such as I thought fairly representative in respect of the kind of work done and covering all the towns and localities in the potteries. I sent the letter to each manufacturer by the consular clerk as messenger with careful directions as to meeting in the freest and fullest manner such inquiries as his visit might prompt in any case, and enjoining him to be very gracious and circumspect in communicating with all persons concerning the subject-matter of the favors asked. These instructions I have reason to know were faithfully carried out. The following is a copy of the note I sent in each case:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
District of Tunstall, June 2, 1884.

To ———— :

To aid the State Department of the United States Government in the collection of reliable statistics, the United States consular officers throughout the world are directed to procure and compile the most complete and accurate information attainable concerning the wages paid for labor of all kinds within the countries and localities where they are respectively resident. I desire such statements as I may prepare to be as full and correct as possible, and as the means to this end I must depend mainly on the kind indulgence and assistance of employers of labor in this district. If I may safely anticipate these favors on your part I shall be extremely grateful if you will kindly impart to the bearer of this note such information as he is empowered to solicit in my behalf concerning the wages of people in your employ or under your management, and which you may deem not in conflict with your own interests nor an excessive tax upon your time and kindness.

I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

E. E. LANE,
United States Consul.

In response to this letter seventeen statements in all have been received. Twenty-two were promised, but not given. In nine cases the proprietors were absent, and those in charge were unwilling to give the information in their absence. The few cases of direct refusal deserve definite mention, as it is important that the reasons for them should not be misapprehended, and although I think I should give names in these cases, I would suggest the withholding of their publication unless some important reason should seem to demand it. Messrs. W. & E. Corn refused the information on the ground that it might be used against

them in case of a subsequent arbitration. I have no right to say that the inference from this logic is a low scale of wages, but I do not see clearly how a high scale could be used against them.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS REFUSE TO GIVE INFORMATION.

Powell, Bishop & Stonier are large manufacturers at Hanley. The senior member was very emphatic in declining to give any information, basing his refusal "on principle." A principle so potent that he would not confer such a favor upon the United States, to use his own words, "even if the President of the United States himself were to ask him for it." This principle, whatever it is, is not well defined to my understanding, but I fear I must seek for it in the "*lex talionis*." It is charged that the fair traders propose to shape the legislation of foreign countries to the wishes of England by enacting obnoxious laws of their own. But it is no part of my duty to undertake to resolve the present mixture of doctrines on either side of English political controversy. It is true and quite interesting that "retaliation," but not "protection," is advocated by a good many, and their position seems so unique as to deserve a digressing comment. While not denying the untarnished virtue of free trade, they proclaim that it is bankrupt of blessings. When accused by the truly faithful with seeking a return to protection, they solemnly avow themselves scandalized, and straightway propose to revive some decaying industry by levying a small duty on the imported article. It is quite evident that the ghost of Cobden still walks abroad in the land, and the fair traders do not venture far in the dark. They never assail the saint's memory for the error of his teachings, but for the failure of his prophecies. I should not be surprised if one of these days, when the franchise is considerably extended, some valiant knight of the field or factory should regild his shield with a brighter motto and despise the darkness and defy the ghost.

The chairman of the Manufacturers' Association, however, does not carry the principle of retaliation into politics, but draws the line squarely between himself and the United States Government. He not only denies, *on principle*, the innocent figures asked for, but that this principle should not be obscured he volunteers the opinion that "if all the manufacturers refused to give any information it would help to show the real feeling which exists between them and the Government of the United States." That this very effective discipline is urged for the Government only, and not for the people of the United States, is matter for congratulation, as the latter are by far the larger customers for crockery, and it is my pleasure to inform them through the State Department that a refusal to tell the rate of wages does not foreshadow the slightest reluctance to sell goods to any American who is prepared to offer even an extremely small margin of profit. It will be seen there is considerable reluctance to furnish information concerning wages. The gentleman referred to has taken occasion since the occurrence mentioned to inform me personally that there was not the slightest feeling of a personal character entering into his refusal. This I should have presumed if he had not taken the trouble to reassure me, as our personal relations have always been most friendly and cordial. I go out of my way to mention this, because I have no doubt the same is true of the other cases, whether of refusal or failures to furnish information. The gentleman's grievance, of course, is the tariff. In the conversation alluded to he kindly stated in substance his position to be that, when the United States put a high duty on his goods, thereby injuring his trade and

business, it was not his place to give them information to be further used to his detriment. I could only reply by a general disclaimer of any purpose on the part of the United States to injure his business and reminding him that neither the State Department nor myself could assume, or be supposed to know, that a true statement of the wages of his employes would be detrimental to him or his business; but recognizing that a possibility of such an effect might in some cases be feared, I had embodied a clause in the closing words of the request, intended to save all embarrassment of particulars, or otherwise, to such as wished to refuse for that reason.

But this matter of reluctance to give information is receiving consideration in a report on the subject of prices and discounts now in course of preparation, and the completion of which ill health has alone prevented. This is not the proper place to pursue it. This reluctance to give information is a feeling quite prevalent amongst English manufacturers, owing in some degree doubtless to the practice of those systematic business habits which in a general way may be said to have more exclusiveness about them than with a corresponding class in the United States. Asking details of business of any one, not for business purposes and not in a business way, produces just one of those frictions with English ideas of business propriety which meets some prejudice and protest even if they are not always frankly avowed. Such inquiries are therefore naturally liable to misconstruction and suspicion of evil intent or results, and especially when the information is sought by an official of a foreign Government. The matter is important here only as having a possible bearing on the wage statements, and in this connection one can scarcely doubt that if the sixty I asked all furnished me with their lists of wages the average would have been lowered. We cannot avoid thinking that the statements furnished would embrace most of the higher earnings, while those withheld would contain a greater ratio of low wages. At any rate, in addition to what I have already said, I cannot suggest any other theory sufficient to account for the prevailing unwillingness to supply statements of wages.

The average of the wages in the potting industry, according to the statement of the secretary of the manufacturers' association, is the next highest and will be found closely approximating to the figures in the general average, as given in the previous table (inclosure No. 2, Forms Nos. 1 and 4), and those figures, showing the total average per man per week to be \$7.40 is no doubt as near a correct average as it is possible to get of the weekly net earnings of all the workmen in all branches of the manufacture of pottery in this district when on full time.

FULL VS. REAL TIME.

The figures under the head of "workmen's" statement were obtained for me by a gentleman who has himself been long an employer of workmen, thoroughly impartial and reliable in his work, and to whom I am under many obligations for assistance in this and previous similar undertakings. It will be seen that the workmen consulted make the average of potters' wages only \$7.02 per week, full time, which is 38 cents less than the average wages I have adopted as the true one. If there is any errors in my figures they will be on the side of the manufacturers, or why not say the "free traders" generally. All these figures represent full-time wages. Full time, according to the statement of the manu-

facturers association, beyond which it is unnecessary to go, is, per week, for—

Occupations.	Full time.	Occupations.	Full time.
	<i>Hours.</i>		<i>Hours.</i>
Throwers	48	Dish-makers	48
Turners	51	Firemen	50
Handlers	51	Ovenmen	54
Mold-makers	48	Printers	51
Hollow-ware pressers	48	Saggar-makers	54
Hollow-ware presser (jiggerers)	48	Warehousemen	57
Flat-pressers	54		

There are a great many who are not making full time nor anything like it. It is impossible to get any average on this point, but if we bear in mind the present depressed condition of the trade both in the home and foreign markets, and supplement it with statements made to me by some of the best informed of the workmen's representatives, and confirmed in a great degree by observations as careful as my opportunities will permit, and loss of time that comes through both the faults and misfortunes of the laboring classes, the numerous holidays, &c., we must take at least 20 per cent. from the above liberal average, leaving the sum of \$5.92, which we may safely say is the nearest attainable average weekly earnings of the Staffordshire potters from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year. Having now, I think, sufficiently tabulated and defined the potters' wages on the basis of full time, and stated what that is, I will bring this branch of the subject to a close with the following statement of the approximate actual average of their weekly earnings as compared with the same for full time:

Branch of work.	Ratio of number employed.	Full-time weekly earnings.	Less 20 per cent.	Net earnings.
Flat-pressers	5	\$35 75	\$7 15	\$28 60
Dish-makers	4	35 08	7 02	28 06
Cup-makers	3	25 20	5 04	20 16
Saucer-makers	4	29 92	5 92	24 10
Hand-basin makers	1	9 12	1 82	7 30
Hollow-ware pressers	25	185 00	37 00	148 00
Hollow-ware presser (jiggerers)	2	19 72	3 95	15 77
Printers	20	136 80	27 36	109 44
Ovenmen	20	133 00	26 60	106 40
Saggar-makers	3	22 14	4 43	17 71
Mold-makers	3	27 32	5 55	22 18
Turners	4	30 32	6 06	24 26
Handlers	2	15 86	3 17	12 69
Firemen	1	11 19	2 24	8 95
Throwers	1	10 41	2 08	8 33
Warehousemen	2	12 56	2 51	10 05
Total	100	789 79	147 80	592 99
Net average per man per week		7 40		5 92

HOW TUNSTALL POTTERS LIVE.

According to the above statement the average weekly net earnings of the workmen in the potteries fall short of the point where saving is possible, and only the plainest of living can be indulged in. It must be borne in mind that all these figures tend to averages, and in no other way can useful statements on this subject be tabulated. These averages, so near accuracy as to be quite reliable for comparisons, at least with no unjust advantage to those with which they may be compared, give, as it were, a clear bird's-eye view of the matter of potters' wages in this coun-

try, in which neither exceptional points nor unusual conditions, high or low, good or bad, appear in prominence on the landscape, but which reveals with truthful outlines and faithful color the general conditions and opportunities of the working people of this district. Of course some will make full time while others will not; some will have large families, while others will not; some will be frugal, while others will not; some families will contain two or three wage-earners, while others will contain but one; so that probably in each branch there may be some who will save a little. In some of the branches the figures tell with unanswerable logic that the proportion who accumulate must be very small.

The following table shows at a glance in what branch the best chances are found for living comfortably or getting ahead.

The family is supposed to represent husband and wife and three children, the husband the only wage-earner, and the minimum weekly income essential to the plain comfort of the family to be £1 5s., or \$6.08.

Branch of labor.	No.	Weekly net earnings per man.	Surplus at \$6.08 per week per man.	Deficiency per man at \$6.08 per week.
Flat-presser	5	\$5 72		\$0 36
Dish-maker	4	7 01	\$0 03	
Cup-maker	3	6 72	64	
Saucer-maker	4	6 02		06
Hand-basin maker	1	7 30	1 22	
Hollow-ware presser	25	5 92		16
Hollow-ware presser (jiggerer)	2	7 89	1 81	
Printers	20	5 47		61
Ovenman	20	5 32		76
Saggar-makers	3	5 90		18
Mold-makers	3	7 40	1 32	
Turners	4	6 06		02
Handlers	2	6 35	27	
Firemen	1	8 95	2 87	
Throwers	1	8 33	2 25	
Warehousemen	2	5 02		1 06
Total	17	83		

The per cent. of men employed in those branches where the average of weekly earnings is above the saving point (\$6.08) is seen to be 17, leaving 83 per cent. employed in those departments where the average weekly earnings are less than that amount. On the basis of these averages, if the skilled workmen in a pottery containing one hundred men were to pool their earnings for mutual or co-operative use, the outcome would be as follows:

Branch of work.	No. of men.	Weekly earnings per man.	Total earnings.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
Flat-pressers	5	\$5 72	\$28 60		\$1 80
Dish-makers	4	7 01	28 04	\$3 72	
Cup-makers	3	6 72	20 16	1 92	
Saucer-makers	4	6 02	24 08		24
Hand-basin makers	1	7 30	7 30	1 22	
Hollow-ware pressers	25	5 92	148 00		4 00
Hollow-ware presser (jiggerers)	2	7 89	15 78	3 62	
Printers	20	5 47	109 40		12 20
Ovenmen	20	5 32	106 40		15 20
Saggar-makers	3	5 90	17 70		54
Mold-makers	3	7 40	22 20	3 96	
Turners	4	6 06	24 24		08
Handlers	2	6 35	12 70	54	
Firemen	1	8 95	8 95	3 87	
Throwers	1	8 33	8 33	2 25	
Warehousemen	2	5 02	10 04		2 12
Total	100		591 92	20 10	36 18

Weekly net deficiency, \$16.08; yearly net deficiency, \$336.10.

So that if we deduct for time lost, from all causes, as much as 20 per cent., or one-fifth, we find that the earnings of the one hundred men would not be sufficient by \$836 per annum to support themselves and families according to the unpretentious standard we have adopted of \$6.08 per week. These were the earnings of the colliery carpenter with his wife and three children, and these were his expenses, and I invite renewed attention to his statement to determine if it betokens any extravagance.

But the important conclusion from these tables and analysis is, that it is a comparative small number of the working potters who accumulate any considerable means, and that those who can do so are confined largely to those branches of work employing but a small number of hands. Another conclusion is that there must be many whose little margins are so quickly exhausted by any misfortune or calamity that many a home of hardship is wistfully masked by the lace curtains at the cottage windows, without which any home here would be "poor indeed."

My figures have not attempted to deal with the artistic branch of the potting industry. It would be impossible to generalize with any brevity on this subject. Some of the most celebrated and, no doubt, the best artists who favor manufacturers with their professional work, I am told, receive an annual salary of about \$6,000, and are not deprived of doing artistic work for themselves in the mean time. From this maximum the expense of the ceramic art and culture goes gradually down through designers, painters, and engravers.

I have also left out the laborers who usually work about the potteries. Their wages are made to average, by the figures supplied to me, at about 70 cents per day, which will compare favorably with other laborers. How they live when, as is too often the case, they have large families of small children may be somewhat understood from what has already been said. I could make no further account of mine of any value without the ready pencil or the aid of the photographer.

Before finally dismissing this branch of my report I wish to call attention to the different statements furnished me by the sixteen manufacturers, as they are shown in detail in inclosure No. 2, Form No. 3. The total average of the sixteen statements shows weekly earnings of \$7.65 per man, or 35 cents more than the average of the three statements adopted by me as the nearest approach to accuracy, and which very closely agrees with the figures of the secretary of the manufacturers' association. I need only point to the tabulated statement to show the great discrepancy in the rate of wages paid in different manufactories and in different branches of work. The lowest wages per week per man are found to be \$6.62, as shown in column No. 4, while the highest wage is \$9.98 per week per man, as shown in column No. 10. The lowest and highest wages to be found in these sixteen statements in the respective branches of work are as follows, with the manufacturer designated by the number of his column. It must be remembered that these figures represent the lowest and highest *average* of wages paid by the manufacturers designated in the respective branches of work:

Branch of work.	Lowest.	Highest.	Manufacturer by number of column.	
Flat-pressers	\$6 08	\$18 62	7	10
Dish-makers	6 56	12 16	2	15
Cup-makers	7 29	14 59	3 and 7	14
Saucer-makers	5 83	9 24	8	15
Hand-basin makers	7 29	15 81	14	10
Hollow-ware pressers	6 08	8 99	3	10
Hollow-ware presser (jiggerers)	7 78	14 11	3	15
Printers	5 30	9 73	2	10
Ovenmen	5 47	8 27	16	5
Sagger-makers	6 32	9 12	13	12
Mold-makers	7 78	14 59	3	16
Turners	4 33	9 73	2	12
Handlers	3 62	13 38	2	10
Firemen	9 73	14 59	1 and 4	15 and 16
Throwers	8 51	16 29	1 and 4	10
Ware-housemen	5 83	7 29	16	7

Although the sixteen manufacturers whose statements have been used by me in this report have given me the same cheerfully and apparently without any reluctance or prejudice, I have not deemed it essential or advisable to give their names in company with their statements. Great discrepancies will be found not only between the low prices paid by one firm for a certain kind of work and the high prices paid for the same work by another firm, but also between the low prices paid for a certain branch of work and the high prices paid for another branch of work by the same firm. This little table is a useful text for studying the system of wages, diverse qualities of the workmen, &c., and, above all, for indicating the complex character of the whole subject. The figures show which firms pay the highest and which pay the lowest wages, and for what sort of work the best or cheapest labor of its kind is employed, and by what firms. The absence of figures designating any manufacturer indicates a medium scale of wages in all the branches.

Although, as before stated, I have assumed that the manufacturers who have kindly furnished me this information, do not desire publicity of their names and business, there is one firm of the sixteen whose high scale of wages serves so materially to augment the general average that I consider myself fortunate in making available their kind and valuable permission to use their name in connection with this report. By looking at the preceding table it will be seen that column No. 10 takes the credit for the highest wages paid in six branches of the potting industry, these six branches representing a ratio of more than one-half in the total number of workmen according to the division of work already adopted. That, is to say in respect of certain kinds of labor followed by more than one-half the potters, this firm pays higher wages than any other of the sixteen who have furnished statements. I refer to the firm of Mintons (limited), and while it is far from my purpose to disparage any statement, this is an extraordinary and highly creditable showing. This is the firm whose average of full-time weekly wages is \$9.98, as shown in column No. 10 of the consolidated statement (inclosure No. 2 Form No. 3, column 10). The world-wide celebrity of the firm in question for the excellence of their productions is well known, but they deserve equal praise for their careful and liberal treatment of their work-people, who, as the figures prove, receive an average of \$3.66 more per man per week than those in the employ of No. 4, and \$2.33 per man per week more than the average paid by the sixteen, estimating full time in each case. At the time of the arbitration in 1879, in which a reduction of about 12 per cent. was awarded against the men, the firm of Mintons did not avail themselves of the award, but continued to pay the

same wages as before. Hence, when two years later, a strike was made for a restoration of the old rates their employés did not join in it. The high rate of wages paid by them, the superior capabilities of their workmen, as well as the high quality of their work give them a justly high reputation throughout the world. Among work-people of this class and who can command such wages, of course there will be many who can save a fair share of their earnings. In this establishment there are altogether about two thousand people employed. It enjoys pre-eminence in the high qualities of its work and maintains it by the high quality of its management, not the least important feature of which is paying the best prices for the best work, from the highest artistic talent to the drudgery of the packing-room. These wages are exceptionally high, but I have no doubt they are willingly paid and fairly earned, and I cheerfully give the benefit of them to the other fifteen manufacturers in making up a good average for the whole, and notwithstanding my belief that the average is considerably higher than that of any other pottery in the district.

I have gone thus fully into the wages question as concerns the potting industry in considering "the general condition of the working people," because in this instance it seemed to me easier and quite as intelligible to treat the matter of income and the manner of living as one rather than two subjects. The wages and the living of the 50,000 people engaged in the manufacture of pottery in this district form the only feature of this report which can have any peculiar interest over the work of other consuls, and I have, therefore, given the question of potters' wages the best of my labor and attention. The various tables can be relied upon for what they purport to show, and of course from whatever standpoint they are viewed they show a much lower rate of wages here than is paid for similar work in the United States; but this feature of the subject may be safely left to the statistician who may be charged with further treatment of these figures.

LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

(11) Q. What are the means furnished for the safety of employés in factories, mines, mills, on railroads, &c., and what are the provisions made for the work-people in case of accident? What are the general considerations given by the employers to the moral and physical well-being of the employés? What are the general relations which prevail between employer and employed?—A. Legislation within a comparatively recent period has been wisely directed to the safety and protection of the working people. This has been the one compensation freely, and I sometimes think shrewdly, given to the great army of British workmen for the trying competition against which it has been forced to contend in its own as well as in other countries. The English employer can point to friendly laws and charitable associations to prove the kindness of Parliament and people to the workman, although they may permit the foreigner to put down or keep down his wages by the most unequal competitions. This competition has latterly been growing so sharp and keen in England itself that it has been impossible for wages to increase in proportion to the work-people's growth in domestic tastes, public spirit, and social aspirations. The compensating conditions of cheapness generally, intended to meet the workman's necessities if they did not encourage his hopes, though pushed forward in all the panoply of supremacy to which the economic logic of this country entitle them, have somehow failed to brighten the workman's future or check his

emigration. Indeed, in this last particular, free trade is no wearied to the point of an export bounty. That is to say, that in the matter of getting the rapidly-increasing pauper population out of the country they will supplement the justice of free trade with the generosity of private (or even public) enterprise. It is "state aid and state interference"—two things much deprecated here on principle. But then, perhaps, this is not exactly the point of view from which Cobden looked at the question. But whatever the malady "cheapness," in the abstract, is the safeguard, the remedy, and the antidote. It dispels all forebodings of a dying industry with a blessedness rivaling the discoveries of Jenner and Pasteur in mitigation of the scourge of small-pox and the horrors of hydrophobia.

If a few thousand sugar refiners say we have no work and we want protection, the answer in effect is: No, perhaps you have no work, but you have cheap sugar, and that is better. The English workman still scratches his head and assents to this. Still, inasmuch as it appears that notwithstanding the cheapness of sugar and bread, &c., he and his family have nothing to eat, he reluctantly, perhaps, accepts the state and many wealthy and charitable people's aid, who are ready to help him and his belongings to Canada or the United States.† A thought, a little digressive, perhaps, may be pardoned here. If Canada and the United States had not taken so largely in the last thirty years of British industrial poor, the wages and condition of the English workman now would be much lower and poorer than they are, and the doctrinaires of England would have a still harder task in convincing the work-people that cheapness is a specific cure for destitution. Much money is annually paid out in England for the relief of people in idleness and distress, because her economic system of tariffs for revenue only will not permit it to be paid for their protection in the means of industry and comfort, if, indeed, they would have to pay it, which is at least only partially true. But "*cheapness*" measured not by the ability to purchase, but by the arbitrary rule of pounds, shilling, and pence is, and must be, the ruling principle of the economic teachers of this country. But with cheapness not always a satisfying providence, and emigration not always desired, other means must be found to minimize the measure of discontent. These schemes very properly and humanely take the form of legislation and charitable associations for the protection and elevation of the working classes. The leaders of opinion having been irrevocably consecrated to the gospel of "cheapness," find their conversions largely increased by a liberal supplement of the gospel of charity, and next to employment with good wages, I know of nothing better for the workman than friendly laws and charitable deeds.

These laws he has, and numerous societies and associations may be found for conducting different charities among the poor and deserving people. Charity is largely required in such districts as this, and is largely bestowed. Ladies interest themselves largely in these missions through their respective churches‡ or other religious organizations, and their noble work, though inadequate to the relief needed—as such work always is—is very useful, and serves largely to keep the lower classes in good and loyal temper.

* See work of this title by George Baden-Powell.

† There is no scheme of a philanthropic nature that would command so much support now in England as a scheme for depleting the population by emigration.

‡ The word "church" is used, in the English sense, and means the established church only.

Concerning the legislation in force for the protection of the working people, it is embraced in three separate acts: The "factory act," passed in 1864; the "mines regulation act," passed 1872; and the "employers' liability act," passed 1880. The scope of each of these three acts is pretty well defined by its title; but, considering that a statement of their leading principles and some details of their character and application might be useful to the Department, I have had prepared, as before mentioned, a synopsis of these laws, which is herewith transmitted as a part of the answer to this interrogatory. I must declare my indebtedness to Mr. F. W. Tomkinson, the vice and deputy consul, for the very valuable assistance he has rendered me in this behalf. Mr. Tomkinson is the senior member of the firm of Tomkinson & Furnival, solicitors, and the work of carefully and correctly epitomizing these three acts has engaged the personal attention and labor of both members of the firm and the clerical staff of their office for a considerable time.

These laws have been enacted, and are faithfully and impartially enforced for the benefit of the workingmen. Whether they have not, to some extent, charmed the vision of the masses from the true evil and rendered them indifferent in seeking the true remedy, I will not try to say but I do not consider it wise (unless it is necessary) to keep placarded before the working classes the waiting welcome of the good Samaritan or the luxurious lodgings of the work-house. Perhaps, when one industry after another has followed the fate of sugar and silk, that is to say, when cheapness "all along the line" has so blessed England with the cheap products of other lands that she buys everywhere and manufactures nothing, perhaps then the quality of charity will find its tension in both Westminster and the provinces, and if, contemporaneously, the limit of land which nature has given the world should begin to impress the people of other countries that immigration could not be longer encouraged without prejudice to their respective national characters, free trade itself, so far as England has it, might find its virtue fairly tested. But, as said before, the laws are benevolent to the working people and fairly administered. The magistrates, whether of legal education or not, are always men of high character and probity and almost always of good attainments, and in my observations here for five years I have never noticed a case where I could think from the circumstances as given in evidence that there was the slightest leaning to the side of the higher against the lower litigant.

Inviting, then, careful attention to the provisions of English law bearing upon the subject of this interrogatory, which are fully and concisely stated in the epitomes herewith transmitted, I will only add that occasions for their application are of frequent occurrence and always meet with a possible liberality towards the men. The printed inclosure being a brief report of a prosecution under the factory act, taken at random from the local paper of the day on which I happened to be writing on this branch of my report, will indicate the nature of a good many of these cases and the treatment which they receive at the hands of the magistrates.

There is no doubt that many manufacturers now deem these factory acts and the other similar legislation a great handicapping of their business in the interest of foreign rivals, and this belief is well founded. Not long since a prominent manufacturer and a radical free trader was complaining, in my presence, that the German potters were now taking clay from England, transporting it to Germany, manufacturing it into various sorts of ware, and selling the finished product in England below the cost of manufacture in this country. This, the English manu-

facturer attributed to the long hours of labor, the greater employment of women and children, &c.; in other words, to the absence of factory acts in Germany, or the existence of them in England. He did not say which. He was disposed, however, to put the blame of this unequal state of things upon the Germans, who either had no laws or much less restrictive ones upon the subject, instead of upon England, who, by laws restrictive of production instead of importation, had handicapped herself out of the race on her own ground. But, whatever the public attitude of manufacturers on the subject, I think I have abundant evidence for saying that the factory acts and the employers' liability act are more burdensome to the manufacturer than they were in the anticipation of the original promoters before their adoption; but there is no disposition to modify them. I should say that the general considerations given by the employers to the moral and physical well-being of the employés is thorough and attentive; that, as a general rule, the employer is sympathetic towards his work people, and generous and kind to them when in need and deserving of extra assistance.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN.

(12) Q. What are the political rights enjoyed by workingmen, and what are their influences through such rights on legislation? What is the share, comparatively, borne by the working people in local and general taxation? What is the tendency of legislation in regard to labor and the working people?—A. The political rights of the working people being the same throughout the parliamentary boroughs of England, this question will doubtless be more fully answered from some of the more densely populated towns. The qualifications of electors in parliamentary boroughs are as follows: All male householders above twenty-one years of age, except such as are in receipt of parochial relief; also any person who occupies as a lodger apartments of the value, unfurnished, of \$48.66 per annum. Under these conditions there are now registered in the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, which may be taken as the constituency of the potteries, about 20,000 electors in a population of about 160,000.

The passage eventually of the franchise bill recently rejected in the House of Lords—assuming such an event probable—will add about 2,000,000 voters to the present electorate of the United Kingdom. But this addition to the electoral strength of the country affects the county constituencies only. The boroughs are not affected by the proposed extension of the franchise. For example, the two members now representing the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent will receive no more votes under the proposed new act than they receive now, but the two members representing this division of the county—North Staffordshire—will find their aggregate vote increased by about 7,500, or about the ratio of one to every eighteen of the population. The present legal qualification for a county voter is that he be of lawful age and a free holder of property worth \$9.73 per annum, or an occupier of property worth \$58.40 per annum. A man may live in a borough and possess the qualifications for both the borough and county franchise. For example, he may have the household qualification for a voter for the borough members, and he may own besides, as freehold, a property unoccupied by himself, from which he receives an annual rental of \$9.73, on which qualification he can vote for the county members. The proposed new law assimilates the county and borough franchise.

It is needless to point out that this approaching extension of the franchise will be to increase the number of work-people who are to

have a voice in the affairs of the country. In all matters except the franchise they have, so far as I can learn, the same political rights as those enjoyed by all the rest of Her Majesty's subjects. The influence of the working people through their political rights is a matter for much conjecture and theorizing, both as to its quantity and quality. I know of no way to measure it with anything like practical certainty. Of the ultimate good effect of the extension of equal political rights to the workingmen no true American can have any doubt, but many of these good effects will necessarily be gradual in developing, and some bad effects will frequently crop out in the mean time, to the great scandal of the British constitution and the greater provocation of laborious croakings over the degeneracy of English greatness—which seems to be something different from other greatness—and many a lamentation from the steadfast and faithful over the signs of the Americanizing of English institutions. English ideas of American political life are gathered largely from such books as "Democracy," or others more stupid as well as libelous, if they can be found. And, though I say it sorrowfully, there is nothing which will so quickly arrest the enthusiasm of the English liberal as the association of his progressive teachings with the alleged political methods of his transatlantic cousins. I apprehend a limited degree of intelligence in the immediate exercise of the franchise to those to whom it will soon probably be extended. An English radical—which practically means an English republican—said to me recently that if universal suffrage—or what is called manhood suffrage here—were granted to the English people now, it would be twenty years before those newly enfranchised would be fit to use their newly bestowed power with intelligence or advantage to themselves or to the country. Yet I must do him the credit to add that he was none the less in favor of the enfranchisement for that. He clearly recognized the truth that education to fit one for the proper discharge of responsibility can only be thoroughly imparted by conferring the responsibility itself. If it is at first abused or neglected, it will be only what has been the usual fate of every new privilege since the responsibilities began, and I venture the opinion that the ratio of unworthy recipients will not be greater than that which spoils the record in many higher schools of life.

But the agricultural laborer, although his status in many cases will be raised by the franchise, is the lowest in the scale of English workmen. His wages for such work as is designated here under the respective heads of plowman, shepherd, and cowman is something less than \$4.50 per week, without board or lodging, except breakfast and supper on Sundays. If the men live in the house they receive from about \$77 to \$97 per annum and their board. In the harvest time the day laborers are allowed their dinner and supper daily in addition to their wages, together with beer. There are some women employed occasionally at harvest time, when they get about 25 to 30 cents per day. The wages of the agricultural laborer in this vicinity is much influenced by the rate paid in the potteries and collieries, for if the wages rise in them, the farmers are obliged to advance their men in order to retain their services. The custom which I am told exists in the north and south of giving so much wheat, potatoes, &c., in lieu of money has died out here. But the agricultural laborer is, by tradition and in truth, a loutish fellow, whom it will take much patience and perseverance to work over into a very useful subject, active and influential in the political affairs of the realm. In the political agitation now going on, in which he forms the chief figure, he has the least to say. Indeed, I have

not heard from him on the subject of the franchise bill through any directly authorized representative or any farm laborers' organization. The whole system of agriculture in this country, practical, economical, social, industrial, political, and in every conceivable way, is so unlike the system in the United States, and so much inferior practically thereto, that comparisons of details cannot be gone into, but perhaps the difference in wages, and the difference socially between the men who perform manual labor on the farm in the two countries may not be an unprofitable subject to contemplate. I say without the least fear of exaggeration or dispute that the ordinary English farm laborer has not the intelligence to conduct a fairly good western farm in the United States in any of its branches. He could not properly plant and cultivate a field of Indian corn or wheat; he could not properly use the machinery used on such a farm, and it would take five years—as long as it would to naturalize him—to graduate him in the ordinary degrees of American farming.

It was, not long ago, quite a popular scheme to send out surplus young men from the homes of professional men, trades-people, manufacturers, &c., to "learn farming" in the United States and Canada, paying a small tuition to the philanthropic husbandman on the other side who gave the shelter of his roof and the bounty of his board to the young English student of agriculture, but who never dreamed that anybody, notwithstanding his tight-fitting clothes and white hands, could ever expect to learn farming as it should be learned without practice. But a greater surprise would await the young man who, instead of pursuing in a classical way the high profession of agriculture, finds himself a "farm laborer." Remembering what farm laborers were at home, he is quickly disgusted and discouraged, and sends for money to go back with before he has learned the difference between a farm laborer in England and in the United States, or before he has learned that many a plowman and many a cowman and many a shepherd (although we *don't* have those ridiculous pastoral names) is a young man as athletic, as intelligent, as generous, as manly, as chivalrous, as well educated, and often as cosmopolitan as himself. He may be a little more awkward in the drawing-room, but a little practice will polish him surprisingly, and I must be pardoned for saying here that the young Western farmer is about the best type of manhood that the United States is now producing in large numbers.

The share borne by working people in local and general taxation depends upon the rental value of the property occupied by them. That is, the share of taxation, general or local, is based on the assessed annual rental of the property occupied.

The tendency of legislation in regard to labor and the working people is in the interests of labor and in favor of the working people. As has been sufficiently set out in previous parts of this report, the conditions of the working people are tending upwards. This influence or effect I regard as largely due to the great influence of the industrial system and practical progress of the working people of the United States; but I cannot stop to discuss this question.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

(13) Q. What are the causes which lead to the emigration of the working people and which influence their selection of their new homes? What are the principal occupations of the emigrants, &c.?—A. The causes which lead to the emigration of the working people are, generally

speaking, that they can make more money or obtain a better social position in the country to which they emigrate. These beliefs and impulses of course arise from different causes, all of which would take many pages to define. Generally speaking, those who emigrate from this district go to the United States. Most of them have friends there already who encourage them to come, and the causes which largely influence the selection of emigrants in choosing their adopted country are doubtless the statements and wishes of friends already there. In this respect the United States holds a decided advantage, as well as a decided advantage on their real merits, and they will doubtless continue to receive in the future, as they have in the past, the larger share of British emigrants.

The principal occupation of emigrants from this district to the United States must be defined under the head of potters, while other emigrants, both mechanical and agricultural, have recently in considerable numbers emigrated from here to the United States. The pottery industry is the one of chief interest and most largely represented and which has therefore received my fullest attention.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR IN THE POTTERIES.

(1) Q. State the number of women and children, or the closest possible approximation thereto, employed in your district in industrial pursuits, not including ordinary household duties or domestic servants, classifying the same somewhat as follows: (A) Manufacturing and mechanical; (B) commercial, including transportation; (C) professional and personal, including Government officers and clerks, teachers, artists, chemists, hotel and boarding-house keepers, journalists, inventors, bankers, brokers, lecturers, public speakers, &c.; (D) agricultural; (E) mining; (F) all other pursuits.—A. In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits there are employed nearly 30,000 females. Classification B, commercial, including transportation, is not very clear to me, but if it includes, as I assume, all females engaged in trade of every kind, both as employers and employés, and all in any way connected with transportation from such as attendants at railway stations and women on canal-boats the number may be put down roughly at five thousand. Under Class C, I should place the number at four hundred. In class D, agriculture, it is impossible to make, without a canvass, any reliable statement, but this is not much of an agricultural district and the number of females engaged in that business is very small if we leave out the women and girls belonging to the farmers' families, who in some cases perform domestic service in the family and also omit ordinary domestic servants. It is very seldom in this part of the country that women are seen working in the field.

In mining I think women are employed to a considerable extent in South Staffordshire, in the Birmingham consular district; but very few are employed in that work in this district.

It is apparently impossible that there should be many left for employment in other pursuits and in such employments as will not come under either of the above heads, and, excepting domestic servants, there are certainly not many in a population of about 200,000.

Of course the chief employment in this district is in class A, being pursuits of a manufacturing or mechanical character, and chiefly manufacturing only. The manufacture of pottery gives employment to a great many women and girls. Probably more than one-half of all the work-people employed in the potteries are females, and their number

will, I think, reach the respectable muster of 25,000. They form a very important element in the standard industry of this district, and make up the only branch of female labor requiring especial mention in this report. It is impossible for me now to give the subject the careful and analytic treatment which I have given to the subject of potters' wages and conditions of life. A large number of the females who work in the potteries are young women, usually of a vigorous and healthful type, between the ages of eighteen and thirty. They are noticeable daily during the dinner hour in any of the pottery towns often with bare heads and arms, and more or less powdered with the dust of the works, walking leisurely in groups or pairs to or from their luncheon, their mirthful manners and aggressive eyes indicating the cheerfulness of good health and the candor of undisturbed confidence in themselves.

The women, including girls, employed in the potteries, the number of which I have already estimated, are engaged in various departments of the work, and their net earnings range from 60 cents to \$4.87 per week, according to the kind of work and the proficiency they have acquired in it. The following are some of the leading branches of work, except painting, in which females are largely employed in the potteries, with a general statement of the wages earned :

Occupations.	Average weekly earnings.	Full weekly time.	Occupations.	Average weekly earnings.	Full weekly time.
		<i>Hours.</i>			<i>Hours.</i>
Throwers' attendants.....	\$2 92	48	Transferers (girls).....	\$8 97 to \$1 82	51
Turners' attendants.....	2 68	51	Transferers (women)....	2 92	51
Handlers.....	4 38	51	Enamellers.....	2 92	48
Jiggerers' attendants.....	1 95	48	Burnishers.....	1 95	43
Flat-processers' attendants.	1 95	54	Warehouse women.....	2 43	-----

In the painting, or what should be called the ordinary painting, department women are chiefly employed. They are found to be quite as proficient in the cheaper forms of decoration as men, if they have the benefit of proper teaching and practice. A system of apprenticeship is almost universally adopted in the technical education of paintresses in the potteries, and the net earnings under that system will range from 60 cents per week, at which they may be said to begin, to about \$5 per week, the maximum wages to which the best of them may obtain when the period of apprenticeship is ended, that period being ordinarily seven years. A period of practice, however, usually of a year or more, precedes the commencement of the actual apprenticeship, the candidate often spending one-half the time at school and the other half in the rudimentary branches of painting, and receiving for her work, usually, 25 cents per week. The manufacturer with whom she then seeks apprenticeship is able to attest her adaptability to the work he wishes done, and being satisfied, she is bound by indenture to seven years' service, generally on the following terms: The work is to be done entirely by the piece at stipulated prices, and the weekly earnings are divided equally between the master and the apprentice; that is, the apprentice gets one-half the regular price for the work, and is called a "half-price apprentice." She should receive net, under this system, as much as 60 cents per week, and sometimes does get as much as \$1.25 per week. Much depends upon the kind of work to be done; 50 or 75 cents may be earned in one day and the rest of the time consumed in earning as much more. Much of the work is "filling in" on ware, which has already received a printed decoration, and this can

be generally done easily and rapidly. The period of "half-price apprenticeship" is two years, after which they become "four-penny" apprentices; that is to say, the master takes only one-third of the earnings, or 4*d.* in the shilling, the apprentice retaining, or, perhaps, more properly *receiving*, the other 8*d.*, or two thirds, and this rule of division, or compensation, as you like, continues through the remaining five years of apprenticeship. During these five years the net receipt of the apprentice will range from 75 cents to \$2.20 per week, the earnings, of course, increasing as the period of service approaches its termination. When the full seven years have been exhausted in learning the business, or the art—for the practice and education partake considerably of the latter quality—the journeywomen paintress will find herself entitled to the regular wages for all her work, which, if she has graduated without honors, will, perhaps, not exceed \$1.45 per week, but if she has shown skill, taste, and proficiency in her work, and is active, trustworthy, and industrious, she will be able to earn an income closely approaching \$5 per week in a kind of work admirably suited to the female character and well adapted to their mental and physical organizations. I hope sometime to see schools for teaching this branch of industrial art thoroughly established, at the public expense, in the United States.

This matter of apprenticeship, so largely adopted in this branch of the potting manufacture, is of sufficient interest to permit a few words of particular reference. It is largely in use with male as well as female beginners in the pottery trade. Yet I speak of it here because I know that in the great haste with which I am trying to complete this report I shall find no more opportune time and place for its consideration. These contracts of apprenticeship are made for a term of years, the apprentice receiving part pay for his or her work in the manner already defined, and the manufacturer in turn undertaking to afford the necessary instruction in the branch of art selected. If the master finds it desirable, however, for any cause, to close his works, it seems he cannot be compelled to find work for the apprentice elsewhere, nor to pay him any wages in default; but, although the apprentice in the mean time is at liberty to employ himself in any other manner and for any other person, he must still be ready to return to the service of his original master when required, which rule, of course, precludes him from undertaking a similar apprenticeship with any one else or engaging in any other permanent employment. This was the rule formerly in operation under a form of apprenticeship contract in general use until the validity of this one-sided agreement was brought in question some time ago by the defendant in the case of *Meakin vs. Morris*, in which the plaintiff, a master, sought to compel an apprentice to return to work under one of these indentures, the defendant—apprentice—having left the service of his master in consequence of a lock-out in the department in which he was engaged, arising from a dispute in which he—the apprentice—was not concerned. The case is of importance in this country, and I doubt not in the United States. I therefore inclose the report of it as printed in the Pottery Gazette (marked inclosure No. 5), which gives the opinion of the higher courts in a very clear and concise manner, and I cannot doubt that all friends of apprentices and other young people struggling for a start in the world will heartily endorse the opinion of the lord chief justice and his associates with thanks for so strongly condemning the want of mutuality which previously pervaded these indentures.

The foregoing tabulated statements, with this fuller one concerning paintresses and their employment, show the kinds of pottery work done

mostly by women and girls and the approximate wages. I find upon careful inquiry that the females employed outnumber the males, while the amount of their earnings seems entirely disproportionate, that is, more disproportionate than the kind and quality of the work done by each would seem to justify.

BRITISH BARMAIDS.

As to the "commercial" female employées, I can think of no special feature to refer to, unless it is the barmaid industry, if I may so call it. Refreshments, such as plain lunches, beer, wine, and spirits, are usually dealt over the counter or served at the tables here by young women, who mostly wear with graceful deportment the appellation of barmaid. They are universally found at refreshment rooms at railway stations, which, at important places, afford some of the best of their positions, and they are always found as we go downward, step by step, to the common little beer houses. Those in the best places are generally possessed of more than average favors of figure and feature and pleasantness of address. Indeed, I must give my opinion, that upon those qualities largely depend the tenure of their office and the amount of salary they can command; while I must also say that any immodesty of deportment would be swiftly fatal to their positions. Indeed, cause of complaint on that ground is very seldom heard. Those in what may be called first and second class situations are almost always refined in manner and are respected quite as much as young women in any other employment. Such situations are largely sought, and it is not the least noteworthy of the barmaid's position that she not unfrequently is transferred from the bar to the villa residence of some well-to-do tradesman or manufacturer, over which she presides as wife, with the same easy and genial refinement which has previously attended her more discordant surroundings. She often, through the potent agency of matrimony, reaches a high estate in the middle-class social world, and one could not tell her, with her elegant landau and lackeys, in the rotund ripeness of departing middle age, from a veritable duchess (after *du Mawrier*) herself, and so in this country, as well as ours, you must not talk too much about ancestral qualities without knowing your audience.

I suppose it must be admitted that this kind of attendance draws custom to the house, but perhaps it is not discreditable to either party that the employer seems to know how far he can go in making beauty profitable without soiling it. The barmaids get about £10 per annum and found when they first enter the service and increase gradually in their receipt of wages till sometimes they get as much as £50 per annum. In the latter case she must be a good one, attractive and intelligent, able to keep books, make out accounts with neatness and facility, &c. In many hotels the barmaid would be the clerk, if you were to Americanize the hostelry without changing the staff. She will cease momentarily from making out, in a neat hand, the bill of the gentleman in No. 17 to mix, with a dextrous hand, a glass of gin and wormwood for a casual and perhaps an admiring caller, and all without the lightest disturbance of temper or chatty and serene equanimity of manner. They form a class which, you might say, are unknown in the United States, and yet it is a wonder to me that they have thus far escaped the ravages of the anglomania which seems to have taken such a fierce hold of many of our people. If they are not soon introduced, and as successfully at least as the hansom cab, I shall think there is something strange about it.

FEMALE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

In classification C the teachers comprise the only class of females which afford me any occasion for particular mention. There are in the district about three hundred female teachers, which is about double the number of males in the same profession. The system of educating teachers for their calling is long and tedious, and, I think, to some extent, unprofitably so. The person who is to become a thoroughly qualified (or authorized) teacher begins as a pupil teacher, so called. She commences teaching while she is yet a pupil. For the first year she gets \$48.65, and her salary rises about \$12.15 per year. What would be considered in the United States "old-fashioned" or antiquated methods prevail in the "board schools," which are the "public schools," or the nearest approach there is here to what is thus designated in the United States, as well as in some of the more exclusive institutions. There is always a thoroughness about their work, but the methods in some instances, I think, are obsolete in other parts of the world. The terms by which those engaged in this profession are designated are indicative of this. We never hear of a school-teacher here, but only a "school master or mistress." He is the "head master" or "assistant master," &c. They do not have, so far as I can learn, the illustrative apparatus in use in the United States. After a careful search I could not find in Manchester any school apparatus for teaching the rudiments of astronomy beyond a simple globe. There are, however, some kindergärten in some of the large towns which, I am told, are becoming quite popular and successful. And it must be said there are some methods in the regular English system on which some of our teachers at least have not improved. I give one example. Children are taught writing as one of the very elementary branches. The pencil and pen are put into their hands as soon as they have learned the alphabet. The written characters are learned, and they are taught how to make them as soon as they know the Roman, and writing runs with their progress in every branch from that time forward. The result is that everybody who has even a limited general education is ready with the pen, and there is no more useful and satisfactory attainment for every-day use than this. All the female employés I have mentioned, and very many domestic servants, are sure to be able to write rapidly, neatly, and well.

A pupil teacher after having spent five years in training, and reached, say, a salary of \$100 per year, commences her two years' training for college examination. To enter college she is charged a fee of \$50 to \$75. After then spending two years more in the training college she is entitled to a certificate, if upon examination she can acquire herself satisfactorily. So that, generally speaking, it takes ten years to become a full certificated teacher; and if she successfully passes all these ordeals she has certainly sufficient attainments to enter with confidence upon the work of her profession.

FEMALE LABOR ABOUT THE MINES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In the matter of female labor in mines I have selected the following information from the summaries of the statistical portions of the reports of Her Majesty's inspectors of mines for 1882, the latest summary issued.

There are no females employed under ground in the mines of the United Kingdom.

During the year 1882 there were employed about the mines of the

United Kingdom, classed under the coal-mines regulation act, above ground, 4,652 females.

The following table shows the number of females employed about the mines of Great Britain, classed as above, their ages, by a scale of limitation, and the mining district in which they were employed. But before beginning the tabulation, I may reduce the form of the table slightly by pointing out that according to the statistics before me, Mr. Ralph Moore, of East Scotland, was then the only person in the United Kingdom who employed in the coal-mine industry a female under thirteen years of age, and it appears that he employed but one.

District.	Ages.		
	13 to 16.	Above 16.	Total.
Newcastle	7	376	383
Manchester	1	248	249
Liverpool	119	1,281	1,380
North Staffordshire	45	457	502
South Staffordshire	12	417	429
Southwestern district	17	465	482
South Wales	11	496	510
East Scotland	68	542	610
West Scotland	27	72	99
Durham		3	3
Yorkshire		4	4
Totals Great Britain and Ireland	307	4,344	4,651

During the same year, 1882, there were employed above ground about mines, classed under the metalliferous mines regulation act, 2,402 females, distributed and classified by age as follows:

District.	Ages.			
	10 to 13.	13 to 18.	Above 18.	Total.
Cornwall, Devonshire, &c.	10	573	1,291	1,874
Durham, Westmoreland, &c.		1	2	3
Anglesea, Breconshire, &c.		106	357	463
Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, &c.		5	18	23
Ireland		9	17	26
Cheshire, Sussex, &c.			6	6
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire			2	2
Goucestershire, Herefordshire, &c.			3	3
East Scotland			1	1
West Scotland			1	1
Total	10	694	1,698	2,402

The total number of females then employed in 1882 above ground at the mines of the United Kingdom, including the one in East Scotland under thirteen years of age, and not tabulated, was 7,054. It will be seen that a very small percentage of these females are under sixteen years of age, and nearly all of those are employed in West Lancashire. Those above that age are adult women physically, and do comparatively heavy work about the pit's mouth, such as wheeling trucks or wagons, &c., and clearing coal, which means separating with a large hammer pieces of stone, shale, &c., from the coal. The work done by the girls, from thirteen to sixteen or eighteen years of age, is of the same rough character, but of a lighter sort. It will be seen also that this district is credited with 502 female miners, but in reality only five of this num-

ber belong to North Staffordshire, the remaining 497 living and working in Shropshire. It may be mentioned that the practice of employing female labor in this industry is steadily dying out, and doubtless before long will cease altogether, as it ought.

FEMALE CALLINGS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

According to the census of 1881, the callings in which we find most females employed in the United Kingdom are as follows:

Occupations.	Number.	Occupations.	Number.
Teaching	123,995	Agricultural labor.....	64,171
Nursing and similar offices	37,821	Textile industries	590,024
Lodging-house keepers	32,890	Dressmaking	616,452
Domestic service	1,258,285	All other pursuits	392,000
Laundry and other services.....	287,017		

WOMEN'S WAGES.

(2) Q. What are the minimum and maximum and average wages paid to female adults?—A. It is next to an impossibility to get the necessary statistical information from which to make a correct average of the wages covered by this sweeping interrogatory. I understand domestic servants to be included in it. In any event such an average should be made upon an approximately accurate statement of the ratio of numbers in the various employments as suggested in the Department circular. Approximating to this rule by the best estimate I can make for this district, I should say that the lowest wages earned by any female adult on full time and outside the apprentice system would be 75 cents per week, and the highest, taking care to stop short of really artistic or professional work, I should say would be about \$5 per week, and from a fair knowledge of the district, its people and their business circumstances, I should think that the average full time wages of the adult women engaged in service of all kinds would be about \$1.60 per week.

HOURS OF LABOR.

(3) Q. Their hours of labor?—A. The hours of labor per week of those who work in the potteries, as already designated in answer to interrogatory 1 (Part II), and the hours per day, are shown on inclosure No. 2, Form No. 2. Other female employés work about the same number of hours, except domestic servants, whose hours, of course, are longer, and teachers, whose hours are shorter. Barmaids also and female attendants at public houses and hotels and similar places work longer than shop assistants or factory operatives.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

(4) Q. What is the moral and physical condition of such employés?—A. I should say from what I have been able to observe that the moral and physical condition of the better class of female employés in this district will compare favorably with the corresponding classes in any country. As to the lower order of female work-people one is sometimes led to suspect a laxity of high moral principle, but probably a careful investigation would find them very much like their sisters in the same grade of intelligence and social standing the world over. Their phys-

ical condition is apparently equal to any reasonable demands upon it. They are usually of robust physique, as before incidentally stated.

MEANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

(5) Q. What are the means provided, and by whom, for the improvement of these employés?—A. There are certain charitable associations, some under church or chapel auspices, called “friendly societies” and similar philanthropic names which, to a considerable extent, look after the working people, especially the single females, and the married ones are protected against want to some extent by the husband’s membership in the club. The public schools are open to them, or rather they are compelled to send their children to them; so in summing up I must say that, while I consider the means provided for these people insufficient for the purposes of their great improvement, their children are very well looked after, and the parents receive material aid from benevolent hands when a favorable opportunity for its bestowal offers itself. *There must be large charity or large suffering in this country.*

SAFETY OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

(6) Q. What are the means provided in case of fire or other dangers for their safety?—A. The fire departments of the local governing bodies of this country are far inferior to ours, partly because there is here a larger proportion of buildings comparatively fire-proof, tile roof, &c., and hence less danger and more apathy; and partly because this country does nothing hastily, and hence contains the old police arrangements for extinguishing fires which the United States has forgotten. But arrangements in the way of fire-escapes, &c., are in many cases provided, and I consider that there is a minimum of danger in such a brick, clay, and tile district as this; insurance against fire here is remarkably cheap.

SANITARY AND SICK RULES AND PROVISIONS.

(7) Q. What are the provisions made by the employers in regard to sanitary measures and for the care of the sick and disabled?—A. I am not aware that any especial sanitary precautions are taken by the employers, nor for the care of the sick and disabled. I do not think that employers assume or accept any responsibility on these contingencies, except as they are compelled to do by legislation.

But as a rule the manufacturers are thorough in the discipline of cleanliness and enforce it without reserve. Their discipline in this respect is a constant protest to the outside world that the potteries are not as dirty as they look, which is really the truth. While they do not assume responsibility for injury by accidents, the “employers liability act”—an epitome of which is inclosed—affords the work-people relief in many cases where they would not otherwise have it, and in case of sickness or other misfortune I think employers generally are kind to their work-people of both sexes and afford them relief when really deserving.

WOMEN’S WAGES PAST AND PRESENT.

(8) Q. Has there been any increase during the past five years in the wages paid women, and in the price of the necessaries of life, or otherwise? What are the effects of the employment of women on the wages of men, and on general, social, and industrial conditions?—A. There may

have been a slight increase in the past five years in the wages paid women, but it is very small, if anything, and there has been no material change in the same period in the cost of the necessities of life. They may be said to be cheaper, if anything. The effects of the employment of women on the wages of men, though I consider it not very great generally, yet their employment in some of the branches of the potting industry is in such direct competition with the men that it cannot fail to reduce the wages of the latter in some measure. In such work as that performed by handlers, work in the warehouse, transferers in the painting department, and much of the work in the decorative branches, they can do the work as well and as fast as men, and their employment must necessarily reduce the wages which the men could otherwise command in those branches. Wherever the women can compete successfully in the quality and quantity of the work done, the effect is lower wages for the men.

EFFECTS OF FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.

As to the effect on general, social, and industrial conditions, I see no reason for believing that the employment of women has been in any degree injurious, and I think that where the nature of the work is well suited to the feminine temperament and character, so that it does not tend in itself or by associations in any way to roughen or debase them, it is a source of improvement than otherwise, to themselves, and beneficial to the general, social, and industrial conditions by which they are surrounded. Most of the work done by females in the potteries I consider to be of this unobjectionable character. There is, perhaps, a small portion of the work, such as performed by some of the attendants, that does not tend to the physical or mental improvement of the young women who follow it; but, with few exceptions, I think the work allotted to women and girls in the potteries is suited to them, and much better for their health and morals than idleness in an unattractive home, and generally conducive to the well-being of their social conditions.

EDUCATION AMONG FEMALE EMPLOYÉES.

(9) Q. What is the state of education among the women employed and their children, and what are the general effects of employment (in factories, mills, stores, &c.) on the family circles, especially as concerns the children of such employées, and on their moral and physical conditions and on their children?—A. Nearly all the women employed in the potteries have what we should call in the United States the rudiments of a common-school education, their children are compelled to attend school when they are five years old, and they are not permitted to enter employment of any kind before they are eight, nor until they have passed a certain standard of education, when they may be employed half time only and the other half must still be given to education until the age of thirteen, unless the fifth standard is before reached, when school attendance may cease but work cannot commence. (The "fifth standard" embraces reading, writing, and arithmetic, or the rudiments of a common-school education as understood in the United States.) They may then abandon education if the parent or guardian wishes and take employment for full time. It will be seen, therefore, that the education of the children is a matter of legal compulsion until the child is thirteen years old or has previously reached the desired standard, and the employment in factories of mother or child is not allowed to interfere with it.

The effect of the employment of the mothers unless the children are also employed or at school, I consider to be pernicious, as it leaves the

children to fall into all the vicious and indolent habits that parental absence and negligence always induce, but this is just what the English law undertakes to prevent, and does, to a great extent. But I think it is incomplete in this regard and that there ought to be a restriction upon the mother's employment as well as upon the child's and running nearly parallel with it. The evils of any system which allows the mother to be away from her child from day to day beginning with its early infancy cannot be fairly balanced by any system of compulsory education or restraint from manual labor in later childhood. And then the three years, between the ages of five and eight—while the child is nominally at school but in reality at home a good part of the day—is just the time when the careful training of the mother (for which there can be no substitute) is most requisite in counteracting the moral malaria in the new atmosphere and in shaping the little one's thoughts and aspirations as much as possible in the right way. I think the mother should not be allowed to abandon the daily care of her female child before the latter is eight years old. Even that is too soon, but with fairly good habits formed as they ought to be and the mother being considerably with the child at home, the line may be drawn at that age. Before then, I think presence of the mother at home is as important as the later presence of the child at school. If it be said that this is impossible because the earnings of the mother are required for the subsistence of the family, I can only say that there is a fault or misfortune somewhere, and whether it lies in some social fracture not yet located or some economic error still too long defended, is a question outside the range of discussion, but regarding which I have here stated the true alternative.

With the exception or the fault—if it is one—I have above pointed out, I consider the effect of the employment of women and girls in mills, factories, &c., in this district to be a source of healthy pleasure, comfort, and contentment to the family circle. In short, that the influences growing directly out of this employment are healthful to the social conditions of the family. So far as concerns the relations of the children alone to the system of employment of females, the laws of the country, as I have given them epitomized in the inclosures, which are well enforced, supersede the necessity of any further comments. The educational part of the subject, as I have given it, is the best guide to the moral and intellectual condition of the children of the working people. As to the effect of the employment of women on the physical condition of their children, it is quite likely that a scientific person or a student, or statistician of such subjects would find therein material for tables and talk; but the physical condition of the working people of this district, when they do not look ragged nor hungry appears to me to be fairly rigorous and promising. I see no evidence of degeneracy in this regard, save such as sometimes comes from the maternal neglect before mentioned.

CLOSING REMARKS.

In closing this report I must express my regrets to the Department that it is not a better one. I have prosecuted the work under the unfavorable conditions of ill health, a "scattered constituency," so to speak, and a too limited clerical force. I have employed outside assistance in getting some information for which I have had to pay, but which is reliable. I am very sorry I have not been able to complete the work as soon as it was desired. I believe that its figures and facts are reliable.

In some of the comparative statements referring to the conditions and expenses of the working people in this country and in the United States,

I have been under the disadvantage of a five years' absence from my own country, and if I have made any mistakes in this branch of the report, they have been on the side of England. I invite careful attention to the papers inclosed and referred to in the text of the report, especially the several epitomes of the factories act, the mines regulation act, and the employers' liability act. A good summary of either could not well be made with greater brevity; and I think the separate publication of these summaries would be useful, as it is important that they should be understood in making comparisons on the labor questions between England and the United States. In the comparative statements of the cost of living in England and the United States, I have been careful to err, if at all, on the side of this country, and am quite sure that I have done so. I hope, however, at an early day to avail myself of the opportunity which the State Department has kindly granted me of testing my comparisons by a personal inquiry on the other side of the Atlantic, a grateful privilege, the enjoyment of which the preparation of this report has delayed, but which enforced delay I shall consider compensated if I have furnished matter of any value in the report, and the Department can see its way to the condonation of the delay which has attended its preparation.

EDWARD E. LANE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tunstall, June 21, 1884.

NOTE I.—I have not allowed myself to vary at all from the American prices quoted by the newspaper from which the statement on page 832 was partially prepared. I ought, however, to point out that the American prices therein given are unduly favorable in the comparison to the side of England. In the matter of sugar, for example, of which the American price is put down at 10 cents per pound, that article ought to be considerably cheaper than that generally throughout the United States, inasmuch as pure cane granulated white American sugar refined in the United States, is now selling at retail here for 5 cents per pound, and it certainly can be sold as cheaply in the country of its production. And the same remarks apply in a great measure to the comparative prices of bacon and cheese, which, of American production, sell regularly here for considerably less than the prices I have quoted from the paper.—E. E. L.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid in the general trades per week.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.		OTHER TRADES—Continued.	
Brick-layers	\$7 65	Brick-makers	\$6 51
Hod-carriers	4 38	Butchers	4 06
Masons	7 65	Brass-founders	7 29
Tenders	4 38	Cabinet-makers	7 29
Plasterers	8 20	Coopers	7 29
Tenders	4 93	Drivers:	
Slaters	7 65	Draymen and teamsters	4 38
Roofers	7 65	Cab and carriage	4 38
Tenders	4 3d	Street railway	4 38
Plumbers	7 65	Cardeners	4 06
Assistants	2 19	Horse-shoers	4 06
Carpenters	7 65	Jewelers	7 29
Gas-fitters	7 65	Laborers, porters, &c.	4 38
OTHER TRADES.		Lithographers	7 29
Bakers	4 88	Millwrights	6 81
Blacksmiths	6 81	Nail-makers (hand)	3 09
Strikers	4 88	Printers	6 81
		Teachers, public schools	8 50
		Saddle and harness makers	6 07

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in England as reported from the Tunstall consulate.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Molders	\$8 27	\$8 76	\$8 52
Fitters			8 16
Pattern-makers			8 52
Turners			8 52
Screw-cutters			8 52
Smiths			8 52
Laborers:			
Skilled			5 35
Unskilled			4 86
Apprentices	97	5 89	
Blast-furnace men			6 20
Puddlers			9 48
Shinglers			13 50
Head rollers			23 34
Assistant rollers			10 20
Do			8 04
Forge blacksmiths			8 04
Forge carpenters			8 04
Assistant carpenters			5 83
Forge laborers			4 38

TUNSTALL POTTERS' WAGES.

Potters' average weekly wages, according to statement of secretary of Potters' Manufacturers' Association, statements made by workmen, and statements furnished by sixteen manufacturers, with the general average of the three statements thus obtained.

Occupations.	Average wages according to secretary of Potters Manufacturers' Association.	Average wages as furnished by working potters.	Average wages according to statement by sixteen manufacturers.	General average adopted as the nearest approach to accuracy.
Flat-pressers	\$6 57	\$7 32	\$7 67	\$7 19
Dish-makers	9 48	8 04	8 78	8 77
Cup-makers	8 40	7 32	9 48	8 40
Saucer-makers	7 48	7 32	7 64	7 48
Hand-basin makers	9 12	8 76	9 49	9 12
Hollow-ware pressers	7 32	7 32	7 57	7 40
Hollow-ware presser figgers	10 20	9 49	9 90	9 59
Printers	6 57	6 66	7 39	6 84
Ovenmen	6 66	6 66	6 64	6 65
Sagger-makers	8 04	6 66	7 43	7 38
Mold-makers	9 48	8 04	10 20	9 24
Turners	8 04	7 32	7 38	7 58
Handlers	7 32	8 40	8 05	7 93
Firemen	10 20	11 55	11 81	11 19
Throwers	10 20	9 72	11 31	10 41
Warehousemen	6 57	6 28	6 48	6 43

General average of earnings per man per week, \$7.40.

MINES AND MINERS.

Wages paid per day of eight hours in and in connection with coal and ironstone mines, as reported from Tunstall consulate.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Colliers.....	\$1 00	\$1 20	\$1 10
Loaders.....			97
Bankmen.....	81	85	83
Engine winders.....	80	1 00	97
Carpenters.....			1 00
Blacksmiths.....			97
Laborers.....	61	73	67
Carters.....	73	81	77
Water engineers.....	1 22	1 42	1 32
Foremen (underground).....	1 22	1 46	1 34
Roadmen.....			1 00

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in England, as reported from Tunstall consulate.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
STATION DEPARTMENT.		ENGINE DEPARTMENT—Continued.	
Superintendents.....	\$25 73	Foremen.....	\$0 73
Station masters.....	14 50	Fitters.....	8 51
Inspectors.....	9 73	Inspectors.....	9 73
Booking clerks.....	8 42	Clerks.....	7 20
Parcel clerks.....	8 42	Examiners.....	6 00
Telegraph clerks.....	7 48		
Foremen.....	7 20	ROAD DEPARTMENT.	
Collectors.....	6 00	Inspectors.....	9 73
Passenger guards.....	6 81	Clerks.....	7 48
Porters.....	4 26	Foremen.....	7 20
Signalmen.....	6 00	Plate-layers.....	4 80
Shunters.....	6 81		
Horse drivers.....	4 80	GOODS DEPARTMENT.	
Parcel porters.....	4 80	Inspectors.....	15 00
		Clerks.....	5 00
ENGINE DEPARTMENT.		Porters.....	4 80
Foremen.....	14 50	Clerks.....	9 73
Under-foremen.....	9 73	Laborers.....	4 80
Engine-drivers.....	9 73	Brakemen.....	7 20
Cleaners, &c.....	3 65		
Firemen.....	5 50		

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year (week of sixty-four hours) in grocery and drapery stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in England, as reported from the Tunstall consulate.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
General assistants.....	\$72 00	\$243 33	*\$121 00
Barmails.....	48 00	243 33	*97 33

*With board.

HOUSEHOLD.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities), as reported from the Tunstall consulate.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cook (female).....	\$68 13	\$121 66	\$87 59
Kitchen maid.....	48 06	68 13	58 39
House maid.....	43 79	87 59	68 13
General servant.....	48 06	77 86	63 26
Man servant.....	253 05	379 58	291 99

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants, as reported from Tunstall consulate, with and without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Plowmen *.....			\$4 38
Wagoners *.....			4 38
Cowmen or shepherds *.....			4 38
Same employments†..... per year..	\$97 33	\$126 53	111 92

* Not living in house; breakfast and supper on Sundays.

† Living in house.

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to the corporation employés in the town of Burslem.

[Population 30,000.]

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Town clerk.....	\$18 73	Town-hall keeper.....	\$8 14
Accountant.....	15 59	Wedgwood institute keeper.....	7 06
Surveyor.....	24 33	Highway foreman.....	2 51
Gas manager.....	34 06	Gas fitters.....	6 68
Rate collector.....	12 16	Grave diggers.....	5 18
Treasurer.....	8 73	Paviors.....	7 29
Clerk to burial board.....	97	Scavengers, &c.....	4 38
Gas collector.....	12 65	Engineman.....	8 51
Registrar of cemetery.....	11 19	Drainers.....	5 10
Farm bailiff.....	14 59	Carters.....	5 00
Tolls collector.....	9 00	Laborers.....	4 80
Librarian.....	6 32		

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers &c.), in Burslem, Staffordshire.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors.....	\$6 81	\$7 78	\$7 29
Pressmen.....	6 81	7 29	7 05

[Form No. 1.—Inclosure No. 2.]

Wages paid per week in the potteries in Tunstall consular district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Flat-pressers.....	\$6 08	\$13 62	\$7 19
Dish-makers.....	6 56	12 16	8 77
Cup-makers.....	7 29	14 50	8 40
Saucer-makers.....	5 83	9 24	7 48
Hand-basin makers.....	7 29	15 81	9 12
Hollow-ware pressers.....	6 08	8 90	7 40
Hollow-ware pressers jiggerers.....	7 78	14 11	9 58
Printers.....	5 80	9 73	6 84
Ovenmen.....	6 47	8 27	6 65
Saggur-makers.....	6 32	9 12	7 38
Mold-makers.....	7 78	14 50	10 29
Turners.....	4 83	9 73	7 38
Handlers.....	3 62	13 88	8 66
Firemen.....	9 73	14 50	11 81
Throwers.....	8 51	16 29	10 41
Warehousemen.....	5 88	7 29	6 43

[Form No. 2.]

Average rates of wages paid during the year 1883, and hours of labor of persons employed in the earthenware trade.

Occupations.	Males.				Females.			
	Men.		Lads and boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	Wages.	Hours of labor.	Wages.	Hours of labor.	Wages.	Hours of labor.	Wages.	Hours of labor.
	<i>Per day.</i>		<i>Per day.</i>		<i>Per day.</i>		<i>Per day.</i>	
Clay-makers, piece-work.....	\$1 09	8						
Throwers.....	1 70	8						
Throwers' attendant.....	90	8			\$0 49	8		
Turners, piece-work.....	1 24	8½						
Turners' attendants.....					44	8½		
Handlers.....	1 22	8½			78	8½		
Handlers' attendants.....			\$0 24	9				
Modelers.....	1 70	8						
Mold makers.....	1 58	8						
Hollow-ware pressers.....	1 22	8						
Jiggerers.....	1 70	8						
Jiggerers' attendants.....			24	8	33	8		
Flat-pressers.....	1 09	9						
Flat-pressers' attendants.....			24	9	33	9		
Dish-makers.....	1 68	8						
Dish-makers' attendants.....			28	8				
Biscuit firemen.....	1 70	10						
Biscuit placers.....	1 11	9	81	9				
Printers.....	1 09	8½						
Transferrers.....					49	8½	\$0 16 to 0 20	8½
Engravers, day-work.....	1 46	8						
Geost firemen.....	1 70	10						
Dippers.....	1 62	7						
Geost placers.....	1 11	9						
Enamelers.....					49	8		
Burnishers.....					32	7		
Saggur-makers.....	1 84	9						
Gilders and groundlayers.....	1 22	8½						
Enamel firemen.....	1 46	10						
Warehousemen.....	1 09	9½						
Packers.....	1 22	9						
Packers' attendants.....			28	9				
Laborers.....	78	9						

[Form No. 3.]

Statement showing the average weekly wages paid at sixteen manufactories as furnished by proprietors and managers, with the total weekly earnings; also showing the average earnings per man per week at each factory, the labor divided according to the ratio before stated.

Occupations.	Ratio of men.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Flat-pressers	5	\$7 29	\$6 32	\$6 22	\$6 32	\$7 29	\$8 39	\$5 08	\$7 29	\$7 74
Dish-makers	4	8 51	6 56	7 78	.....	8 51	9 36	8 51	9 24	9 67
Cup-makers	3	8 51	8 63	7 29	.....	9 78	.....	7 29	.....	9 97
Saucer-makers	4	7 29	7 41	6 80	7 29	6 56	8 81	7 29	5 83	7 96
Hand-basin makers	1	8 51	7 78	8 27	.....	8 51	.....	8 51	10 95	9 71
Hollow-ware pressers	25	7 29	8 14	6 08	7 29	8 03	8 57	6 56	6 56	8 15
Print	20	7 29	5 80	.....	6 68	.....	7 41	.....	.....	6 58
Oven	20	5 83	5 83	6 56	5 83	8 27	6 92	6 68	7 29	6 88
Saggar-makers	3	7 78	7 27	6 56	6 68	6 80	.....	6 68	7 29	8 49
Mold-makers	3	9 73	8 63	7 78	8 08	8 51	.....	12 16	10 22	10 28
Turners	4	6 68	4 33	.....	.....	8 03	8 03	.....	.....	8 06
Handlers	2	7 29	8 62	.....	6 56	.....	7 84	7 29	5 83	8 43
Hollow-ware presser jigger-ers	2	.....	10 46	7 78	.....	.....	.....	10 96	8 51	11 08
Firemen	1	9 73	10 84	.....	9 78	12 16	.....	12 16	10 93	.....
Throwers	1	8 51	14 60	.....	8 51	12 16	8 75	.....	.....	.....
Warehousemen	2	.....	6 26	.....	6 08	6 81	6 32	7 29	.....	.....
Total weekly earnings .....	.....	688 85	678 83	462 81	579 23	568 16	687 98	580 98	510 25	751 87
Average earnings per man per week .....	.....	7 17	6 78	6 60	6 73	7 47	7 90	7 74	7 29	7 83

Occupations.	Ratio of men.	*10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Total.	Average.
Flat-pressers	5	\$13 62	\$7 29	\$8 51	\$7 29	\$7 90	\$8 97	\$6 16	\$122 78	\$7 67
Dish-makers	4	11 68	7 29	7 90	8 51	7 29	12 16	.....	122 97	8 78
Cup-makers	3	.....	8 51	9 78	8 51	14 59	11 56	.....	104 32	9 48
Saucer-makers	4	.....	8 51	8 51	8 51	8 51	9 24	6 16	114 68	7 64
Hand-basin makers	1	15 81	8 51	7 90	.....	7 29	12 16	.....	113 91	9 49
Hollow-ware pressers	25	8 99	8 51	7 29	7 29	7 29	7 64	7 54	121 22	7 57
Printers	20	9 73	7 29	7 41	8 63	6 56	.....	8 43	81 81	7 29
Ovenmen	20	.....	7 29	6 68	6 56	6 68	6 80	5 47	99 57	6 64
Saggar-makers	3	.....	8 51	9 12	6 32	6 98	7 78	7 78	104 04	7 43
Mold-makers	3	.....	9 73	9 73	9 73	10 84	13 38	14 59	142 84	10 20
Turners	4	6 52	7 29	9 73	7 29	.....	7 46	.....	73 81	7 28
Handlers	2	13 38	7 29	8 51	7 29	7 78	13 62	.....	104 73	8 65
Hollow-ware presser jigger-ers	2	.....	8 51	.....	9 24	7 90	14 11	.....	89 14	9 90
Firemen	1	.....	12 16	12 16	10 95	12 16	14 59	14 59	141 68	11 81
Throwers	1	6 29	9 73	.....	9 73	.....	.....	13 78	102 65	11 34
Warehousemen	2	.....	6 32	.....	6 08	6 68	6 68	5 83	64 35	6 43
Total weekly earnings .....	.....	618 77	788 86	732 40	755 27	708 13	650 52	650 32	.....	.....
Average earnings per man per week .....	.....	9 98	7 88	7 71	9 63	7 45	8 67	7 50	.....	.....

* See reference to this column on page —.

THE FACTORY ACTS AS APPLIED TO THE MANUFACTURE OF EARTHENWARE (EXCEPT BRICKS AND TILES NOT BEING ORNAMENTAL TILES).

[Including the act of 27 and 28 Victoria, chapter 48, which was passed on the 25th day of July, 1864.]

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

"Factory" is any place in which persons work for hire, in making or assisting in making, finishing, or assisting in finishing, earthenware of any description, except bricks and tiles not being ornamental tiles; but no building or premises used solely for the purpose of a dwelling-house shall be deemed to be a factory, or part of a factory, within the meaning of this act.

An "apprentice" shall be deemed to be a person working for hire.

"Child": A child under the age of 13 years.

"Young person": A person of the age of 13 years and under the age of 18 years.

"Parent": A parent, guardian, or person having the legal custody of any such child or young person."

"Inspector" and "subinspector," respectively: An inspector and subinspector of factories.

"Agent": Any person having on behalf of the occupier of any factory the care or direction thereof, or any part thereof, or of any person employed therein.

"Month": A calendar month.

"Mill-gearing": Every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, and every wheel, drum or pulley, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to the manufacturing processes. Any person who shall work in any factory (whether for wages or not, or as a learner or otherwise), either in any manufacturing process or in any labor incident to any manufacturing process, or in cleaning any part of the factory, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever, save in the cases hereinafter excepted, shall be deemed (notwithstanding any other description, limitation, or exception of employment in the factory act) to be employed therein within the meaning of this act.

Any words denoting the masculine gender shall be construed to extend to persons of either sex; and any words denoting the singular number shall be construed to extend to any number of persons or things, if the subject-matter or context shall admit of such an interpretation, unless such construction shall be in express opposition to any other enactment.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

1. This act shall apply to the manufacture of earthenware, except bricks and tiles not being ornamental tiles.

2. The enactment of this act respecting the hours of labor shall not apply to any young person when employed solely in packing goods in any warehouse or part of a factory not used for any manufacturing process, or for any labor incident to such manufacturing process.

3. Nothing in this act shall extend to any young person, being a mechanic, artisan, or laborer, working only in making or repairing any machinery on the factory.

WHO MAY BE EMPLOYED.

1. No person is to employ in any factory any child who shall not have completed his eighth year of age.

2. No child shall be employed who shall not have completed his or her thirteenth year of age, without certificate as is hereinafter mentioned that the child is of the ordinary strength and appearance of a child of the age of eight years.

3. No person shall be employed between the ages of thirteen and eighteen for more than nine hours in any day, nor between nine o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning, without first requiring and receiving from such person a certificate in proof that such person is above the age of thirteen.

4. The certificates of age, herein called surgical certificates, shall be given in the form contained in the schedule to the act, and the name of the person for whom a certificate of age is required, and the date of the first day of employment or re-employment shall be registered in the form given in the act, before employing such person in a factory. But no certificate is required for any young person above sixteen years of age.

5. Before employing any person requiring a certificate, the occupier of the factory must obtain such certificate save as hereinafter excepted (see next paragraph), and shall keep and be bound to produce such certificate when required by the inspector or or subinspector; no certificate is valid except for the manufactory for which it was originally granted. The certifying surgeon shall enter his name in register of workers the date of his visit.

6. Provided that no occupier shall be liable for any penalty for employing any person in any manner not contrary to the other provisions of this act, without a certificate for any time not exceeding seven working days, or when the certifying surgeon resides 3 miles from the factory, for any time not exceeding thirteen working days; this is not to dispense with the certificate of school attendance.

8. No female above the age of 18 years shall be employed save for the same time as young persons. Nothing in this section shall apply to certificates of age of females above the age of 18 years.

CHAPTER III.

HOURS OF LABOR.

1. No young person, and no female above 18 years, shall be employed in any factory before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 6 o'clock in the evening.

2. No young person, and no female above 18 years, shall be employed on any Saturday after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

3. During all or any part of the period between the 30th September in any year and the 1st April of the following year, young persons and females above the age of 18 years may be employed, except on Saturday, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening, instead of the hours hereinbefore limited, under the following rules and conditions (*i. e.*), notice signed by the occupier of any factory, or his agent, of the intention to employ young persons and females under this provision, specifying the period not less than one month, during which they are to be employed in such factory, shall be given to one of the inspectors of factories, and such notice shall be such a form as shall be approved of by the inspector, and signed by such occupier or his agent and such inspector, and shall be hung up, and during the period shall be kept hung up, in such factory; and during the period young persons and females above the age of 18 years may be employed in such factory after 6 o'clock, and not later than 7 o'clock in the evening of the day, except Saturday, and the provisions herein contained shall, as to every day except Saturday, during such period, take effect as if 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening were substituted for 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening, respectively.

SECTION 2.—*Children.*

4. No child shall be employed in any factory before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 6 in the evening.

5. Nor after 2 o'clock on Saturday.

6. Between the 30th September and the 1st April of the following year, children may be employed between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., in the same way as young persons and females, with the like exception as to Saturday.

7. No child shall be employed more than 6 hours and 30 minutes in any one day (save as hereinafter expressed) unless the dinner-time of the young persons in such factory shall begin at 1 o'clock, in which case children beginning to work in the morning may work for 7 hours in one day. No children shall be employed in the same or any other factory after one o'clock in the afternoon on the same day, save when children may work on alternate days, as hereinafter provided.

8. In any factory where the labor of young persons is restricted to 10 hours a day, it shall be lawful to employ any child ten hours in any one day on three alternate days in one week, but not for two successive days, nor after two o'clock on any Saturday, provided always that the parent or person having direct benefit from the wages of such child shall cause the child to attend school for at least five hours between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and six in the afternoon of the same day on each week-day preceding each day of employment in the factory, unless such preceding day shall be a Saturday, when no school attendance shall be required; provided also, that once in every week after such child began to work in the factory, the occupier shall obtain a certificate from the schoolmaster that the child has attended school as required by this act; but it shall not be lawful to employ any child in a factory more than 7 hours a day until the owner of the factory shall have sent a notice in writing to the inspector of his intention to restrict the hours of labor of young persons in the factory to 10 hours a day, and to employ children ten hours a day; and if such occupier cease to so employ children 10 hours a day, he shall not

again employ any child in his factory more than 7 hours a day, until he shall have sent a further notice to the inspector as before provided.

9. If any child shall have been employed in any one day for less than six hours and thirty minutes or 10 hours, respectively, in one factory, it shall be lawful for any person to employ such child in any other factory on the same day for the residue of such six hours and thirty minutes or ten hours, respectively, provided that such employment in such other factory shall not increase the labor of such child to more than six hours and thirty minutes or ten hours, respectively, in any one day.

The hours of work of children, young persons, and females above the age of 18 in every factory shall be regulated by a public clock or some other clock open to public view.

CHAPTER V.

TIME FOR MEALS.

1. Every day not less than one and a half hours for meals to every child, young person, or female above the age of 18 shall be allowed.

2. And shall be taken between half past 7 in the morning and 6 in the evening of every day, and one hour thereof at least shall be given at one time or at different times before three in the afternoon, and no child, young person, or female above 18 years of age shall be employed more than 5 hours before one o'clock in the afternoon without an interval of at least thirty minutes, and all the young persons employed shall have the time for meals at the same period of the day, unless some special cause shall be allowed in writing by the inspector.

3. During any meal time which shall form part of the hour and a half allowed for meals no child, young person, or female above the age of 18 shall be employed or allowed to remain in any room in which manufacturing process is then carried on.

4. No child, young person, or woman shall be allowed to take his or her meals or remain during meal times in the dipping houses, dippers' drying rooms, or china scouring rooms.

CHAPTER VI.

HOLIDAYS.

1. All children, young persons, and females above 18 whose hours of work are limited by this act shall be entitled to the following holidays: Christmas day, Good Friday, the entire day, and not fewer than eight half days besides in every year, such half days to be taken at such times as are most desirable and convenient, and shall be determined on by the employer.

2. Each of the half holidays shall comprise not less than half of the day, and during the period no young person shall be employed; and four of such half holidays shall be given between 15th March and 1st October in each year; no cessation of work shall be deemed a half holiday unless notice of such half holiday and the time of such cessation of work has been fixed up on the preceding day in the entrance to the factory or where the subinspector may direct, and in addition to such 8 half days no child or young person shall work on Christmas day or Good Friday.

CHAPTER VII.

SANITARY CONDITION.

1. Every factory shall be kept in a cleanly state, and be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless as far as possible any gases, dust, or other impurities in the process of manufacture.

All inside walls, ceilings or tops of rooms, and all the passages and staircases of every factory which have not been painted with oil once at least within 7 years shall be lime-washed once within every successive period of 14 months, and all the walls, ceilings or tops of rooms where children or young persons are employed and which are painted with oil, shall be washed with hot water and soap once at least in every period of 14 months.

But the last paragraph shall not extend to rooms, &c., which are used solely for the storage of earthenware and in which no work is carried on except what is necessary for keeping the earthenware in a fit state for sale.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

1. Parents or persons having direct benefit from the wages of any child shall cause such child to attend some school on the day after the first employment of such child and on each working day of every week during any part which such child shall com-

time to work, and such child shall attend school three hours after eight of clock in the morning and before six in the evening; provided that any child attending school after one o'clock in the afternoon shall not be required to remain in school more than two and a half hours on any one day between 1st November and the last day of February and not attend school on Saturday. Any child shall be excused for non-attendance by the certificate of the schoolmaster in case of sickness, &c.

2. Where the labor of young persons is restricted to ten hours a day any child may be employed ten hours a day on three alternate days of every week, provided that such children shall not be employed in the same or in any other factory on two successive days, nor after two on Saturday afternoon. But the parent or person having direct benefit from the child's wages shall cause the child to attend school at least five hours between 8 in the morning and 6 in the evening of the same day, on each preceding day of employment, unless the preceding day is Saturday, when no school attendance is required.

The occupier of every factory in which a child is employed shall, on Monday in every week after the first week in which such child begins to work, obtain a certificate from a schoolmaster that such child has attended school as required. The occupier must keep the certificate six months and produce to the inspector when required, and shall, when required by the inspector, pay to the schoolmaster such sum as the inspector may direct, but not more than two pence per week towards the education of such child. The occupier shall be entitled to deduct from the wages of such child the amount he has actually paid not exceeding one-twelfth of the weekly wages of such child.

CHAPTER IX.

MACHINERY AND ACCIDENTS.

1. No child, young person, or woman shall be allowed to clean any part of mill gearing while in motion, nor work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while in motion by the action of steam, water-wheel, or other mechanical power.

2. Every fly-wheel directly connected with the steam-engine or water-wheel, or other mechanical power, and every part of machinery in motion near which children, young persons, or women are liable to come in contact with, either in passing or in their occupation, shall be securely fenced, and every wheel-race must be so fenced while in motion.

If any person shall suffer bodily injury through neglect to fence any part of the machinery the occupier is liable to a penalty of not less than £10 nor more than £100, and the penalty is to be applied for the benefit of the injured person, or otherwise, as the secretary of state shall determine.

CHAPTER X.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

1. Any inspector shall have power to appoint a sufficient number of surgeons for the purpose of examining persons brought before them to obtain certificates of age, and shall specify the district for which such surgeon is appointed.

The secretary of state may annul any appointment if he thinks fit.

No surgeon being the occupier or having any interest in a factory shall be a certifying surgeon.

2. The surgical certificates of age shall be in the form prescribed by the act. The name of the person for whom a certificate is required, and the date of the first day of employment, must be registered in the form and according to the directions in the schedule (B) before it shall be lawful to employ any person in a factory. No surgical certificate is required for any young person above the age of sixteen years.

5. Personal application is necessary before a certificate of age can be given, and such application and grant of certificate must be made at the factory where the child is to be employed.

6. The occupier of a factory may agree with the surgeon for the payment to be made to such surgeon for the examination of persons for whom surgical certificates are required. No stamp is required for such agreement.

7. The inspector, if so required, is to fix the amount of fees to be paid by the occupier of a factory to the surgeon, and the time for the payment of such fees and the time when the surgeon shall visit the factory. The fees are one shilling each person, with six pence for each half mile that the distance of the factory from the residence of the surgeon shall exceed one mile.

CHAPTER XI.

INSPECTORS.

1. Four inspectors are appointed by Her Majesty.
2. Upon the application of any inspector the chief secretary may appoint subinspectors.
7. The inspectors and subinspectors are empowered to enter any manufactory by day or night, and to enter any school in which children employed at factories are educated, and to take with him the certifying surgeon or any constable of the peace, and have the right to examine every person whom he shall find in the factory or school.

CHAPTER XII.

PENALTIES AND PUNISHMENTS.

* * * * *

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

1. Every person on beginning to occupy a factory shall within one month send, addressed "To the office of Factory Inspectors, London," a written notice containing the name of the factory, with the place, township, parish, and county, and the post-office to which letters are to be addressed, the nature of the work and the amount of moving power, and the name of the firm.
2. An abstract of this act is to be hung up at the entrance of every factory, and notices of the names and addresses of the inspector and subinspector and surgeon appointed for the district, and of the clock by which the hours of work in the factory are regulated, the times and the amount of time allowed for meals.
3. Registers as to the children, young persons, and females employed shall be kept in the factory to which they relate.

[35 and 36 Victoria, chapter 76. Royal assent, August 10, 1872.]

**AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT RELATING TO THE
REGULATION OF COAL MINES AND CERTAIN OTHER MINES.**

(*Supplement to Consul Lane's report.*)

[The act applies to mines of coal, mines of stratified ironstone, mines of shales, and mines of fire-clay.]

PART I.

SECTION 4. No boy under 10, and no woman or girl of any age, shall be employed in any mine below the ground.

5. No boy of 10 or under 12 shall be employed in any mine below ground except where on account of the thinness of the seams the secretary of state thinks such employment necessary, nor in such case: (a) for more than six days in one week; or (b) if for more than three days in one week for more than six hours in one day; or (c) in any other case for more than ten hours in one day; or (d) otherwise than is hereinafter contained.

6. A boy of 12 and under 13 and a male person under 16 shall not be employed underground for more than 54 hours in one week or more than 10 hours in one day.

7. With respect to employment of boys and male young persons, the following regulations shall have effect:

(1) There shall be an interval of 8 hours between the time of leaving off work on Friday and the commencement on Saturday, and in other cases 12 hours.

(2) The period of such employment shall begin when they leave the surface and end when they return to the surface.

(3) A week begins at midnight on Saturday and ends at midnight the following Saturday.

8. With respect to boys of 10 and under 12 employed below ground, the following apply:

(1) Every boy shall attend school 20 hours in every two weeks during employment

(2) In computing the time during which a boy has attended school there shall not be included any time during which such boy has attended either (a) in excess of 3 hours at any one time, or in excess of 5 hours in one day, or in excess of 12 hours in one week, or (b) on Sundays; or (c) before 8 in the morning or after 6 in the evening; provided that the non-attendance of any boy at school shall be excused:

(1) For any time during sickness or other unavoidable cause when certified;

(2) During the time when school is closed for holidays or some other temporary cause;

(3) Or, when there is no school within two miles from his home, or where he works, measured the nearest road.

The immediate employer of a boy, if he has employed the boy 14 days, shall, on Monday in every week, obtain a certificate from his teacher that he has attended school during the preceding week.

The immediate employer, if he is not owner, agent, or manager of the owner, shall hand the certificate to the owner, agent, or manager of the mine, who shall keep the certificate for 6 months in the office at the mine, and shall produce the certificate to the appointed inspector at all reasonable times, and allow him to copy the same.

9. The principal teacher of a school attended by any boy may apply to the person who pays the wages of such boy to pay to the teacher such sum as is hereinafter mentioned for the boy's education, such sum to be deducted out of his wages.

The school pence is not to exceed two pence per week, nor more than $\frac{1}{14}$ th of the boy's weekly earnings.

11. The parent or guardian of every boy of 10 and under 12 years of age shall cause him to attend school in accordance with the act.

12. With respect to women, young persons, and children employed above ground in connection with any mine the following provisions shall have effect:

(1) No child under 10 shall be employed.

(2) The regulations of the act, with respect to boys of 10 and under 12, shall apply to every child so employed.

(3) The regulations of the act, with respect to male young persons under 16, shall apply to every woman and young person so employed.

(4) No woman, young person, or child is to be employed between 9 o'clock at night and 5 in the morning, or on Sunday, or after 2 on Saturday afternoon.

(5) Intervals for meals shall be allowed to the last-mentioned persons half an hour during each period of employment which exceeds 5 hours, and 1 hour and a half when the period of work exceeds 8 hours.

13. The owner or agent of every mine shall keep in the office a register, and therein shall be entered the name, age, and residence of, and date of first employment of all boys under 12, and of the age of 12 and under 13, and of all male young persons under the age of 16, employed in the mine below ground, and of all women, young persons, and children employed above ground, and a memorandum of certificates of the school attendance, and produce such register, when required, to the inspector.

The immediate employer of every boy or male young person of the ages aforesaid, other than the owner, agent, or manager, before he causes such boy, &c., to work below shall report to the manager that he is about to employ him.

14. Where there is a shaft or an inclined plane or level in any mine for the purpose of entrance to such mine, or of communication from one part to another, and persons are taken up or down or along by means of any engine, &c., or by an animal or manual labor, no person shall be allowed to have charge of such engine, &c., unless he is a male, and at least 18 years of age.

Where the engine, windlass, or gin is worked by an animal, the driver shall not be under 12 years of age.

16. No wages are to be paid in any public house, beer shop, or in any office, garden, or place belonging thereto.

17. Where wages are paid according to the amount of mineral gotten by each person he shall be paid according to the amount of mineral gotten, and such mineral shall be truly weighed.

Provided that nothing herein shall prevent the owner or agent or manager agreeing with the persons employed that deductions shall be made in respect of any stones or materials which shall be sent out of the mine with the mineral contracted to be gotten, such deductions being determined by the banksman, or weigher and check-weigher.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that by reason of any exigencies existing in the case of any mine, it is expedient that the person employed in such mine should not be paid by weight, the Secretary of State may, by order, exempt such mine from the provisions of this section or postpone the payment by weight for a time and may revoke such order.

18. Persons employed where they are paid according to weight may appoint at their own cost "a check-weigher," at the place appointed for weighing, to check the

weights, and he shall have every facility afforded him to take a correct account of the weighing.

The check-weigher is not to impede the workings or interfere in the weighing, but only to check the weights.

Under the weights and measures act of 1878, there is to be an uniformity of weights and measures throughout the United Kingdom. There are provisions as to the imperial standard pound, and is the only unit or standard measure of weight from which all other weights and all measures having reference to weight shall be ascertained.

A stone shall consist of 14 pounds, and a hundred-weight shall consist of 8 such stones—that is, 112 pounds—and a ton shall consist of 20 such hundred-weights—that is, 2,240 pounds.

SINGLE SHAFTS.

20. The owner, agent, or manager of a mine shall not employ any person in such mine, unless there are in communication with every seam of such mine for the time being at work, at least two shafts or outlets separated by natural strata of not less than 10 feet in breadth, and distinct means of ingress and egress, nor unless there is a communication 4 feet high and 3 feet wide between such two shafts or outlets, nor unless there is at each of such two shafts or outlets for use within a reasonable time, proper apparatus for raising persons at each such shaft or outlet.

21. No person shall be precluded by any agreement from providing a second shaft or outlet, or be liable to any penalty or forfeiture for doing such acts as may be necessary in order to comply with this act with respect to shafts or outlets.

22. The provisions of this act with respect to shafts and outlets shall not apply in the following cases:

(1) In case of opening a new mine or for making a communication between two or more shafts so long as not more than 20 persons are employed below ground at any one time in the whole of the different seams.

(2) In case of any proved mine so long as it is exempted in writing by a secretary of state on the ground either—

(a) That the quantity of mineral proved is not sufficient to repay the outlay which would be occasioned by making a second outlet.

(b) If the mine is not a coal mine or a mine with inflammable gas that provisions have been made to guard against danger;

(c) That the workings in any seam have reached the boundary of the property, and it is expedient to work away the pillars already formed in the course of working, and so long as there are not employed more than 20 persons in the mine.

(3) In case one of the shafts has become, by reason of accident, unavailable for the use of persons employed in the mine, and exempted in writing by the secretary of state.

DIVISION OF MINES INTO PARTS.

25. Where two or more parts of a mine are worked separately, the owner or agent may give notice in writing to that effect to the inspector and thereupon each part shall for the purposes of this act be a separate mine.

The secretary of state may object to such division if he considers it tends to lead to the evasion of the act.

CERTIFICATED MANAGERS.

26. Every mine shall be under the control and daily supervision of a manager.

Such manager must be registered as the holder of a certificate under this act.

But a mine in which less than 30 persons are employed below ground or of which the average daily output does not exceed 25 tons shall be exempt from this section unless the inspector for the district requires the same to be under the control of a manager.

27. For the purpose of granting to managers certificates of competency, examiners are to be appointed by a board, constituted as hereinafter mentioned.

The secretary of state is to appoint fit persons to form such board, as follows: Three persons on the board shall be owners of mines, and three persons employed in or about a mine not being owners, agents, or managers, and three persons practicing as mining engineers, agents, or managers of mines or coal viewers, and one inspector under this act.

28. The proceedings of the board shall be in accordance with the rules contained in the Schedule 2 to this act. The board shall appoint examiners not being members of the board, except with the consent of the secretary of state, to conduct the examinations.

29. Such secretary may alter, revoke, and make rules as to the times and places of the examinations, the number and remuneration of the examiners, and the fees to be

paid by the applicants, but the fees are not to exceed those specified in Schedule 1 of the act.

30. The secretary of state is to deliver to every applicant who is duly reported to have passed the examination and given evidence of his sobriety, ability, experience, and general good conduct a certificate of competency.

31. Certificates of service are to be granted by the secretary of state to every person who held the position of manager of a mine for a period of twelve months at any time within five years *before* the passing of this act.

A certificate of service shall have the same effect as a certificate of competency.

32. If any inspector is of opinion that any manager holding a certificate is, by incompetency or gross negligence, unfit to discharge his duties, he may give notice to the secretary of state, who, if he thinks fit, may cause an inquiry to be made, and with respect to such inquiry, the following provisions shall have effect:

(1) The inquiry shall be public, and made by such county court judge, stipendiary magistrate, or other person or persons, either alone or with the assistance of assessors, as the secretary of state shall direct.

(2) The secretary of state shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, furnish to the manager a statement of the case upon which the inquiry is instituted.

(3) Some person appointed by the secretary of state shall undertake the management of the case.

(4) The manager may attend the inquiry by himself or with his counsel, attorney, or agent, and may, if he think fit, be sworn and examined as an ordinary witness.

(5) The person appointed to hear the case (called the court) shall, at the conclusion, send to the secretary of state a report containing a full statement of the inquiry.

(6) The court shall have power to suspend or cancel the certificate if they think that he is unfit to discharge his duty, through incompetency or gross negligence.

(7) The court may require a manager to deliver up his certificate, and shall hold such certificate until the conclusion of the case, and shall then either cancel, suspend, or restore according to the judgment.

(8) The court shall have all the powers of a court of summary jurisdiction, and all the powers of the inspector under this act.

(9) The court may also require the attendance of all such persons as they think fit and allow their expenses.

33. The court may make such order as they think fit respecting the costs and expenses of the inquiry.

35. Where any certificate has been lost, on proof of such loss, to the secretary of state, a new one may be granted upon payment of the fee specified in Schedule 1 to the act.

RETURNS, NOTICES, AND ABANDONMENT.

38. On or before 1st February in every year the owner, agent, or manager of every mine shall send to the inspector of the district a correct return of the quantity of coal or other mineral wrought in such mine, and the number of persons employed below and above ground, and the ages, sex, &c., of persons so employed whose hours of labor are regulated, such return to be made up to the preceding 31st December.

The secretary of state may publish the *aggregate* results of such returns with respect to any particular county, &c., but the individual return shall not be published without the consent of the owner of the mine.

39. Where in or about a mine, whether above or below the ground, loss of life or other personal injury to any person employed occurs by reason of any explosion of gas, powder, or of any steam-boiler, or of any accident whatever, the owner, agent, or manager shall within 24 hours next after the explosion or accident send notice in writing to the inspector, of such explosion or accident, and the loss of life or personal injury occasioned, and specify the character of the explosion or accident and the number of persons killed or injured.

Where any personal injury of which notice is required to be so sent results in the death of the injured person, notice in writing shall be sent to the inspector within 24 hours after death.

40. When any working is commenced for the purpose of opening a new shaft or where a shaft is abandoned or where a shaft is recommenced after any abandonment or discontinuance for a period of 2 months, or where any change in the name of the owner, agent, or manager occurs, the owner, agent, or manager shall, within two months, give notice thereof to the inspector.

41. If a mine is abandoned, or the working discontinued, the owner shall cause the top of the shaft and any side entrance from the surface to be securely fenced for the prevention of accidents.

42. Where any mine is abandoned, the owner shall, within 3 months, send to the secretary of state an accurate plan on a scale of 2 chains to an inch, showing the boundaries of the workings up to the time of abandonment.

INSPECTION.

43. The secretary of state is to appoint the inspectors, assign their duties, and award their salaries, and may remove such inspectors.

Notice of the appointment of every such inspector shall be published in the London Gazette.

44. Any person who is in any way interested in any mine shall not be appointed inspector.

45. An inspector shall have power to make such examination and inquiry as he thinks necessary, to see if the provisions relating to matters above and below ground are complied with, also to enter, inspect, and examine any mine at all reasonable times by day or night, and also to examine the condition of any mine and the ventilators thereof and all matters relating to the safety of the persons employed, and to exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this act into effect.

46. If an inspector shall find anything dangerous or defective which shall tend to the bodily injury of any person, he may give notice thereof to the owner, agent, or manager, and require the same to be remedied. If the owner, agent, or manager objects to remedy the matters, he may give 20 days' notice of his objection to the secretary of state, and then the matter complained of is to be referred to arbitration as provided by the act.

47. The owner, agent, or manager shall keep in the office at the mine a plan of the workings of such mine and showing the workings up to at least six months previously, and shall produce such plan when required by an inspector for inspection, but the inspector shall not be authorized to make a copy.

48. The inspector is to make an annual report of his proceedings during the preceding year and forward it to the secretary of state, who is to present it to both houses of parliament. The said inspector may be required by the secretary of state to make a special report of any accident where loss of life or injury to persons has occurred.

ARBITRATION.

49. With respect to arbitrations under the act, the parties are to be the owner, agent, or manager on the one hand, and the inspector of mines (on behalf of the secretary of state) on the other; and various sections are enacted as to the time within which any award is to be made.

CORONERS.

50. With respect to coroners' inquests on the bodies of persons whose death may have been caused by explosions or accidents in mines, the following provisions have effect:

(1) Where a coroner holds an inquest upon the body of any person killed by explosion or accident, the inquest must be adjourned unless the inspector or some person on behalf of the secretary of state is present.

(2) The coroner 4 days before the adjourned inquest shall send to the inspector notice in writing of the time and place of holding the adjourned inquest.

(3) The coroner before adjournment may take evidence to identify the body and may order interment thereof.

(4) If any explosion or accident has not occasioned the death of more than one person and the coroner has sent notice to the inspector of the time and place of holding the inquest not less than 48 hours before holding the inquest, it shall not be imperative to adjourn on account of non-attendance of the inspector if the jury think it unnecessary so to adjourn.

(5) An inspector shall, subject to the order of the coroner, be at liberty to examine any witness.

(6) Where evidence is given—at an inquest and the inspector is not present—of any defect in or about the mine which has caused the explosion or accident, the coroner shall send the inspector notice in writing of such defect.

(7) Any person interested in any mine where an accident or explosion has occurred shall be qualified to serve on a jury on the inquest.

PART II.

RULES.

General rules.

51. The following rules shall be observed so far as is reasonably practicable:

(1) An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine in the shafts, workings, levels, and stables.

(2) Where inflammable gas has been found within the preceding 12 months, once in every 24 hours if one shift of workmen is employed, and once in every 12 hours if two

shifts are employed during any 24 hours a competent person who shall be appointed for the purpose shall before time for commencing work, in any part of the mine, inspect with a safety lamp that part of the mine and the roadways leading thereto and shall make a true report of the condition thereof so far as ventilation is concerned, and no workman shall be allowed to go in such part until it is stated to be safe.

(3) Where no gas has been found within the preceding 12 months, then once in every 24 hours a competent person shall, before time for commencing work, inspect with a safety-lamp that part of the mine and roadway leading thereto, and make a true report so far as ventilation is concerned, and no workman shall be allowed to go in such part until it is stated to be safe. Every such report is to be recorded without delay in a book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and must be signed by the person making the same.

(4) All entrances to any place not in actual working are to be fenced across the whole width of such entrance, so as to prevent persons inadvertently entering the same.

(5) A station or stations shall be appointed at the entrance to the mine, and a workman shall not pass beyond such entrance until the mine or part of the mine beyond the same has been inspected and stated to be safe.

(6) If at any time the person in charge for the time being shall find any noxious gas in the mine or any part thereof, the workmen shall be immediately withdrawn, and such person with a locked safety-lamp shall examine the mine and make a true report to be entered in a book kept for the purpose, and no workman shall be permitted to work in the mine again until it has been pronounced safe.

(7) No light or lamp other than a locked safety-lamp shall be allowed in any working where there is likely to be an accumulation of gas, and every safety-lamp shall be examined by a competent person, to be appointed for the purpose, before it is used in the mine, so as to ascertain if it be secure and safely locked, and no person unless appointed for the purpose shall be allowed to have a key or contrivance for opening the lock of any safety-lamp, or any lucifer match or apparatus of any kind for striking a light.

(8) Gunpowder or other explosive shall only be used in the mine underground as follows:

(a) It shall not be stored in the mine.

(b) It shall not be taken into the mine, except in a case or canister containing not more than four pounds.

(c) A workman shall not have in use at one time, in any one place, more than one of such cases or canisters.

(d) In charging holes for blasting, an iron or steel pricker shall not be used, and a person shall not have in his possession underground any iron or steel pricker, and an iron or steel tamping rod or stemmer shall not be used for ramming either the wadding or the first part of the tamping or stemming on the powder.

(e) A charge of powder which has missed fire shall not be unrammed.

(f) It shall not be taken into, or be in the possession of, any person in any mine except in cartridges, and shall not be used except in accordance with following regulations during three months after any inflammable gas has been found in any mine, namely: (1) A competent person, who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall, before firing the shot, examine the place where it is to be used and the places contiguous thereto, and shall not allow the shot to be fired unless he finds it safe to do so, and a shot shall not be fired except under the control of a competent person, appointed for the purpose. (2) If the said inflammable gas issued so freely that it caused a blue cap on the flame of the safety lamp it shall only be used: (a) either in those cases of stone drifts, stone-work, and sinking of shafts in which the ventilation is so managed that the return air from the place where the powder is used passes into the main return air course without passing any place in actual course of working, or (b) when the persons ordinarily employed in the mine are out of the mine.

(g) Where a mine is divided into several panels, so that each panel has an independent return air-way from the main air-course, the provisions of this act relating to gunpowder or other explosives shall apply to each such panel as if it were a separate mine.

(9) Where a place is likely to contain a dangerous amount of water, the working approaching such place shall not exceed 8 feet in width, and then shall constantly be kept not less than 5 yards in advance one bore-hole near the center of the working and sufficient flank bore-holes on each side.

(10) Every underground plane on which persons travel which is self-acting or worked by an engine windlass or gin shall be provided (if exceeding 30 yards in length) with some proper means of signalling between the stopping places and the

end of the plane, and shall be provided in every case, at intervals of not more than 20 yards with sufficient man-holes for places of refuge.

(11) Every road on which persons travel underground where the load is drawn by a horse or other animal shall be provided at intervals of every 50 yards with man-holes or places of refuge, and at least 3 feet in width between the wagons running on the tramroad and the side of such road.

(12) Every man-hole and space for a place of refuge shall be kept clear, and nothing shall be placed therein so as to prevent access thereto.

(13) The top of every shaft which is not in use or used only as an air-shaft shall be securely fenced.

(14) The top, and all entrances between the top and bottom of every working or pumping shaft, shall be properly fenced.

(15) When the natural strata are not safe every working or pumping-shaft shall be securely cased or lined.

(16) The roof and sides of every traveling road and working place shall be made secure, and no person shall pass or repass except for exploring, &c., if the roofs and sides are not made secure.

(17) Where there is a downcast and furnace shaft, and both such shafts are provided with apparatus for raising and lowering persons, every person employed in the mine shall have the option of using the downcast shaft on giving reasonable notice.

(18) In any mine which is usually entered by means of machinery, a competent person of such age as prescribed by this act shall be appointed for the working of the machinery.

(19) Every working shaft used for the purpose of drawing minerals, or for the lowering and raising of persons, shall, if more than 50 yards in depth, be provided with guides and some proper means of signalling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom.

(20) A sufficient cover overhead shall be used when lowering or raising persons in every working shaft, except where it is worked by a windlass or where the person employed is repairing the shaft.

(21) A single-linked chain shall not be used for lowering or raising persons except for the short coupling chain attached to the cage.

(22) There shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons such flanges or horns as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping.

(23) There shall be attached to every machine worked by steam, water, or mechanical power, and used for lowering or raising persons, an adequate brake, and also a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) which shows to the person who works the machine the position of the cage in the shaft.

(24) Every fly-wheel and all exposed machinery in and about the mine must be securely fenced.

(25) Every steam boiler shall be provided with a steam-gauge and water-gauge, and with a proper safety-valve.

(26) After dangerous gas has been found in any mine, a barometer and thermometer shall be placed above ground in a conspicuous place near the entrance.

(27) No person shall wilfully move or damage, without proper authority, any fencing, casing, lining, guide, or other appliance used in or about a mine.

(28) Every person shall observe such directions as may be given him with a view to comply with this act or the special rules.

(29) A competent person or persons shall, once in every 24 hours, examine the state of the external parts of the machinery and the state of the head gear, working places, levels, planes, ropes, chains, and other works which are in actual use, and once in every week the state of the shafts and the guides or conductors therein, and shall make a true report of each examination, which report shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose and signed by the person making the examination.

(30) The persons employed in a mine may at their own costs appoint two of their number, from time to time, to inspect the mine, and they shall be allowed once at least in every month, accompanied, if the owner thinks fit, by the manager, or agent, or himself, to go to every part of the mine, and every facility shall be afforded for such inspection, and they shall make a true report of the result of such inspection, such report to be entered in a book kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed by the persons who made the same.

(31) The books mentioned in this section, or a copy thereof, shall be kept at the office of the mine, and any inspector, and any person employed in the mine may, at all reasonable times, inspect and take copies of and extracts from any such books.

Special rules.

52. There shall be established in every mine such rules (referred to in this act as special rules) for the conduct and guidance of the persons acting in the management of the mine or employed in or about the same as may appear best calculated to pre-

vent dangerous accidents and to provide for the safety and proper discipline of the persons employed; such special rules shall be signed by the inspector of the district.

53. The owner, agent, or manager shall frame and transmit for approval by the secretary of state the special rules within 3 months after the commencement of the act or within 3 months after the commencement of any working for the purpose of opening a new mine or of renewing an working of an old mine.

Any of the persons employed may, by notice in writing to the inspector, object to all or any of the special rules.

If the rules are not objected to by the secretary of state within 40 days after their receipt by the inspector they shall be established.

54. If the secretary of state is of opinion that such special rules, or any of them, do not sufficiently provide for the prevention of accidents or for the safety of the persons employed, or are unreasonable, he may within 40 days object to such rules, and propose to the owner, agent, or manager in writing any modifications in the rules, by way either of omission, alteration, substitution, or addition.

If the owner, &c., does not within 20 days after the modifications proposed by the secretary of state are received by him object in writing to them the special rules as altered shall be established.

If the owner, &c., object to the alterations they may be referred to arbitration, and shall then be settled by the award of the arbitrators.

55. After the establishment of such rules the owner, &c., or the secretary of state, may from time to time propose in writing any amendment of such rules or any new special rules, and the provisions of the act as to the original special rules shall apply to all such amendments and new rules.

57. For the purpose of making known the special rules and the provisions of this act to all employed, an abstract to be supplied by the inspector, and an entire copy of the special rules, shall be published as follows:

(1) The owner, &c., shall cause such abstract and rules, with the name and address of the inspector and the name of the owner, &c., appended thereto, to be posted up in legible characters in some conspicuous place at or near the mine.

(2) The owner, agent, &c., shall supply a printed copy of the abstract and special rules gratis to each person employed in the mine who applies for the same.

(3) Every copy of the special rules shall be kept distinct from any rules which depend only on the contract between the employer and employed.

PART III.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Penalties.

There are many clauses imposing penalties, and in some cases imprisonment, for non-compliance with the act, general rules, or special rules, with power in certain cases to appeal to the quarter sessions, but these are mere matters of local procedure.

63. (1) All proceedings must be taken within 3 months from the time when the matter of complaint arose.

(4) The owner, agent, or manager may be examined as a witness where he is charged in respect of any contravention or non-compliance by another person.

64. No prosecution shall be instituted against the owner, agent, or manager except by an inspector or with the consent, in writing, of the secretary of state.

67. A person who is the owner, agent, or manager of a mine to which this act applies, or the father, son, or brother of such owner, agent, or manager, is disqualified from acting as a magistrate in respect of any offense under this act.

Miscellaneous.

72. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The term "mine" includes every shaft in the course of being sunk, every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven for commencing or opening any mine, or for searching for or proving minerals, and all shafts, levels, planes, works, machinery, tramways, and sidings, both above and below ground, and belonging to the mine.

The term "shaft" includes pit.

The term "plan" includes a map and section, or a correct copy or tracing of any original plan as so defined.

The term "owner," when used in relation to any mine, means any person or body corporate who is the immediate proprietor, or lessee, or occupier, but does not include a person or body corporate who merely receives royalty, rent, or fine from a mine, or is merely the proprietor subject to any lease, grant, or license for the working thereof, or is merely the owner of the soil, and not interested in the minerals; but any con-

tractor for the working of any mine shall be subject to this act, but so as not to exempt the owner from liability.

The term "agent," when used in relation to any mine, means any person having the care or direction of such mine, or any part thereof.

The term "secretary of state" means one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

The term "child" means a child under the age of 13 years.

The term "young person" means a person of the age of 13 years and under the age of 16 years.

The term "woman" means a female of the age of 16 years and upwards.

SCHEDULES.

Schedule 1.

Table of maximum fees to be paid in respect of certificates of managers of mines :
By an applicant for examination, £2; by applicant for certificate of service for registration, 5s.; for copy of certificate, 5s.

Schedule 2.

Proceedings of board for examination :

1. The board shall meet for the dispatch of business and shall make such regulations with respect to summoning, notice, place, management, and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of business, including the quorum at meetings of the board, as they think fit, subject to the following conditions :

- (a) The first meeting shall be summoned by the inspector, and held on such day as may be fixed by the secretary of state.
- (b) An extraordinary meeting may be held at any time on the written requisition of 3 members.
- (c) The quorum shall not be less than 3 members.
- (d) Every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present.
- (e) The names of members present, also of those voting, shall be recorded.
- (f) No business shall be transacted unless notice in writing of such business has been sent to every member of the board seven days, at least, before the meeting.

2. A chairman and vice-chairman shall be appointed.

3. If the chairman is not present, the vice-chairman shall be chairman; if neither are present, then the members present shall choose a chairman.

4. In case of an equality of votes the chairman for the time being shall have a second or casting vote.

5. The appointment of an examiner may be made by a minute of the board signed by the chairman.

6. The board shall keep minutes of their proceedings, which may be inspected or copied by a secretary of state or any person authorized by him to inspect or copy the same.

[43 and 44 Victoria, chapter 42. Royal assent given September 7, 1880.]

AN ACT TO EXTEND AND REGULATE THE LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS TO MAKE COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES SUFFERED BY WORKMEN IN THEIR SERVICE.*

(Supplement to Consul Lane's report.)

EPITOME OF ACT.

SECTION 1. Where personal injury is caused to a workman—

- (1) By reason of any defects in machinery works, ways, or plant; or,
- (2) Negligence of any persons in service of the employer who has any superintendence entrusted to him whilst in exercise of such superintendence; or,
- (3) By reason of negligence of any person in the service of the employer and whose

* Before this act a workman was not entitled to any compensation for injury sustained through the negligence of any fellow-workman in the same employ.

orders and commands the workmen are bound to obey, where the injury was caused whilst performing such orders; or,

(4) By reason of the act or omission of any person in service of the employer made in obedience to rules or instructions of the employer; or,

(5) Through the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, who has the control of any signal, points, engine or train upon a railway—the workman, or his representatives if death occurs, and any persons entitled in case of death, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman of, nor in the service of the employer nor engaged in his work.

2. A workman has no remedy or compensation in the following cases:

(1) Under subsection 1 of section 1 unless the defect therein mentioned arose from or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the employer's negligence, or of some person in his service and employ intrusted with duty of seeing that all the machinery &c., was in a proper condition.

(2) Under subsection 4 of section 1, unless the injury arose from some defect in the rules, by-laws, &c.

(3) Where a workman knew of the defect or negligence which caused his injury, and did not give notice of it to the employer or some person in charge, unless he was aware that the employer or the person in charge knew of the defect.

3. No compensation shall exceed such sum as may be found equivalent to the estimated earnings of a workman in the same grade during three years preceding the injury.

4. No action shall be maintained for an injury without notice has been given within six weeks, and the action commenced within six months, or, in case of death, within twelve months from time of death.

5. If any penalty under any other act of Parliament has been obtained it shall be deducted from the damages (if any) awarded under this act.

Where damages have been obtained and paid under this act no penalty under any other act shall be paid.

6. (1) All actions must be brought in the county court, but may, upon application by either party, be taken to a superior court.

(2) Upon trial in county court, without jury, one or two assessors may be appointed to ascertain the amount of compensation.

(3) Rules and regulations can be made and repealed from time to time for consolidating and preventing multiplicity of actions.

7. Notice of an injury shall give the name and address of the person injured, the cause of injury, and date, and shall be served upon the employer, either by being delivered at his residence or place of business, or sent by post by a registered letter.

8. The word "workman" does not include a domestic or menial servant, but means any person who being a laborer, servant in husbandry, journeyman, artificer, handicraftsman, miner, railway servant, or otherwise engaged in manual labor, whether under or over 21 years of age, and has entered into a works under a contract with an employer, whether the contract be express or implied, oral or in writing.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE FACTORY ACT.

Mr. Thomas Gibson, owner of a fustian-cutting manufactory at Talke, was summoned by Mr. Cramp, Government inspector, for three offenses against the factory act. First, for allowing a girl to work during the hours set apart for meals; second, for employing the same girl without obtaining the requisite certificate of fitness from a surgeon; and third, for working a girl of only thirteen years of age without a certificate of school attendance. Defendant admitted the offenses and pleaded that he had been away from home, and the irregularities had occurred during his absence. It appeared, however, that he had been previously convicted of similar offenses, and the stipendiary imposed fines and costs, amounting in all to £7 19s.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL—IMPORTANT CASE TO POTTERS.

[Inclosure in Consul Lane's report.]

Meakin v. Morris.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, before the Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, on March 19, the case of *Meakin v. Morris* came on for hearing. We are indebted to the Staffordshire Sentinel for the following report of the case. Mr. Rose appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Nash for the respondent.

Mr. ROSE, in opening the case, said that it was a case stated by the stipendiary magistrate from the district of the Staffordshire potteries, and it raised a question of some considerable importance in that district, which was whether the apprenticeship of an infant potter was void by reason of there being certain clauses in it as to a turn-out. The appellant was a manufacturer of earthenware, carrying on business at Tunstall. The respondent was an apprentice to the appellant to learn the art of a hollowware presser, and continued to work for the appellant as such apprentice until December 3 last, on which day he absented himself from the manufactory. The appellant summoned the respondent before the stipendiary magistrate for the district, under 32 and 39 Vic., chap. 90. The particulars of the case were that the appellant claimed an order directing the defendant to perform his duties under a certain indenture of apprenticeship, dated May 10, 1882, made between the defendant, Lewis Morris, and the complainant, the defendant having neglected his work on December 3 and 4. Counsel then read the indenture, which was put in evidence at the police court, and then proceeded to read the case submitted to the court by the stipendiary. It stated that it was proved that the respondent worked as an apprentice under the indenture from the date it was made to December 3, 1883, on which day and on the following day he absented himself. Owing to the journeymen employed by the complainant not being able to agree as to wages, there was a turn-out on strike on November 24, 1883, but it was stated on the part of the appellant that there was during that turn-out plenty of work for the respondent and the other apprentices to do, and that there was nothing to prevent the respondent earning the same wages that he had done up to the time of his absenting himself from the manufactory, and that the apprentice would have no difficulty, except in the case of a general turn-out, in getting temporary employment with any other manufacturer. An objection was taken for the respondent that the indenture was invalid on the ground that he being an infant, certain clauses therein contained were unfair or inequitable, these clauses being as follows: "That the said master shall not be liable or called upon to pay any wages to the said apprentice so long as his business shall or may be interrupted or impeded by or in consequence of any turn-out, and the said apprentice is hereby expressly authorized and allowed, during any such turn-out, to employ himself in any other manner, or with any other person, for his own benefit." It was contended, on the respondent's behalf, that any turn-out must necessarily be of uncertain duration, and might extend over a lengthened period; for the respondent would be precluded during any turn-out in which the master's business might be interrupted or impeded from undertaking any but precarious and temporary employment, and be prevented from continuing to learn his own or learning any other trade. It was contended, on behalf of the appellant, that the indenture was not invalid, and that the stipulations therein were fair and reasonable, and were just to both parties, especially in the condition of trade, and that the provisions for the stoppage of wages to the apprentice so long as the master's business should or might be interrupted or impeded by or in consequence of any turn-out, were rendered fair and just by the subsequent clause expressly authorizing and allowing the apprentice during any such turn-out to employ himself in any other manner and with any other person for his own benefit. The magistrate was of opinion that if the indenture were valid there was sufficient evidence to authorize him to order the respondent to return and fulfill his contract, as he was not satisfied that there was any interruption or impediment in the appellant's business, and that there was nothing to prevent the respondent being taught his trade and earning the same wages as he had done up to the time of his absenting himself from the manufactory. But after considering the clause above referred to, which, in his opinion, would throw a doubt upon the validity of the indenture, he came with hesitation to the conclusion that it was invalid for the want of mutuality, and for this reason, that there was nothing in the clause to prevent the master, when a turn-out took place, closing the works. If the works at any time were closed, the apprentice, if the indenture were valid, would be debarred from leaving his trade and earning wages for such time (no matter how long) that his master might feel disposed to keep his works closed, and yet would himself not be able to accept an offer to work at that or any other trade or business of a permanent nature, or indeed of any not of the most temporary and precarious character, even if he could get that, because he would be bound to return to fulfill his contract under the deed of apprenticeship at any moment his master might call upon him to do so. The magistrate therefore held that the deed was void for want of mutuality. If this decision was right the summons was to stand dismissed; but if the court was of opinion that the indenture was valid, and that the magistrate ought to have so held, then the case was to be remitted to the magistrate with such opinion, in order that he might make the order asked for by the appellant that the respondent should return to his work. Mr. ROSE then proceeded to quote cases in support of his contention that the indenture was valid, and that the respondent should be ordered to return to his work. He quoted the cases of the *Queen v. Lord*, 12 Q. B. Reports, p. 757; and *Leslie v. Fitzpatrick*, 3 Q. B. D., p. 329. The whole point, he said, as in-

tended to be raised, was whether the provision to let the apprentice go elsewhere was equitable.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that an infant should not be bound by a contract that was prejudicial to him, and that had been held to be the law.

Mr. ROSE said it was an advantage to the youths of the district to have an indenture of that sort. The masters of the district were willing to take youths on certain terms.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. What right have the masters to alter the law?

Mr. ROSE said whether they altered the law depended upon the terms they offered. They would not take these infants if they had to pay them their wages during the strike.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. Then they would not obey the law.

Mr. ROSE. They are not bound by law to take apprentices.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. No; but if they take them they are bound by the law. There is not one law for the master and another for apprentices.

Mr. ROSE. Is it not fair for a master to say, "If you want me to take you as an apprentice you must come on my terms?"

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. At a disadvantage to himself? Certainly not. He is dealing with an infant as with an adult. An adult has the right to make what arrangement he thinks fit; but not so an infant.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS said that it might be beneficial to the whole of the country as a body, although in an individual case it was not beneficial.

Mr. NASH thought that Mr. ROSE was wrong in saying that this was the general indenture of the district.

Mr. ROSE said that that was his instruction. Looking at the matter from a business point of view, the master would be very unlikely to cause a strike for the purpose of getting rid of his apprentices. He had nothing further to say on face of the indenture, if the court thought it was within the case of the Queen v. Lord, and that the contract was not to be upheld. They must look at the indenture as a whole.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS said that if it was treated as a whole it might be of advantage to the apprentices that they should be subject to a little discipline.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said they must take it in a very general sense, because it was plain that certain stipulations were fatal to a contract, although a contract as a whole, looked at reasonably, and acted upon reasonably, might be greatly to the benefit of the apprentice. There might be a contract greatly to an infant's interest and a penalty might make it void.

Mr. ROSE said that upon the present deed there was an absence of penalty, and he was engaged to support that deed.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS. But you endeavor to support it upon a very wide basis.

Mr. ROSE said this was a small contract to serve for three years at very good wages—two-thirds of a journeyman's wages.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said the question was whether they could put into a contract with an infant something which must needs be to his disadvantage.

Mr. ROSE said that in this case the work of the infant was piecework. A turn-out happened. He was to be paid piecework according to a certain scale. Through the turn-out he could earn no wages at piecework, and yet it was to be said that the stipulation which induced the master to let him go elsewhere to earn wages was manifestly to his prejudice. The indenture of apprenticeship was running on during the turn-out.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. Yes; his time is going on, but he is learning nothing, and receiving nothing. The only thing put against him is that he may, if he can, get employment some other way in some other trade, subject to being drawn back at once to his master under the penalty of the Apprenticeship Act, the moment the master terminated the turn out.

Mr. ROSE. It does not follow that he would be obliged to go to some other trade.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. I did not say so. I say it is certain his employment is stopped, and his wages are stopped.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS asked what would be the position of the apprentice if that clause were omitted from the apprenticeship deed altogether?

Mr. ROSE supposed that the position would be that the apprentice would go to work, and the master would have to pay him his wages.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS. If there was a turn-out, and the work was all suspended, would he receive any wages at the end of the week?

Mr. ROSE. No, my lord.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. Why not?

Mr. ROSE. Because the provision is that the master shall pay him "during such term such wages as are hereinafter mentioned."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. The master binds himself to find him work the whole time. The master covenants that he shall teach and instruct him, and cause him to be taught and instructed, and so on, and will find the apprentice fair and reasonable work, and will pay him for his work two-thirds of a journeyman's pay.

Mr. ROSE said if they struck out that clause, they to a certain extent destroyed the

indenture, because there was a provision for not paying wages. If there were no journeymen at work, how much would he pay him? How could they estimate what two-thirds of the men's wages would be when there were none at work?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. He will have two-thirds of what a journeyman would have if he were at work.

Mr. ROSE said he did not know that he could say anything else; but it was a question of some considerable importance, because their lordships' decision would invalidate the indentures which bound most of the apprentices there.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS. It is not good for the apprentices.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. It cannot be.

Without calling upon Mr. Nash for the respondent,

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that he was of opinion that in this case the magistrate was correct. The principles, as he understood it to be, applied to these contracts were simple enough. In a sense, the whole contract was true. That was to say, the effect of a particular stipulation—the true effect of the particular stipulation, as in the case of *Leslie v. Fitzpatrick*, was to be gathered from the whole contract. But if, notwithstanding, looking at the whole contract, the effect of any particular stipulation must needs be, if enforced, to the disadvantage of the infant, and it could not be if enforced to his advantage, the presence of that stipulation would invalidate the contract. That was the fact about the rule as to the penalty. If the contract had been looked at in the sense in which Mr. Rose contended for it, the existence of the penalty would not invalidate the contract, because there might be a contract on the whole so advantageous to the infant as that a small penalty would be by no means enough to prevent the contract taking effect. But for the protection of infants it had been from early times, and it was still the law, that they might contract with infants; but a man must contract with infants so that the stipulations he made with them were for their benefit; and if they put anything into the contract which was for the disadvantage of the infant and could not be to his advantage, that invalidated the contract. There was the stipulation in the contract that in case of a turn-out the master might refuse to find any work or pay for the infant, giving him merely as a collateral benefit or compensation the power, if he could, of getting elsewhere some other work during the period of the turn-out—a period, as the magistrate had pointed out, wholly uncertain; and therefore it was impossible for the infant to enter into anything like a satisfactory or solid contract while the turn-out was going on, because the indenture stipulated that at the conclusion of the turn-out the apprentice was to be recalled to his master's service on the old terms. The master by the indenture stipulated affirmatively to find him work, teach him his trade, and find him reasonable work during the whole time, and pay him for that reasonable work two-thirds of the sum paid to journeymen. That was an absolute stipulation. The true effect of this was that the master bound himself, whether turn-out or no turn-out, to find work for apprentices, and to pay them for that work two-thirds of the ordinary journeyman's wages. Then he stipulated again, for his own protection, that in case of a turn-out he need not do that, that he need not find him work, and need not pay him wages. It seems to him impossible to say that that could in any circumstance be for the advantage of the infant. It seemed to him, therefore, that in principle this case was rightly decided by the magistrate. It seemed to him to be clearly within the case of the *Queen v. Lord*. The right of the master to stop the work and the wages was making it fatal to the contract. Now, here the master had done that very thing which, in the case of *Leslie v. Fitzgerald*, and especially in the *Queen v. Lord*, would be fatal to the contract, because he took the right which was in his own power to take off the wages and stop the work during the whole period of the turn-out of the people he employed. It would be enough to say that it remained to be considered whether the tests which his brother Lush laid down as general tests, that the master had a right to propose for his own benefit a hostile clause for the disadvantage of the infant working with him—if they were common in the contracts, or the state of trade justified him to do it in self-defense—it remained to be considered by some court or another, whether these could be considered the true principle, when the case of an infant was concerned. They were true and right principles between men of a proper age; but that was not the question. He only ventured to say that he was not satisfied they were true principles in infants' contracts. It was not necessary to discuss or decide that in this case, because on the ground he was going to steer entirely clear from the case of *Leslie v. Fitzpatrick*, which made it very clear to him that the master had not the right in question.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS said he was of the same opinion. As the law stood at present an infant had no power to bind himself by a covenant which was not for his benefit. Therefore, he thought the magistrate was right.

Mr. ROSE. Will you give me leave to appeal? They are very anxious to settle the form of indenture which will meet the point of law.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. The law is perfectly plain.

Mr. NASH. Will it be dismissed with cost?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. Yes.



